



مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Non-oil Merchandise Trade

Through the Ports of Abu Dhabi Emirate **2013**

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Foreword

Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi is pleased to present 'Abu Dhabi Non-Oil Foreign Merchandise Trade, through the ports of Abu Dhabi Emirate 2013' to decision makers, businessmen, researchers and all those interested in statistical figures and indicators.

The publication monitors the various indicators of non-oil foreign merchandise trade through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2013, and the historical progress made during the recent years under the wise leadership of HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and the unlimited support of HH General Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The rapid development that the UAE at large and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in particular are experiencing in the diverse aspects of economic and cultural life has underscored the importance of statistical data and information.

The statistical tables and analyses of this publication highlight various components of non-oil foreign merchandise trade and accentuate the evolution of Abu Dhabi's economic and commercial relationships with the world in 2013.

As with other publications of Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi, we acknowledge the cooperation of our strategic partners, which enables us to produce reliable, data-rich and high-quality statistical bulletins. In this regard, we are particularly grateful to the Customs Administration (Department of Finance) for their unstinting support to the Centre through their constant supply of data on the movement of merchandise through the ports of Abu Dhabi.

We are pleased to present this publication and hope that it will meet the needs of development in the trade sector and serve sustainable economic development at all levels.

Butti Ahmed Mohammed Bin Butti Al Qubaisi
Director General

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Introduction

This publication provides non-oil merchandise trade statistics for 2013. It presents an analysis of the total value of non-oil foreign merchandise trade, which entered or exited the territory of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi through the ports of Abu Dhabi (comprising air, sea and road ports). It should be noted that foreign trade data presented in this publication do not cover non-oil exports, re-exports and imports through ports of the other Emirates in the UAE.

The data have been sourced from the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration, and the scope of these statistics therefore is restricted to the trade flows recorded at ports under the jurisdiction of the Customs Administration. The publication highlights the relative importance of each individual component of these flows of non-oil exports, imports and re-exports.

The detailed analysis of the data is presented according to the international standards for the dissemination of foreign merchandise trade statistics, adopting the classifications developed and recommended by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and United Nations (UN). Non-oil exports, imports and re-exports are shown by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4), Harmonized System (HS) Chapter and Broad Economic Category (BEC). In addition, the statistics are presented by mode of transport and by geographic regions and countries.

The data are compiled by Customs according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), and statistics presented on the detailed HS classification are available from SCAD on request. In addition, SCAD's publications of foreign merchandise trade statistics can be accessed from the SCAD website <http://www.scad.ae> by visiting the Statistics section on the Home page.

Statistics on oil and gas foreign merchandise trade are not included in this bulletin. The oil and gas statistics are received within different timeframes and are currently reported separately in the Statistical Year Book of Abu Dhabi.

The Explanatory Notes (section 6) at the end of this publication defines the key terms and technical concepts used in the compilation of non-oil merchandise trade statistics. Readers are encouraged to refer to this section while reading the statistics and information outlined in the publication.

Key Points

- The total value of non-oil foreign merchandise trade was AED 132.7 billion in 2013, a decrease of AED 16.4 billion (-11.0%) compared with 2012.
- The value of non-oil exports in 2013 was AED 16.0 billion, an increase of AED 0.6 billion (3.8%) compared with 2012.
- The most significant non-oil exports was 'Manufactured goods' at AED 8.6 billion, an increase of AED 3.5 billion (68.7%) compared with 2012. The main contributors to this increase were the products copper, iron and steel and articles of these metals.
- The second largest contributor to non-oil exports was 'Chemicals and related products' at AED 5.2 billion, which decreased by AED 3.4 billion (-39.5%) compared with 2012. This was due to a decrease in the products plastics and articles thereof (particularly polymers of ethylene and polypropylene).
- The total volume of non-oil exports during 2013 was 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2 million tonnes (5.1%) compared with 2012.
- The leading continent for non-oil exports in 2013 was Asia (90.8% of total value) followed by Africa (4.1% of total).
- The largest country by destination of non-oil exports in 2013 was Saudi Arabia (AED 6.7 billion), followed by China (AED 2.2 billion) and India (AED 1.0 billion).
- The value of Abu Dhabi imports was AED 100.3 billion in 2013, a decrease of AED 18.7 billion (-15.7%) compared with 2012. The most significant imports were 'Machinery and transport equipment' (AED 44.6 billion), followed by 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material' (AED 24.6 billion).
- The total volume of imports during 2013 was 21.0 million tonnes, an increase of 3.8 million tonnes (22.1%) compared with 2012.
- The leading continent for imports in 2013 was Asia with 43.8% of total imports, followed by Europe (31.2%) and North America (13.5%).
- The largest country by origin of imports in 2013 was United States of America (AED 12.7 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia (AED 11.8 billion) and Japan (AED 8.3 billion).
- The value of re-exports was AED 16.4 billion in 2013, an increase of AED 1.7 billion (11.6%) compared with 2012. The two largest sections were 'Machinery and transport equipment' (AED 11.3 billion) and 'Miscellaneous manufactured items' AED (3.2 billion).
- The total volume of re-exports during 2013 was 0.7 million tonnes, an increase of 0.3 million tonnes (89.0%) compared with 2012.
- The leading continent for re-exports in 2013 was Asia (86.0% of total value) followed by Europe (9.8%) and Africa (2.1%).
- The largest country by destination of re-exports in 2013 was the Kingdom of Bahrain (AED 3.4 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia (AED 3.3 billion) and Qatar at AED 2.5 billion.

Section 1: Total Non-oil Foreign Merchandise Trade

The value of total non-oil foreign merchandise trade represents the combined value of non-oil exports, re-exports and imports. The total value of non-oil foreign merchandise trade was AED 132.7 billion in 2013, a decrease of AED 16.4 billion (-11.0%) compared with 2012. The decrease of AED 18.7 billion (-15.7%) in imports, was partially offset by increases of AED 0.6 billion (3.8%) in non-oil exports and AED 1.7 billion (11.6%) in re-exports.

The contribution of imports to total foreign merchandise trade decreased from 79.8% in 2012 to 75.6% in 2013, while the share of total non-oil exports increased from 20.2% in 2012 to 24.5% in 2013.

