



مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Non-oil Merchandise Trade

Through the Ports of Abu Dhabi Emirate

2012

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Foreword

In line with its continuous efforts to support decision-makers, planners, researchers, businessmen, data users and all those interested in numbers and statistical indicators, the Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is keen to provide a comprehensive and accurate database on economic and social variables in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, which will identify the current conditions and forecast future developments.

In the midst of the large economic development and diversity achieved by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi from year to year, SCAD attaches attention to foreign trade indicators, the Centre issues periodic bulletins on the movement of non-oil goods through the ports in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi is pleased to present the annual publication on “Abu Dhabi Non-Oil Foreign Merchandise Trade, through the ports of Abu Dhabi Emirate 2012”, which monitors non-oil foreign trade indicators through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2012 and accentuates the evolution of Abu Dhabi’s economic and commercial relationships with the world in 2012.

Non-oil foreign trade indicators are of great importance to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; they reflect the growth of the trade activity and the role of foreign trade merchandise (imports and exports).

The development witnessed by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in all aspects of life highlighted the role of statistical data, including non-oil foreign trade merchandise, in supporting local community and providing the right tools to decision makers to make sound decisions.

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.



Butti Ahmed Mohammed Bin Butti Al Qubaisi

Director General

July 2013

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Introduction

This report provides non-oil merchandise trade statistics for 2012. 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 the goods captured in the report do not belong entirely to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and do not fully represent Abu Dhabi non-oil merchandise trade as some of these goods might belong to other Emirates. This report does not record Abu Dhabi trade through ports of the other Emirates.

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 report 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 Customs Organization (WCO) and United Nations (UN). Non-oil exports, imports and re-exports are shown by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 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 detailed statistics presented on the basis of HS 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 report 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 report.

Key Points

- The total value of non-oil foreign merchandise trade was AED 149.13 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 9.71 billion (7.0%) compared with 2011.
- The value of non-oil exports in 2012 was AED 15.41 billion, an increase of AED 3.93 billion (34.3 %) compared with 2011. The most significant non-oil exports was “chemicals and related products” (AED 8.62 billion), in particular the products *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene*. The second largest category was “manufactured goods” (AED 5.09 billion).
- There was a large decrease of AED 4.23 billion (-84.7%) in the export of “machinery and transport equipment” in 2012 compared with 2011. This was due to the very low export of *ships, boats and floating structures* in 2012 compared with 2011.
- The total volume of non-oil exports during 2012 was 3.47 million tonnes, an increase of 1.94 million tonnes (126.4%) compared with 2011.
- The leading continent for non-oil exports in 2012 was Asia (92.8% of total value) followed by Africa (5.4% of total).
- The largest country by destination of non-oil exports in 2012 was China (AED 4.05 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia (AED 3.88 billion) and Singapore at AED 1.89 billion.
- The value of Abu Dhabi imports was AED 118.97 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 2.60 billion (2.2%) compared with 2011. The most significant imports were “machinery and transport equipment” (AED 60.96 billion), followed by “manufactured goods classified chiefly by material” (AED 26.90 billion) and “chemicals and related products” (AED 9.44 billion).
- The total volume of imports during 2012 was 17.19 million tonnes, an increase of 0.95 million tonnes (5.9%) compared with 2011.
- The leading continent for imports in 2012 was Asia with 45.7% of total imports, followed by Europe (33.3%) and North America (12.7%).
- The largest country by origin of imports in 2012 was United States of America (AED 14.34 billion), followed by South Korea (AED 13.21 billion) and Saudi Arabia at AED 12.01 billion.
- The value of re-exports was AED 14.75 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 3.18 billion (27.5%) compared with 2011. The two largest sections were “machinery and transport equipment” (AED 9.95 billion) and “miscellaneous manufactured items” AED (2.32 billion).
- The total volume of re-exports during 2012 was 0.38 million tonnes, an increase of 13.0% compared with 2011.
- The leading continent for re-exports in 2012 was Asia (89.9 % of total value) followed by Europe (7.9%) and Africa (2.2%).
- The largest country by destination of re-exports in 2012 was the Kingdom of Bahrain (AED 3.88 billion), followed by Saudi Arabia (AED 2.37 billion) and Qatar at AED 2.13 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 149.13 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 9.71 billion (7.0%) compared with 2011. There were increases of AED 3.93 billion (34.3%) in non-oil exports, AED 3.18 billion (27.5%) in re-export, and AED 2.60 billion (2.2%) in imports.