Table 1: Abu Dhabi total non-oil foreign merchandise trade

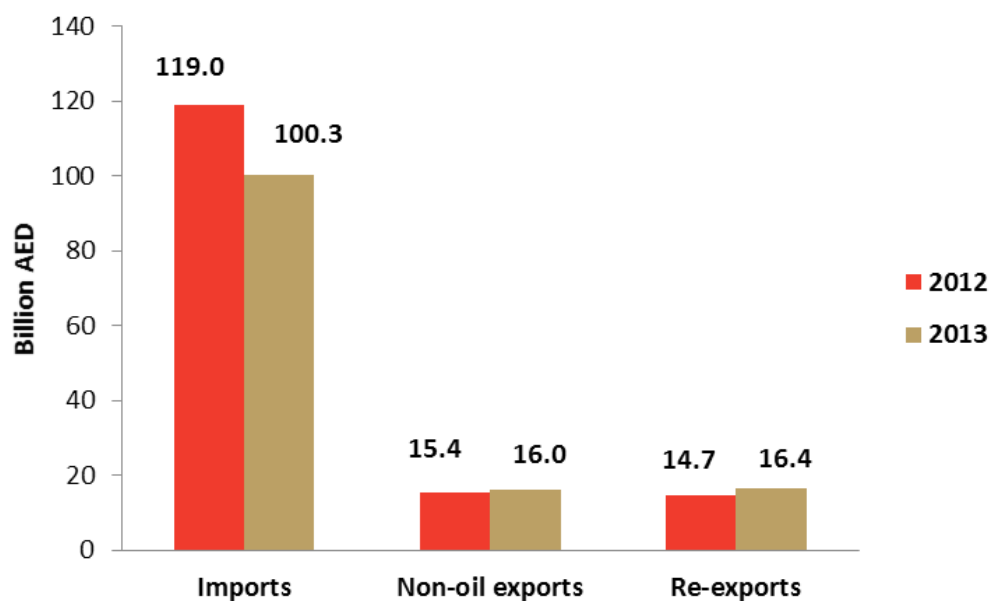
Value in Million AED

	2012	2013	Change (%)
Imports	118,971.7	100,255.2	-15.7
Non-oil exports	15,411.6	15,996.1	3.8
Re-exports	14,745.0	16,448.6	11.6
Total non-oil exports	30,156.6	32,444.7	7.6
Total non-oil foreign merchandise trade	149,128.3	132,699.9	-11.0
Balance of non-oil trade*	-88,815.1	-67,810.5	-23.6

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

* The balance of non-oil trade is the difference between the value of total non-oil exports and imports

Figure 1: Total non-oil foreign merchandise trade



Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Table 2: Percentage distribution by type of non-oil foreign merchandise trade for 2000-2013

% Percent

Year	Imports	Non-oil exports	Re-exports	Total non-oil exports
2000	91.4	3.9	4.7	8.6
2001	92.2	4.0	3.8	7.8
2002	91.5	3.9	4.7	8.5
2003	88.3	6.1	5.6	11.7
2004	86.9	7.0	6.1	13.1
2005	84.6	7.7	7.8	15.4
2006	84.1	8.4	7.5	15.9
2007	84.7	7.8	7.5	15.3
2008	87.8	6.1	6.1	12.2
2009	83.8	8.5	7.8	16.2
2010	79.3	10.6	10.1	20.7
2011	83.5	8.2	8.3	16.5
2012	79.8	10.3	9.9	20.2
2013	75.6	12.1	12.4	24.4

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Section 2: Total Non-oil Export/Import Coverage Ratio

The total non-oil export/import coverage indicator expresses the extent to which imported goods can be covered by total non-oil exports. This indicator increased from 25.3% in 2012 to 32.4% in 2013.

Table 3: Total non-oil exports/imports coverage ratio for 2000-2013

Value in Billion AED

Year	Imports	Total Non-oil exports	Total non-oil exports / imports Coverage Ratio (%)
2000	20.4	1.9	9.4
2001	21.0	1.8	8.4
2002	22.2	2.1	9.3
2003	26.7	3.5	13.2
2004	33.1	5.0	15.0
2005	35.2	6.4	18.2
2006	45.7	8.7	19.0
2007	63.3	11.4	18.0
2008	90.3	12.5	13.8
2009	93.9	18.2	19.4
2010	86.6	22.6	26.1
2011	116.4	23.0	19.8
2012	119.0	30.2	25.3
2013	100.3	32.4	32.4

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Section 3: Non-oil Exports

3.1 Non-oil exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

The value of non-oil exports in 2013 was AED 16.0 billion, an increase of AED 0.6 billion (3.8%) compared with 2012.

The largest contributor to non-oil exports by SITC4 was 'Manufactured goods', which increased by AED 3.5 billion (68.7%) compared with 2012. The main contributors to this increase were the products *copper, iron and steel* and *articles of these metals*.

The second largest contributor was 'Chemicals and related products', which decreased by AED 3.4 billion (-39.5%) compared with 2012, due to a decrease in the products *plastics and articles thereof* (particularly *polymers of ethylene and polypropylene*).

The third largest contributor was 'Machinery and transport equipment', which increased by AED 0.5 billion (62.8%) in 2013 compared with 2012.

Table 4: Non-oil exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

Value in Million AED

SITC4	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
0	Food and live animals	281.7	1.8	262.3	1.6	-6.9
1	Beverage and tobacco	88.0	0.6	104.9	0.7	19.2
2	Inedible raw materials, except fuels	122.7	0.8	126.2	0.8	2.9
3	Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas)	26.1	0.2	28.9	0.2	10.5
4	Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes	168.4	1.1	183.0	1.1	8.7
5	Chemicals and related products	8,617.3	55.9	5,216.4	32.6	-39.5
6	Manufactured goods	5,089.6	33.0	8,585.3	53.7	68.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment	765.6	5.0	1,246.6	7.8	62.8
8	Miscellaneous manufactured items	250.5	1.6	234.2	1.5	-6.5
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	1.7	0.0	8.4	0.1	400.8
Total		15,411.6	100.0	15,996.1	100.0	3.8

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

3.2 Non-oil exports by major products (HS Chapter)

An analysis of the major products at HS Chapter 2 digit level being exported through the ports of Abu Dhabi highlights the importance of *plastics and articles thereof* (representing 31.2% of the total for 2013), *copper and articles thereof* (25.2% of total) and *iron and steel* (16.7% of total).

Table 5: Non-oil exports by HS Chapter

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
39	Plastics and articles thereof	8,415.1	54.6	4,994.8	31.2	-40.6
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,968.1	12.8	4,031.1	25.2	104.8
72	Iron and steel	2,065.5	13.4	2,665.0	16.7	29.0
73	Articles of iron and steel	288.7	1.9	856.6	5.4	196.7
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	245.5	1.6	556.8	3.5	126.7
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	231.5	1.5	351.6	2.2	51.9
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	229.8	1.5	311.8	1.9	35.7
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof	204.2	1.3	219.6	1.4	7.5
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	219.8	1.4	190.8	1.2	-13.2
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils and waxes	168.7	1.1	183.0	1.1	8.5
	Other commodities	1,374.7	8.9	1,634.8	10.2	18.9
	Total	15,411.6	100.0	15,996.1	100.0	3.8

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

3.3 Non-oil exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

'Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified' represented 84.7% of the total value of non-oil exports in 2013. This category amounted to AED 13.6 billion, a slight decrease of AED 0.1 billion (-0.9%) compared with 2012.

The second largest category was 'Capital goods (except transport equipment)', amounting to AED 1.1 billion in 2013, an increase of AED 0.5 billion (84.1%) compared with 2012. There were significant increases in the capital products *boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors* and in *articles of iron and steel*.

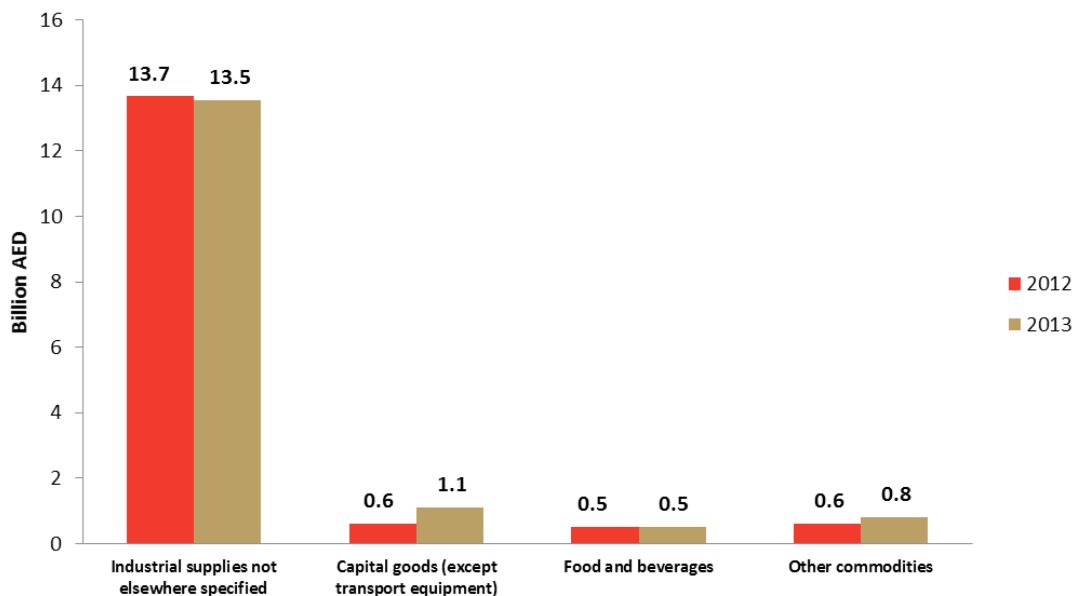
Table 6: Non-oil exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Value in Million AED

BEC	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
1	Food and beverages	525.6	3.4	526.1	3.3	0.1
111	Primary mainly for industrial purposes	63.0	0.4	73.4	0.5	16.4
112	Primary mainly for household consumption	58.2	0.4	50.6	0.3	-13.1
121	Processed mainly for industrial purposes	168.9	1.1	190.4	1.2	12.7
122	Processed mainly for household consumption	235.5	1.5	211.7	1.3	-10.1
2	Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	13,668.9	88.7	13,547.6	84.7	-0.9
21	Primary	140.4	0.9	112.3	0.7	-20.0
22	Processed	13,528.5	87.8	13,435.3	84.0	-0.7
3	Fuels and lubricants	29.0	0.2	29.2	0.2	0.5
31	Primary	3.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	-76.0
322	Processed	25.4	0.2	28.3	0.2	11.5
4	Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	605.2	3.9	1,114.4	7.0	84.1
41	Capital goods (except transport equipment)	342.3	2.2	792.7	5.0	131.6
42	Parts and accessories thereof	262.8	1.7	321.6	2.0	22.4
5	Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	220.9	1.4	349.0	2.2	58.0
51	Passenger cars	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	-73.9
53	Parts and accessories	37.8	0.2	118.9	0.7	214.3
521	Industrial transport equipment	34.8	0.2	29.9	0.2	-14.0
522	Non-industrial transport equipment	147.8	1.0	200.0	1.3	35.3
6	Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	361.6	2.3	429.8	2.7	18.9
61	Durable goods	73.5	0.5	92.3	0.6	25.6
62	Semi-durable goods	76.0	0.5	83.0	0.5	9.1
63	Non-durable goods	212.0	1.4	254.5	1.6	20.0
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-80.1
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-80.1
	Total	15,411.6	100.0	15,996.1	100.0	3.8

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Figure 2: Non-oil exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

3.4 Volume of non-oil exports by shipping method

The total volume of non-oil exports during 2013 was 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2 million tonnes (5.1%) compared with 2012. The most significant increase was in the volume of non-oil exports by land, which increased by 0.5 million tonnes (36.2%) compared with 2012. Over the same period, the volume of non-oil exports by sea decreased by 16.2% while the volume by air increased by 13.5%.

Table 7: Volume of non-oil exports by shipping method

Quantity in Tonnes

Shipping Method	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Quantity	Share (%)	Quantity	Share (%)	
Land	1,405,539.2	40.5	1,913,878.5	52.5	36.2
Sea	2,053,232.6	59.2	1,720,287.2	47.2	-16.2
Air	8,343.7	0.2	9,467.8	0.3	13.5
Total	3,467,115.5	100.0	3,643,633.5	100.0	5.1

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration
Percentage total does not add to 100% due to rounding

3.5 Geographic distribution of non-oil exports

3.5.1 Non-oil export by continent

Asia represented the leading destination (90.8%) of Abu Dhabi non-oil exports during 2013, with the total value of AED 14.5 billion, an increase of AED 0.2 billion (1.6%) compared with 2012. The second largest continent for non-oil exports in 2013 was Africa, with exports of AED 0.6 billion, a decrease of AED 0.2 billion (-21.8%) compared with 2012.

Table 8: Non-oil exports by continent

Value in Million AED

Continent	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Asia	14,296.5	92.8	14,524.3	90.8	1.6
Africa	829.1	5.4	647.9	4.1	-21.8
Europe	125.8	0.8	414.6	2.6	229.6
North America	99.9	0.6	232.3	1.5	132.6
South America	24.1	0.2	166.7	1.0	592.6
Australia	9.5	0.1	5.8	0.0	-38.6
Other continents	26.9	0.2	4.3	0.0	-83.8
Total	15,411.6	100.0	15,996.1	100.0	3.8

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

3.5.2 Non-oil exports by country of destination

The largest country by destination in 2013 was Saudi Arabia, with non-oil exports of AED 6.7 billion, an increase of AED 2.8 billion (72.1%) compared with 2012. This significant increase was due to copper and articles thereof and iron and steel. Together, these two categories represent 76.0% of non-oil exports to Saudi Arabia in 2013.