The contribution of imports to total foreign merchandise trade decreased from 83.5% in 2011 to 79.8% in 2012, while the share of total non-oil exports increased from 16.5% in 2011 to 20.2% in 2012.

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

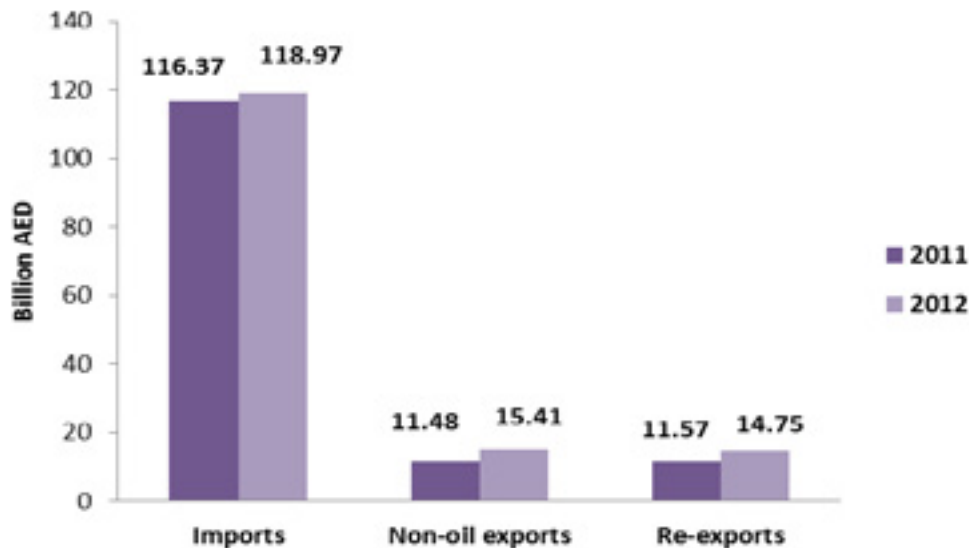
Value in Million AED

| | 2011 | 2012 | Change (%) |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Imports | 116,374.0 | 118,971.7 | 2.2 |
| Non-oil exports | 11,478.0 | 15,411.6 | 34.3 |
| Re-exports | 11,567.0 | 14,745.0 | 27.5 |
| Total non-oil exports | 23,045.0 | 30,156.6 | 30.9 |
| Total non-oil foreign merchandise trade | 139,419.0 | 149,128.3 | 7.0 |
| Balance of non-oil trade* | -93,329.0 | -88,815.1 | -4.8 |

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 2000-2012

% Percent

| Year | Imports | Non-oil exports | Re-exports | Total non-oil exports |
|------|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 90.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| 2001 | 91.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 |
| 2002 | 90.6 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 9.4 |
| 2003 | 87.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 12.5 |
| 2004 | 85.2 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 14.8 |
| 2005 | 76.0 | 6.9 | 17.1 | 24.0 |
| 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 |

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 19.8% in 2011 to 26.2% in 2012 as a result of a larger increase in total non-oil exports (30.9%), compared with imports (2.2%) in 2012.

Table 3: Total non-oil exports/imports coverage ratio for 2000-2012

Value in Billion AED

| Year | Imports | Total Non-oil exports | Total non-oil exports / imports Coverage Ratio (%) |
|------|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 2000 | 20.6 | 2.2 | 10.7 |
| 2001 | 21.2 | 2.0 | 9.4 |
| 2002 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 10.2 |
| 2003 | 26.9 | 3.8 | 14.1 |
| 2004 | 33.1 | 5.8 | 17.5 |
| 2005 | 35.2 | 11.1 | 31.5 |
| 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 | 116.8 | 30.6 | 26.2 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Section 3: Non-oil Exports

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

The value of non-oil exports in 2012 was AED 15.41 billion, an increase of AED 3.93 billion (34.3 %) compared with 2011.

The largest contributor to non-oil exports by SITC was “chemicals and related products”, representing 55.9% of the total non-oil exports for 2012. This increased by AED 5.89 billion (216.2%) compared with 2011, due to a significant increase in the products *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene*.

There was also a significant rise in the SITC category “manufactured goods”, which increased by AED 2.16 billion (73.7 %) compared with 2011. The main contributors to this increase were the products *copper* and *iron and steel bars, rods, angles and sections*.

There was a large decrease of AED 4.23 billion (-84.7%) in “machinery and transport equipment” in 2012 compared with 2011. This was due to the very low export of *ships, boats and floating structures* in 2012 compared with 2011.

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------|---|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 284.1 | 2.5 | 281.7 | 1.8 | -0.9 |
| 1 | Beverage and tobacco | 63.1 | 0.5 | 88.0 | 0.6 | 39.5 |
| 2 | Inedible raw materials, except fuels | 60.5 | 0.5 | 122.7 | 0.8 | 102.9 |
| 3 | Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas) | 35.3 | 0.3 | 26.1 | 0.2 | -26.1 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes | 173.7 | 1.5 | 168.4 | 0.1 | -3.0 |
| 5 | Chemicals and related products | 2,725.7 | 23.7 | 8,617.3 | 55.9 | 216.2 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods | 2,930.6 | 25.5 | 5,089.6 | 33.0 | 73.7 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment | 5,000.2 | 43.6 | 765.6 | 5.0 | -84.7 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured items | 203.7 | 1.8 | 250.5 | 1.6 | 23.0 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 54.3 |
| Total | | 11,478.0 | 100 | 15,411.6 | 100 | 34.3 |

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

3.2 Non-oil exports by major products (SITC 3 digit)

An analysis of the major products being exported through the ports of Abu Dhabi highlights the significance of *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene*. Together, these two categories totaled AED 8.22 billion, representing 53.3% of the total non-oil exports for 2012. The other significant categories for 2012 are *copper* (12.7% of total) and *iron and steel bars, rods, angles and sections* (10.1% of total).

Table 5: Non-oil exports by major products

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 571 | Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms | 1,587.2 | 13.8 | 5,276.6 | 34.2 | 232.4 |
| 575 | Other plastics, in primary forms (e.g. polypropylene) | 484.7 | 4.2 | 2,947.6 | 19.1 | 508.1 |
| 682 | Copper (including wire, bars, rods, plates and sheets) | 922.7 | 8.0 | 1,959.6 | 12.7 | 112.4 |
| 676 | Iron and steel bars, rods, angles and sections | 478.2 | 4.2 | 1,554.5 | 10.1 | 225.1 |
| 674 | Flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, clad, plated or coated | 195.2 | 1.7 | 334.0 | 2.2 | 71.1 |
| 691 | Structures and parts n.e.s. of iron, steel or aluminium | 176.2 | 1.5 | 297.9 | 1.9 | 69.0 |
| 793 | Ships, boats and floating structures | 4,470.9 | 39.0 | 231.5 | 1.5 | -94.8 |
| 642 | Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape | 103.4 | 0.9 | 147.1 | 1.0 | 42.2 |
| 431 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils processed n.e.s. | 139.9 | 1.2 | 145.2 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| 671 | Pig-iron, sponge iron, iron or steel granules and powders and ferrous alloys | 47.9 | 0.4 | 114.3 | 0.7 | 138.4 |
| | Other commodities | 2,871.6 | 25.0 | 2,403.4 | 15.6 | -16.3 |
| | Total | 11,478.0 | 100 | 15,411.6 | 100 | 34.3 |

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

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

“Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified” represented 88.7% of the total value of non-oil exports in 2012. This category amounted to AED 13.67 billion, an increase of AED 8.23 billion (151.5%) compared with 2011.

The second largest category was “capital goods (except transport equipment)”, amounting to AED 0.61 billion in 2012, a decrease of AED 4.17 billion (-87.3 %) compared with 2011. The large decrease in this category was due to the very low export of *ships, boats and floating structures* in 2012 compared with 2011.