The next largest country was China at AED 2.2 billion, a decrease of 1.9 billion (-45.9%) compared with 2012. The largest export to China was plastics and articles thereof at AED 2.2 billion, representing 98.0% of their non-oil exports in 2013. This was a decrease of AED 1.9 billion (-46.3%) compared with 2012.

The third largest country for non-oil exports in 2013 was India at AED 1.0 billion, an increase of AED 0.1 billion (12.5%) compared with 2012. There was a significant rise in the export of copper and articles thereof and ships, boats and floating structures.

The top three countries represented 61.7% of Abu Dhabi non-oil exports in 2013.

Table 9: Non-oil exports by country of destination

Value in Million AED

Country	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Saudi Arabia	3,876.6	25.2	6,670.4	41.7	72.1
China	4,049.6	26.3	2,192.8	13.7	-45.9
India	900.9	5.8	1,013.5	6.3	12.5
Qatar	714.4	4.6	880.9	5.5	23.3
Oman	849.7	5.5	800.5	5.0	-5.8
Singapore	1,890.2	12.3	759.6	4.7	-59.8
Kuwait	472.4	3.1	515.7	3.2	9.2
Jordan	184.7	1.2	317.7	2.0	72.0
Egypt	423.6	2.7	306.3	1.9	-27.7
Kingdom of Bahrain	270.9	1.8	272.1	1.7	0.5
United States of America	88.5	0.6	229.8	1.4	159.5
Iraq	24.0	0.2	164.3	1.0	583.4
South Korea	1.4	0.0	158.9	1.0	11,511.7
Brazil	20.5	0.1	141.3	0.9	590.0
Pakistan	249.3	1.6	138.8	0.9	-44.3
Other countries	1,395.0	9.1	1,433.6	9.0	2.8
Total	15,411.6	100.0	15,996.1	100.0	3.8

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Table 10: Non-oil exports to Saudi Arabia, China and India

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Saudi Arabia						
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,481.3	38.2	3,065.2	46.0	106.9
72	Iron and steel	1,466.0	37.8	2,001.1	30.0	36.5
39	Plastics and articles thereof	259.3	6.7	369.8	5.5	42.6
73	Articles of iron and steel	58.8	1.5	282.9	4.2	381.3
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	67.6	1.7	227.3	3.4	236.2
	Other commodities	543.6	14.0	724.0	10.9	33.2
	Total Saudi Arabia	3,876.6	100.0	6,670.4	100.0	72.1
China						
39	Plastics and articles thereof	4,007.3	99.0	2,150.0	98.0	-46.3
72	Iron and steel	-	0.0	37.3	1.7	..
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.1	934.3
26	Ores, slag and ash	16.9	0.4	1.6	0.1	-90.3
	Other commodities	25.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	-96.3
	Total China	4,049.6	100.0	2,192.8	100.0	-45.9
India						
39	Plastics and articles thereof	576.2	64.0	421.4	41.6	-26.9
74	Copper and articles thereof	6.7	0.7	211.5	20.9	3,041.6
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	21.8	2.4	155.6	15.4	614.2
73	Articles of iron and steel	0.6	0.1	153.3	15.1	24,318.7
	Other commodities	295.5	32.8	71.8	7.1	-75.7
	Total India	900.9	100.0	1,013.5	100.0	12.5

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

Section 4: Imports

4.1 Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

The value of Abu Dhabi imports was AED 100.3 billion in 2013, a decrease of AED 18.7 billion (-15.7%) compared with 2012. There was a decrease of AED 16.4 billion (-26.9%) in 'Machinery and transport equipment', which includes *motor cars and other passenger vehicles and aircraft and associated equipment*.

The second largest contributor to SITC4 was 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material', which decreased by AED 2.3 billion (-8.6%) compared with 2012. These top two sections represented 68.9% of the value of imports in 2013, compared with 73.8% in 2012.

Table 11: Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

Value in Million AED

SITC4	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
0	Food and live animals	7,627.8	6.4	7,687.6	7.7	0.8
1	Beverage and tobacco	173.0	0.1	168.8	0.2	-2.4
2	Inedible raw materials, except fuels	4,849.2	4.1	7,484.1	7.5	54.3
3	Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas)	2,027.9	1.7	1,581.0	1.6	-22.0
4	Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes	472.7	0.4	361.3	0.4	-23.6
5	Chemicals and related products	9,441.9	7.9	9,496.8	9.5	0.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	26,899.4	22.6	24,580.0	24.5	-8.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	60,955.5	51.2	44,546.9	44.4	-26.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured items	6,405.4	5.4	4,242.3	4.2	-33.8
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	118.9	0.1	106.5	0.1	-10.4
Total		118,971.7	100.0	100,255.2	100.0	-15.7

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.2 Imports by major products (HS Chapter)

Table 12 shows the top 10 major products at the HS Chapter 2 digit level that were imported through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2013. Together, these represented 72.4% of the total imports for 2013.

Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors was the most significant import product of 2013, with a value of AED 15.9 billion, representing 15.9% of the total. The next largest categories were transport vehicles, other than railway (particularly cars) at AED 15.0 billion (14.9% of total) and copper and articles thereof at AED 8.3 billion (8.3% of the total).

Table 12: Imports by HS Chapter

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	27,375.5	23.0	15,920.4	15.9	-41.8
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	14,811.4	12.4	14,981.2	14.9	1.1
74	Copper and articles thereof	6,116.4	5.1	8,340.0	8.3	36.4
73	Articles of iron and steel	11,590.0	9.7	7,529.5	7.5	-35.0
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	11,495.2	9.7	7,387.6	7.4	-35.7
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	7,173.0	6.0	5,638.9	5.6	-21.4
39	Plastics and articles thereof	4,757.6	4.0	4,172.3	4.2	-12.3
26	Ores, slag and ash	2,261.4	1.9	3,013.8	3.0	33.3
72	Iron and steel	2,527.2	2.1	2,897.9	2.9	14.7
28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals	3,032.1	2.5	2,731.2	2.7	-9.9
	Other commodities	27,831.9	23.4	27,642.4	27.6	-0.7
	Total	118,971.7	100.0	100,255.2	100.0	-15.7

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

4.3 Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

'Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified' was the largest BEC category of imports in 2013, representing 42.0% of the total value. This category amounted to AED 42.1 billion, a decrease of AED 0.1 billion (-0.2%) compared with 2012.

The second largest category was 'Transport equipment and parts' amounting to AED 25.1 billion in 2013, an decrease of AED 2.5 billion (-9.0%) compared with 2012.