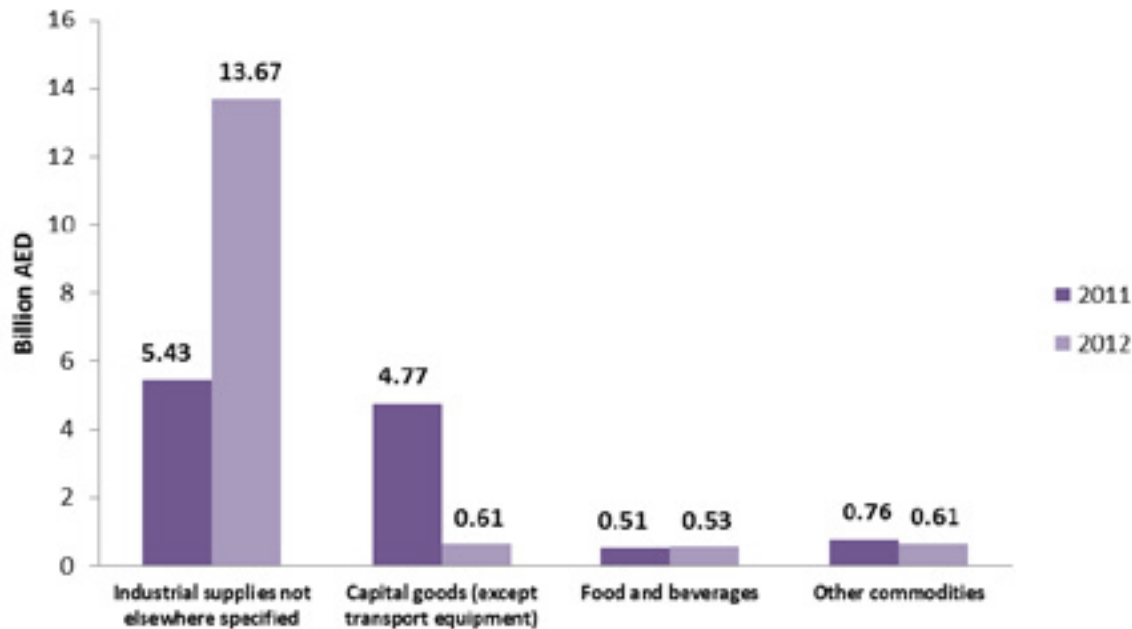
Table 6: Non-oil exports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Value in Million AED

| BEC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|----------|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 1 | Food and beverages | 509.7 | 4.4 | 525.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 111 | Primary mainly for industrial purposes | 67.5 | 0.6 | 63.0 | 0.4 | -6.6 |
| 112 | Primary mainly for household consumption | 26.7 | 0.2 | 58.2 | 0.4 | 117.7 |
| 121 | Processed mainly for industrial purposes | 179.3 | 1.6 | 168.9 | 1.1 | -5.8 |
| 122 | Processed mainly for household consumption | 236.2 | 2.1 | 235.5 | 1.5 | -0.3 |
| 2 | Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified | 5,434.1 | 47.3 | 13,668.9 | 88.7 | 151.5 |
| 21 | Primary | 54.1 | 0.5 | 140.4 | 0.9 | 159.7 |
| 22 | Processed | 5,380.0 | 46.9 | 13,528.5 | 87.8 | 151.5 |
| 3 | Fuels and lubricants | 35.2 | 0.3 | 29.0 | 0.2 | -17.6 |
| 31 | Primary | - | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | .. |
| 32 | Processed | 35.2 | 0.3 | 25.4 | 0.2 | -27.9 |
| 4 | Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof | 4,771.4 | 41.6 | 605.2 | 3.9 | -87.3 |
| 41 | Capital goods (except transport equipment) | 4,463.5 | 38.9 | 342.3 | 2.2 | -92.3 |
| 42 | Parts and accessories thereof | 307.9 | 2.7 | 262.8 | 1.7 | -14.6 |
| 5 | Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof | 211.4 | 1.8 | 220.9 | 1.4 | 4.5 |
| 51 | Passenger cars | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 22.6 |
| 521 | Industrial transport equipment | 30.0 | 0.3 | 34.8 | 0.2 | 15.9 |
| 522 | Non-industrial transport equipment | 139.9 | 1.2 | 147.8 | 1.0 | 5.6 |
| 53 | Parts and accessories | 41.1 | 0.4 | 37.8 | 0.2 | -8.0 |
| 6 | Consumer goods not elsewhere specified | 511.3 | 4.5 | 361.6 | 2.3 | -29.3 |
| 61 | Durable goods | 117.2 | 1.0 | 73.5 | 0.5 | -37.3 |
| 62 | Semi-durable goods | 162.3 | 1.4 | 76.0 | 0.5 | -53.1 |
| 63 | Non-durable goods | 231.8 | 2.0 | 212.0 | 1.4 | -8.5 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -91.5 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -91.5 |
| | Total | 11,478.0 | 100 | 15,411.6 | 100 | 34.3 |