The third largest category was 'Capital goods (except transport equipment)' with imports of AED 20.0 billion in 2013. Together, these top three BEC categories contributed 86.9% of the total imports in 2013.

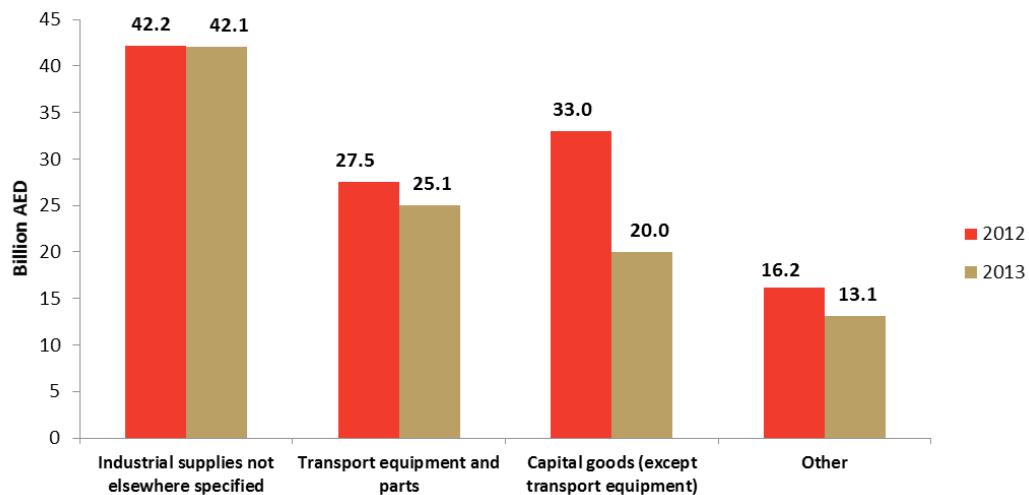
Table 13: Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Value in Million AED

BEC	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
1	Food and beverages	6,157.5	5.2	5,970.1	6.0	-3.0
111	Primary mainly for industrial purposes	606.4	0.5	796.1	0.8	31.3
112	Primary mainly for household consumption	1,585.2	1.3	1,342.5	1.3	-15.3
121	Processed mainly for industrial purposes	692.8	0.6	633.9	0.6	-8.5
122	Processed mainly for household consumption	3,273.1	2.8	3,197.7	3.2	-2.3
2	Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	42,166.1	35.4	42,061.9	42.0	-0.2
21	Primary	4,626.4	3.9	7,284.3	7.3	57.5
22	Processed	37,539.8	31.6	34,777.6	34.7	-7.4
3	Fuels and lubricants	1,347.6	1.1	934.0	0.9	-30.7
31	Primary	80.7	0.1	62.1	0.1	-23.1
322	Processed	1,266.9	1.1	871.9	0.9	-31.2
4	Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	33,037.3	27.8	20,005.6	20.0	-39.4
41	Capital goods (except transport equipment)	21,784.6	18.3	12,003.7	12.0	-44.9
42	Parts and accessories thereof	11,252.7	9.5	8,001.8	8.0	-28.9
5	Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	27,545.3	23.2	25,074.8	25.0	-9.0
51	Passenger cars	11,020.8	9.3	11,348.0	11.3	3.0
53	Parts and accessories	13,690.2	11.5	11,207.6	11.2	-18.1
521	Industrial transport equipment	2,322.5	2.0	1,912.3	1.9	-17.7
522	Non-industrial transport equipment	511.7	0.4	607.0	0.6	18.6
6	Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	8,603.6	7.2	5,981.5	6.0	-30.5
61	Durable goods	1,995.3	1.7	1,215.1	1.2	-39.1
62	Semi-durable goods	3,349.4	2.8	1,589.9	1.6	-52.5
63	Non-durable goods	3,259.0	2.7	3,176.5	3.2	-2.5
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	114.4	0.1	227.3	0.2	98.7
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	114.4	0.1	227.3	0.2	98.7
Total		118,971.7	100.0	100,255.2	100.0	-15.7

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Figure 3: Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.4 Imports by shipping method

The volume of imports during 2013 was 21.0 million tonnes, an increase of 3.8 million tonnes (22.1%) compared with 2012. Imports volumes by sea increased by 4.7% compared with 2012, contributing 60.0% of the total in 2013. Over the same period, imports by land increased by 63.2% and contributed 39.8% of total volume, while imports by air decreased by 7.4% compared with 2012 and contributed only 0.2% of total imports in 2013.

Table 14: Imports by shipping method

Quantity in Tonnes

Shipping Method	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Quantity	Share (%)	Quantity	Share (%)	
Sea	12,017,740.3	69.9	12,587,809.6	60.0	4.7
Land	5,118,938.8	29.8	8,354,190.1	39.8	63.2
Air	54,267.9	0.3	50,256.3	0.2	-7.4
Total	17,190,947.0	100.0	20,992,256.0	100.0	22.1

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

4.5 Geographic distribution of imports

4.5.1 Imports by continent

The distribution of imports by geography remains concentrated from the three continents of Asia, Europe and North America with a combined contribution of 88.5% of total imports in 2013, compared with 91.6% in 2012.

Asia represented the leading source of Abu Dhabi imports during 2013, with the total value of AED 43.9 billion, a decrease of AED 10.5 billion (-19.3%) compared with 2012. The next largest continent was Europe with AED 31.3 billion, a decrease of AED 8.3 billion (-20.9%) over the period, and the third largest was North America with AED 13.5 billion, a decrease of AED 1.6 billion (-10.7%) compared with 2012.

Table 15: Imports by continent

Value in Million AED

Continent	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Asia	54,354.3	45.7	43,875.3	43.8	-19.3
Europe	39,527.4	33.2	31,275.4	31.2	-20.9
North America	15,147.2	12.7	13,519.8	13.5	-10.7
Africa	4,118.3	3.5	6,659.0	6.6	61.7
Australia	2,169.8	1.8	2,231.8	2.2	2.9
South America	3,067.0	2.6	2,216.8	2.2	-27.7
Other continent	587.6	0.5	477.3	0.5	-18.8
Total	118,971.7	100.0	100,255.2	100.0	-15.7

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.5.2 Imports by country of origin

The largest country by origin of import in 2013 was the United States of America, with imports of AED 12.7 billion, a decrease of AED 1.6 billion (-11.4%) compared with 2012. There was a decrease of AED 1.1 billion (-26.9) in aircraft, spacecraft and parts and AED 0.8 billion (-21.9) in boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors.

The next largest country was Saudi Arabia at AED 11.8 billion, a decrease of 0.2 billion (-2.1%) compared with 2012. The most significant products imported from Saudi Arabia were plastics and articles thereof (AED 2.4 billion) and dairy produce; bird's eggs; natural honey. (AED 1.1 billion).