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 2012 was 3.47 million tonnes, an increase of 1.94 million tonnes (126.4%) compared with 2011. The most significant increase was in the volume of non-oil exports by sea, which increased by 1.45 million tonnes (241.3%) compared with 2011. This rise was due to the increased activity in the export of *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene* which travelled by sea. Over the same period, the volume of non-oil exports by land increased by 53.0%, but its share of exports was reduced to 40.5% in 2012. The volume of non-oil exports by air decreased by 25.2%, contributing only 0.2% of the total volume in 2012.

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

Quantity in Tonnes

| Shipping Method | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Quantity | Share (%) | Quantity | Share (%) | |
| Land | 918,575.0 | 60.0 | 1,405,539.2 | 40.5 | 53.0 |
| Sea | 601,560.1 | 39.3 | 2,053,232.6 | 59.2 | 241.3 |
| Air | 11,152.0 | 0.7 | 8,343.7 | 0.2 | -25.2 |
| Total | 1,531,287.1 | 100 | 3,467,115.5 | 100 | 126.4 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

3.5 Geographic distribution of non-oil exports

3.5.1 Non-oil export by continent

Asia represented the leading destination (92.8%) of Abu Dhabi non-oil exports during 2012, with the total value of AED 14.30 billion, an increase of AED 7.95 billion (125.3%) compared with 2011. The second largest continent for non-oil exports in 2012 was Africa, with exports of AED 0.83 billion, an increase of AED 0.25 billion (44.1%) compared with 2011.

The significant decline in non-oil exports to North America and Central America during the period was due to the export of *ships, boats and floating structures* to these regions in 2011.

Table 8: Non-oil exports by continent

Value in Million AED

| Continent | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Asia | 6,345.9 | 55.3 | 14,296.5 | 92.8 | 125.3 |
| Africa | 575.2 | 5.0 | 829.1 | 5.4 | 44.1 |
| Europe | 131.4 | 1.1 | 125.8 | 0.8 | -4.3 |
| North America | 2,740.4 | 23.9 | 99.9 | 0.6 | -96.4 |
| South America | 1,669.7 | 14.5 | 24.1 | 0.2 | -98.6 |
| Central America | 5.1 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 0.2 | 355.1 |
| Other continents | 10.3 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 25.8 |
| Total | 11,478.0 | 100 | 15,411.6 | 100 | 34.3 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

3.5.2 Non-oil exports by country of destination

The largest country by destination in 2012 was China, with non-oil exports of AED 4.05 billion, an increase of AED 3.50 billion (642.7%) compared with 2011. The next largest was Saudi Arabia at AED 3.88 billion, increasing by 1.82 billion (88.4%) compared with 2011, followed by Singapore at AED 1.89 billion, which increased by AED 1.82 billion (2,147.2%).

These top three countries represented 63.7% of Abu Dhabi non-oil exports in 2012, and a breakdown of the main products exported to these countries is presented in table 10.

Table 9: Non-oil exports by country of destination

Value in Million AED

| Country | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| China | 545.3 | 4.8 | 4,049.6 | 26.3 | 642.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,058.0 | 17.9 | 3,876.6 | 25.2 | 88.4 |
| Singapore | 75.1 | 0.7 | 1,890.2 | 12.3 | 2,417.2 |
| India | 629.3 | 5.5 | 900.9 | 5.8 | 43.2 |
| Oman | 776.0 | 6.8 | 849.7 | 5.5 | 9.5 |
| Qatar | 632.0 | 5.5 | 714.4 | 4.6 | 13.0 |
| Kuwait | 277.3 | 2.4 | 472.4 | 3.1 | 70.4 |
| Egypt | 352.7 | 3.1 | 423.6 | 2.7 | 20.1 |
| Kingdom of Bahrain | 161.3 | 1.4 | 270.9 | 1.8 | 67.9 |
| Pakistan | 176.3 | 1.5 | 249.3 | 1.6 | 41.4 |
| Jordan | 186.3 | 1.6 | 184.7 | 1.2 | -0.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 6.2 | 0.1 | 173.6 | 1.1 | 2,691.5 |
| Iran | 227.4 | 2.0 | 130.2 | 0.8 | -42.8 |
| Kenya | 45.7 | 0.4 | 109.5 | 0.7 | 139.7 |
| Sudan | 25.2 | 0.2 | 102.9 | 0.7 | 308.5 |
| Other countries | 5,304.1 | 46.2 | 1,013.2 | 6.6 | -80.9 |
| Total | 11,478.0 | 100 | 15,411.6 | 100 | 34.3 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