The third largest country was Japan at AED 8.3 billion. The most significant product imported from Japan was transport vehicles other than railways (AED 5.8 billion).

The top three countries represented 32.7% of Abu Dhabi imports in 2013.

Table 16: Imports by country of origin

Value in Million AED

Country	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
United States of America	14,344.7	12.1	12,711.6	12.7	-11.4
Saudi Arabia	12,011.2	10.1	11,759.8	11.7	-2.1
Japan	9,826.9	8.3	8,324.0	8.3	-15.3
Germany	9,869.8	8.3	7,599.1	7.6	-23.0
Italy	8,890.4	7.5	4,677.1	4.7	-47.4
United Kingdom	5,172.6	4.3	4,556.8	4.5	-11.9
China	4,086.4	3.4	4,203.2	4.2	2.9
France	3,641.1	3.1	3,959.6	3.9	8.7
Oman	1,070.4	0.9	3,785.2	3.8	253.6
South Korea	13,206.1	11.1	3,313.5	3.3	-74.9
Zambia	2,447.0	2.1	3,223.0	3.2	31.7
India	2,740.8	2.3	3,049.7	3.0	11.3
Democratic Republic of Congo	701.7	0.6	2,501.8	2.5	256.5
Australia	2,117.5	1.8	2,172.0	2.2	2.6
Qatar	1,788.5	1.5	1,803.9	1.8	0.9
Other countries	27,056.7	22.7	22,614.8	22.6	-16.4
Total	118,971.7	100.0	100,255.2	100.0	-15.7

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Table 17: Imports from United States of America, Saudi Arabia and Japan

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
United States of America						
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	4,062.5	28.3	2,968.6	23.4	-26.9
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	3,714.1	25.9	2,902.3	22.8	-21.9
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	1,926.6	13.4	2,215.3	17.4	15.0
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	1,087.2	7.6	820.8	6.5	-24.5
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits	746.4	5.2	686.6	5.4	-8.0
	Other commodities	2,807.7	19.6	3,118.0	24.5	11.1
	Total United States of America	14,344.7	100.0	12,711.6	100.0	-11.4
Saudi Arabia						
39	Plastics and articles thereof	2,018.2	16.8	2,442.0	20.8	21.0
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	1,007.6	8.4	1,091.9	9.3	8.4
72	Iron and steel	556.8	4.6	1,061.2	9.0	90.6
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	1,070.3	8.9	748.6	6.4	-30.1
73	Articles of iron and steel	1,356.8	11.3	637.8	5.4	-53.0
	Other commodities	6,001.5	50.0	5,778.2	49.1	-3.7
	Total Saudi Arabia	12,011.2	100.0	11,759.8	100.0	-2.1
Japan						
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	6,027.7	61.3	5,758.7	69.2	-4.5
73	Articles of iron and steel	425.1	4.3	790.3	9.5	85.9
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	1,834.0	18.7	547.3	6.6	-70.2
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	518.2	5.3	513.8	6.2	-0.8
40	Rubber and articles thereof	332.7	3.4	301.8	3.6	-9.3
	Other commodities	689.1	7.0	412.1	5.0	-40.2
	Total Japan	9,826.9	100.0	8,324.0	100.0	-15.3

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.5.3 Imports from Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries

Imports from GCC countries amounted to AED 18.9 billion in 2013 compared with AED 17.1 billion in 2012, an increase of 10.5%. Imports from Saudi Arabia contributed 62.4% of total imports from GCC followed by Oman (20.1%) and Qatar (9.6%).

Table 18: Imports from GCC countries

Value in Million AED

GCC Country	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Saudi Arabia	12,011.2	70.4	11,759.8	62.4	-2.1
Oman	1,070.4	6.3	3,785.2	20.1	253.6
Qatar	1,788.5	10.5	1,803.9	9.6	0.9
Kuwait	943.4	5.5	831.9	4.4	-11.8
Kingdom of Bahrain	1,243.6	7.3	665.0	3.5	-46.5
Total	17,057.1	100.0	18,845.7	100.0	10.5

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Section 5: Re-exports

5.1 Re-exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

Re-exports represent goods that are imported from abroad, into Abu Dhabi's customs and economic district, and are then re-exported without any significant modifications. In Abu Dhabi, the contribution of re-exports to total non-oil trade is significant and comparable to that of non-oil exports. In 2013, re-exports represented 12.4% of total non-oil trade.

The value of re-exports was AED 16.4 billion in 2013, an increase of AED 1.7 billion (11.6%) compared with 2012. The two largest SITC4 sections, 'Machinery and transport equipment' and 'Miscellaneous manufactured items', contributed 88.0% of total re-exports in 2013.

Table 19: Re-Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC4)

Value in Million AED

SITC4	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
0	Food and live animals	72.9	0.5	70.9	0.4	-2.7
1	Beverage and tobacco	5.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	11.3
2	Inedible raw materials, except fuels	29.6	0.2	28.5	0.2	-3.7
3	Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas)	18.9	0.1	2.9	0.0	-84.6
4	Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	-34.7
5	Chemicals and related products	813.0	5.5	861.6	5.2	6.0
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,080.8	7.3	672.9	4.1	-37.7
7	Machinery and transport equipment	9,954.3	67.5	11,271.4	68.5	13.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured items	2,321.7	15.7	3,214.1	19.5	38.4
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	448.0	3.0	320.1	1.9	-28.5
Total		14,745.0	100.0	16,448.6	100.0	11.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

5.2 Re-exports by major products (HS Chapter)

Table 20 shows the top 10 major products at the HS Chapter 2 digit level that were re-exported through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2013. Together, these represented 90.1% of the total re-exports for 2013.

Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts was the most significant re-export product category of 2013, with a value of AED 6.0 billion, representing 36.4% of the total. The next largest categories were transport vehicles, other than railway at AED 2.1 billion (12.9% of total), and electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts at AED 2.0 billion (12.4% of the total).

Table 20: Re-exports by HS Chapter

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	5,627.3	38.2	5,989.6	36.4	6.4
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	2,032.1	13.8	2,129.6	12.9	4.8
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	1,551.7	10.5	2,036.5	12.4	31.2
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	889.5	6.0	1,500.9	9.1	68.7
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	665.1	4.5	1,188.0	7.2	78.6
33	Essential oils; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	715.2	4.9	745.8	4.5	4.3
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	395.5	2.7	398.1	2.4	0.6
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	214.2	1.5	339.0	2.1	58.3
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical or surgical instruments and parts thereof	274.4	1.9	273.1	1.7	-0.5
73	Articles of iron and steel	263.4	1.8	212.8	1.3	-19.2
	Other commodities	2,116.6	14.4	1,635.4	9.9	-22.7
	Total	14,745.0	100.0	16,448.6	100.0	11.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

5.3 Re-exports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

'Capital goods (except transport equipment)' was the largest BEC category of re-exports in 2013, representing 41.3% of the total value. This category totaled AED 6.8 billion, an increase of AED 0.3 billion (5.0%) compared with 2012.