The significant increase in non-oil exports to China was mainly due to the commodities *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene*. Together, these two categories represent 98.8% of non-oil exports to China in 2012.

The most significant non-oil exports to Saudi Arabia were *copper* at AED 1.48 billion, an increase of AED 0.90 billion (154.1%) compared with 2011, and *iron and steel bars, rods, angles and sections* at AED 1.20 billion, which increased by AED 0.91 billion (318.0%). Together, these two categories represent 69.1% of non-oil exports to Saudi Arabia in 2012.

The third largest country for non-oil exports in 2012 was Singapore, and this was due to the significant rise in the export of *polymers of ethylene* and *polypropylene*. These two categories represent 99.6% of non-oil exports to Singapore in 2012.

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|---------------------|---|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| China | | | | | | |
| 571 | Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms | 329.0 | 60.3 | 2,505.9 | 61.9 | 661.7 |
| 575 | Other plastics, in primary forms (e.g. polypropylene) | 68.5 | 12.6 | 1,495.7 | 36.9 | 2,082.2 |
| 281 | Iron ore and concentrates | - | 0.0 | 16.9 | 0.4 | .. |
| 699 | Manufactures of base metals n.e.s. | 21.7 | 4.0 | 16.5 | 0.4 | -5.2 |
| | Other commodities | 126.1 | 23.1 | 14.5 | 0.4 | -88.5 |
| | Total China | 545.3 | 100 | 4,049.6 | 100 | 642.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | |
| 682 | Copper (including wire, bars, rods, plates and sheets) | 583.0 | 28.3 | 1,481.3 | 38.2 | 154.1 |
| 676 | Iron and steel bars, rods, angles and sections | 286.5 | 13.9 | 1,197.6 | 30.9 | 318.0 |
| 674 | Flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, clad, plated or coated | 115.9 | 5.6 | 247.3 | 6.4 | 113.3 |
| 571 | Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms | 176.3 | 8.6 | 198.5 | 5.1 | 12.6 |
| 642 | Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape | 58.2 | 2.8 | 90.9 | 2.3 | 56.3 |
| 431 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils processed n.e.s. | 94.9 | 4.6 | 78.0 | 2.0 | -17.8 |
| | Other commodities | 743.1 | 36.1 | 582.9 | 15.0 | -21.6 |
| | Total Saudi Arabia | 2,058.0 | 100 | 3,876.6 | 100 | 88.48 |
| Singapore | | | | | | |
| 571 | Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms | 60.6 | 80.7 | 1,421.5 | 75.2 | 2,246.9 |
| 575 | Other plastics, in primary forms (e.g. polypropylene) | 6.5 | 8.6 | 461.8 | 24.4 | 7,054.7 |
| 581 | Tubes, pipes, hoses and fittings of plastics | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | -5.5 |
| 679 | Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel | - | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | .. |
| | Other commodities | 4.6 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | -45.5 |
| | Total Singapore | 75.1 | 100 | 1,890.2 | 100 | 2,417.2 |

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

Section 4: Imports

4.1 Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The value of Abu Dhabi imports was AED 118.97 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 2.60 billion (2.2%) compared with 2011. There was an increase of AED 4.07 billion (7.1%) in “machinery and transport equipment”, which includes *motor cars and other passenger vehicles* and *aircraft and associated equipment*. This was partially offset by decreases of AED 2.78 billion (-9.4%) in “manufactured goods classified chiefly by material” and AED 0.89 billion (-15.5%) in “inedible raw materials, except fuels”.

The top two SITC sections represented 73.8% of the value of imports in 2012, compared with 74.4% in 2011.