The second largest category was 'Consumer goods not elsewhere specified', amounting to AED 4.5 billion, an increase of AED 0.9 billion (25.3%) compared with 2012.

The third largest category was 'Transport equipment and parts' with re-exports of AED 4.1 billion in 2013, an increase of AED 0.9 billion (28.1%) compared with 2012. These top three categories contributed 93.9% of total re-exports in 2013 compared with 90.2% in 2012.

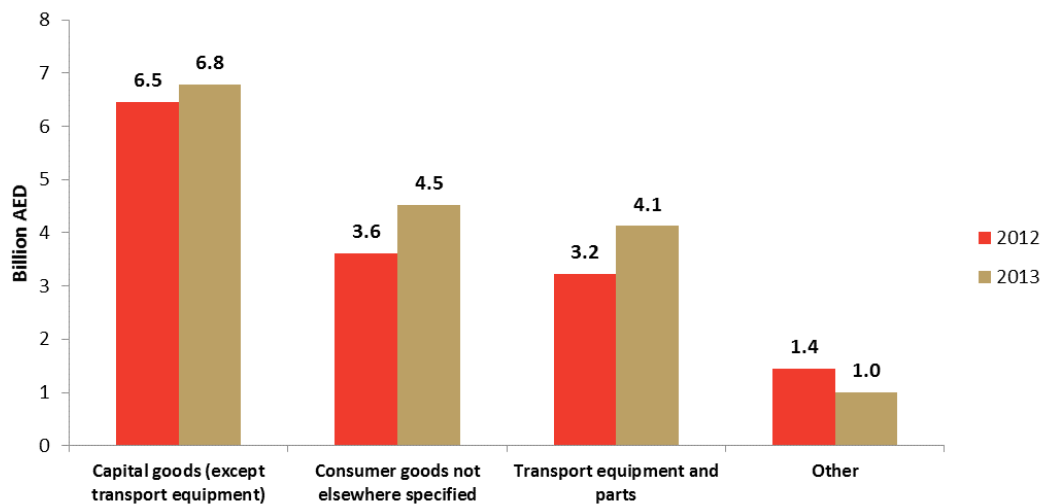
Table 21: Re-exports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

Value in Million AED

BEC	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
1	Food and beverages	75.0	0.5	71.0	0.4	-5.3
111	Primary mainly for industrial purposes	22.9	0.2	27.7	0.2	20.7
112	Primary mainly for household consumption	16.6	0.1	8.0	0.0	-52.1
121	Processed mainly for industrial purposes	4.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	-10.9
122	Processed mainly for household consumption	30.5	0.2	31.0	0.2	1.4
2	Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified	1,309.0	8.9	929.1	5.6	-29.0
21	Primary	36.5	0.2	35.3	0.2	-3.3
22	Processed	1,272.5	8.6	893.8	5.4	-29.8
3	Fuels and lubricants	21.6	0.1	3.9	0.0	-81.8
31	Primary	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	-39.5
322	Processed	20.9	0.1	3.5	0.0	-83.1
4	Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	6,462.8	43.8	6,786.7	41.3	5.0
41	Capital goods (except transport equipment)	4,831.7	32.8	4,499.0	27.4	-6.9
42	Parts and accessories thereof	1,631.1	11.1	2,287.7	13.9	40.3
5	Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	3,219.7	21.8	4,124.9	25.1	28.1
51	Passenger cars	1,037.9	7.0	594.6	3.6	-42.7
53	Parts and accessories	1,661.4	11.3	2,724.7	16.6	64.0
521	Industrial transport equipment	363.0	2.5	198.7	1.2	-45.3
522	Non-industrial transport equipment	157.3	1.1	606.9	3.7	285.8
6	Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	3,614.4	24.5	4,529.4	27.5	25.3
61	Durable goods	758.4	5.1	714.5	4.3	-5.8
62	Semi-durable goods	1,344.4	9.1	1,831.2	11.1	36.2
63	Non-durable goods	1,511.6	10.3	1,983.7	12.1	31.2
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	42.6	0.3	3.7	0.0	-91.4
7	Goods not elsewhere specified	42.6	0.3	3.7	0.0	-91.4
Total		14,745.0	100.0	16,448.6	100.0	11.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Figure 4: Re-exports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

5.4 Volume of re-exports by shipping method

The total volume of re-exports during 2013 was 0.7 million tonnes, an increase of 0.3 million tonnes (89.0%) compared with 2012. Re-exports volume by sea increased 240.0% in 2013, contributing 65.7% of the volume of re-exports. Over the same period, re-exports by land increased by 2.0%, resulting in a share of re-exports of 19.5% in 2013. The volume of re-exports by air increased by 2.2% and contributed 14.8% of total re-exports in 2013.

Table 22: Quantity of re-exports by shipping method

Quantity in Tonnes

Shipping Method	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Quantity	Share (%)	Quantity	Share (%)	
Sea	139,563.4	36.5	474,455.8	65.7	240.0
Land	138,091.2	36.1	140,903.9	19.5	2.0
Air	104,555.5	27.4	106,860.3	14.8	2.2
Total	382,210.0	100.0	722,220.0	100.0	89.0

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

5.5 Geographic distribution of re-exports

5.5.1 Re-exports by continent

Asia continues to be the leading destination for re-exports from Abu Dhabi, with 86.0% of the total in 2013, at AED 14.1 billion. The level of re-exports to Europe increased by AED 0.4 billion (37.4%) between 2012 and 2013, with Germany, Switzerland and United Kingdom being the main destinations. The third largest continent for re-export trade was Africa, with 2.1% of the total, with the main destinations being Egypt, South Africa and Ethiopia.

Table 23: Re-exports by continent

Value in Million AED

Continent	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Asia	13,114.6	88.9	14,142.1	86.0	7.8
Europe	1,168.0	7.9	1,604.8	9.8	37.4
Africa	327.0	2.2	337.6	2.1	3.2
North America	63.8	0.4	296.6	1.8	365.1
South America	52.8	0.4	47.5	0.3	-10.1
Australia	13.4	0.1	11.6	0.1	-13.2
Other continent	5.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	57.3
Total	14,745.0	100.0	16,448.6	100.0	11.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

5.5.2 Re-exports by country of destination

The Kingdom of Bahrain was the leading destination for re-exports for 2013 with AED 3.4 billion, representing 20.6% of the total re-exports. The main product re-exported to the Kingdom of Bahrain was boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts (AED 1.4 billion), which accounted for 39.7% of the total. The next largest was electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts (AED 0.7 billion) and articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted (AED 0.4 billion).

The second leading country was Saudi Arabia, with AED 3.3 billion of re-exports, representing 20.3% of the total. The most significant re-exports to Saudi Arabia were transport vehicles, other than railway (AED 0.8 billion), boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts (AED 0.7 billion) and articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted (AED 0.6 billion).

The third largest country of destination for re-exports in 2013 was Qatar, with AED 2.5 billion, representing 15.3% of the total. The main product re-exported to the Qatar was boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts (AED 1.2 billion), which accounted for 48.5% of the total.

The top three countries represented 56.2% of Abu Dhabi re-exports in 2013.

Table 24: Re-exports by country of destination

Value in Million AED

Country	2012		2013		Change (%)
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Kingdom of Bahrain	3,880.5	26.3	3,393.2	20.6	-12.6
Saudi Arabia	2,569.2	17.4	3,346.1	20.3	30.2
Qatar	2,133.3	14.5	2,520.4	15.3	18.1
Kuwait	1,797.8	12.2	2,151.0	13.1	19.6
Singapore	156.4	1.1	559.6	3.4	257.8
Jordan	460.6	3.1	469.9	2.9	2.0
Turkmenistan	432.7	2.9	443.4	2.7	2.5
Germany	190.5	1.3	409.5	2.5	115.0
Switzerland	198.8	1.3	368.8	2.2	85.5
United Kingdom	250.3	1.7	356.0	2.2	42.2
India	395.1	2.7	319.3	1.9	-19.2
Oman	375.8	2.5	293.8	1.8	-21.8
United States of America	53.7	0.4	265.6	1.6	394.3
Hong Kong	186.4	1.3	148.7	0.9	-20.2
Egypt	94.7	0.6	136.0	0.8	43.6
Other countries	1,569.3	10.6	1,267.4	7.7	-19.2
Total	14,745.0	100.0	16,448.6	100.0	11.6

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Table 25: Re-exports from Kingdom of Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Qatar

Value in Million AED

Chapter	Description	2012		2013		Change (%)
		Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
Kingdom of Bahrain						
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	1,817.6	46.8	1,347.6	39.7	-25.9
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	684.6	17.6	720.8	21.2	5.3
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	234.4	6.0	374.1	11.0	59.6
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	280.0	7.2	274.9	8.1	-1.8
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	64.9	1.7	119.6	3.5	84.3
	Other commodities	799.0	20.6	556.1	16.4	-30.4
Total Kingdom of Bahrain		3,880.5	100.0	3,393.2	100.0	-12.6
Saudi Arabia						
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	816.4	31.8	834.5	24.9	2.2
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	315.7	12.3	680.2	20.3	115.5
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	302.6	11.8	592.1	17.7	95.6
33	Essential oils; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	433.4	16.9	415.9	12.4	-4.1
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	193.2	7.5	164.2	4.9	-15.0
	Other commodities	507.8	19.8	659.2	19.7	29.8
Total Saudi Arabia		2,569.2	100.0	3,346.1	100.0	30.2
Qatar						
84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts; nuclear reactors	1,086.5	50.9	1,222.5	48.5	12.5
85	Electrical machinery, sound recorders and parts	262.0	12.3	364.4	14.5	39.1
87	Transport vehicles, other than railway, and parts	247.5	11.6	271.4	10.8	9.7
33	Essential oils; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	107.6	5.0	141.8	5.6	31.9
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	87.3	4.1	129.6	5.1	48.4
	Other commodities	342.4	16.1	390.8	15.5	14.1
Total Qatar		2,133.3	100.0	2,520.4	100.0	18.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Section 6: Explanatory Notes

Glossary:

This publication contains certain terms specific to merchandise trade and necessary when analyzing the trade statistics of Abu Dhabi Emirate. They include the following terms:

Merchandise trade

Merchandise Trade statistics record goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of Abu Dhabi by entering or leaving its territory. Throughout this publication, the term merchandise trade statistics refers to trade which moves through the ports of Abu Dhabi only, and do not capture inter-emirate trade activity.

Imports

Imports are goods that enter Abu Dhabi's customs and economic district from various parts of the world, excluding other emirates in the United Arab Emirates, and receive customs clearance. Goods are considered imports regardless of whether they enter the Emirate directly or are retrieved from customs warehouses, temporary entry areas or free zones inside the country. These goods receive customs clearance in order to become part of Abu Dhabi's merchandise balance.

Re-exports

Re-exports represent goods that are imported from abroad, enter Abu Dhabi's customs and economic district and become part of the Emirate's merchandise balance. These goods are then re-exported as they are, without any modification, outside the country.

Non-oil exports

Non-oil exports include goods that are entirely produced locally or in whose production process local resources are used. Non-oil exports through the ports of Abu Dhabi may include goods that were produced in other Emirates in the United Arab Emirates. Oil is excluded from these goods. These goods leave Abu Dhabi's customs and economic district to the outside world, reducing the Emirate's non-oil merchandise trade deficit.

Total non-oil exports

Total Non-oil Exports represent the combined value of non-oil exports and re-exports.

Balance of trade

The balance of trade for this publication is the difference between the value of total non-oil exports and imports, as defined above.

Classifications

The non-oil merchandise trade statistics are presented in accordance with the two main internationally recommended output classifications: Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4 (SITC4) and Broad Economic Categories (BEC).

If users require statistics by the detailed Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), these are available from SCAD on request.

Data source

Data are obtained from Department of Finance – Customs Administration. The data are processed and passed to Statistic Centre – Abu Dhabi for further editing, compilation and are reclassified according to statistical classifications for foreign trade.

Valuation

In line with the World Customs Organization (WCO) agreement on valuation:

- Exports (including re-exports) are valued free on board (fob), which represents the value at the export border, and includes inland freight costs and packaging
- Imports are valued on the cost insurance and freight (cif) basis, which represents the value at the import border, and includes the additional cost of freight and insurance in transporting the goods internationally

Notes on tables

- Changes (levels and per cent) in all tables are based on unrounded numbers.
- Relative importance is calculated as the ratio between the value of the sub-group and the total value for all groups, expressed as a percentage.
- Totals in some tables may not add up due to rounding.

Symbols used

'-' nil or rounded to zero

..' not applicable

n.e.s. denotes 'not elsewhere specified'

More information

For more information about foreign trade and other official statistics for Abu Dhabi Emirate, please visit the Statistics link on the SCAD website at <http://www.scad.ae>