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|------|---|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 7,402.6 | 6.4 | 7,627.8 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| 1 | Beverage and tobacco | 220.1 | 0.2 | 173.0 | 0.1 | -21.4 |
| 2 | Inedible raw materials, except fuels | 5,736.8 | 4.9 | 4,849.2 | 4.1 | -15.5 |
| 3 | Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas) | 1,609.0 | 1.4 | 2,027.9 | 1.7 | 26.0 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes | 508.4 | 0.4 | 472.7 | 0.4 | -7.0 |
| 5 | Chemicals and related products | 8,346.0 | 7.2 | 9,441.9 | 7.9 | 13.1 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 29,678.7 | 25.5 | 26,899.4 | 22.6 | -9.4 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment | 56,889.7 | 48.9 | 60,955.5 | 51.2 | 7.1 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured items | 5,589.8 | 4.8 | 6,405.4 | 5.4 | 14.6 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere | 393.0 | 0.3 | 118.9 | 0.1 | -69.7 |
| | Total | 116,374.0 | 100 | 118,971.7 | 100 | 2.2 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.2 Imports by major products (SITC 3 digit)

Table 12 shows the top 15 major products at the SITC 3 digit level that were imported through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2012. Together, these represented 53.4% of the total imports for 2012.

Motor cars and other passenger vehicles was the most significant import product of 2012, with a value of AED 11.36 billion, representing 9.5% of the total. The next largest categories were *aircraft and associated equipment* at AED 7.17 billion (6.0% of total) and *tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel* at AED 6.56 billion (5.5 % of the total).

Table 12: Imports by major products (SITC 3 digit)

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|---|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 781 | Motor cars and other passenger vehicles | 8,423.0 | 7.2 | 11,360.7 | 9.5 | 34.9 |
| 792 | Aircraft and associated equipment | 9,275.9 | 8.0 | 7,172.8 | 6.0 | -22.7 |
| 679 | Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel | 8,175.0 | 7.0 | 6,560.8 | 5.5 | -19.7 |
| 741 | Heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof n.e.s. | 5,345.8 | 4.6 | 5,057.1 | 4.3 | -5.4 |
| 682 | Copper (including wire, bars, rods, plates and sheets) | 4,368.9 | 3.8 | 4,565.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| 714 | Engines and motors, non-electric, and parts n.e.s. | 1,559.2 | 1.3 | 4,279.6 | 3.6 | 174.5 |
| 747 | Taps, cocks, valves including pressure reducing and thermostatically controlled valves | 2,878.3 | 2.5 | 4,031.0 | 3.4 | 40.0 |
| 773 | Equipment for distributing electricity n.e.s. | 3,335.4 | 2.9 | 3,049.0 | 2.6 | -8.6 |
| 743 | Pumps, air or gas compressors and fans; centrifuges; filtering or purifying apparatus | 1,767.2 | 1.5 | 2,979.7 | 2.5 | 68.6 |
| 699 | Manufactures of base metals n.e.s. | 2,667.7 | 2.3 | 2,794.3 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| 744 | Mechanical handling equipment and parts n.e.s. | 2,059.8 | 1.8 | 2,779.7 | 2.3 | 34.9 |
| 772 | Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits; boards, panels for electric control or distribution | 1,856.9 | 1.6 | 2,572.6 | 2.2 | 38.5 |
| 281 | Iron ore and concentrates | 2,825.3 | 2.4 | 2,204.4 | 1.9 | -22.0 |
| 081 | Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) | 1,977.6 | 1.7 | 2,053.4 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| 874 | Meters and counters n.e.s. (eg gas, liquid or electricity meters) | 1,559.4 | 1.3 | 2,046.4 | 1.7 | 31.2 |
| | Other commodities | 58,298.7 | 50.1 | 55,465.0 | 46.6 | -4.9 |
| | Total | 116,374.0 | 100 | 118,971.7 | 100 | 2.2 |

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 2012, representing 35.4% of the total value. This category amounted to AED 42.17 billion, a decrease of AED 3.86 billion (-8.4%) compared with 2011.

The second largest category was “capital goods (except transport equipment)” amounting to AED 33.04 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 2.42 billion (7.9%) compared with 2011.

The third largest category was “transport equipment and parts” with imports of AED 27.55 billion in 2012. Together, these top three BEC categories contributed 86.4% of the total imports in 2012.

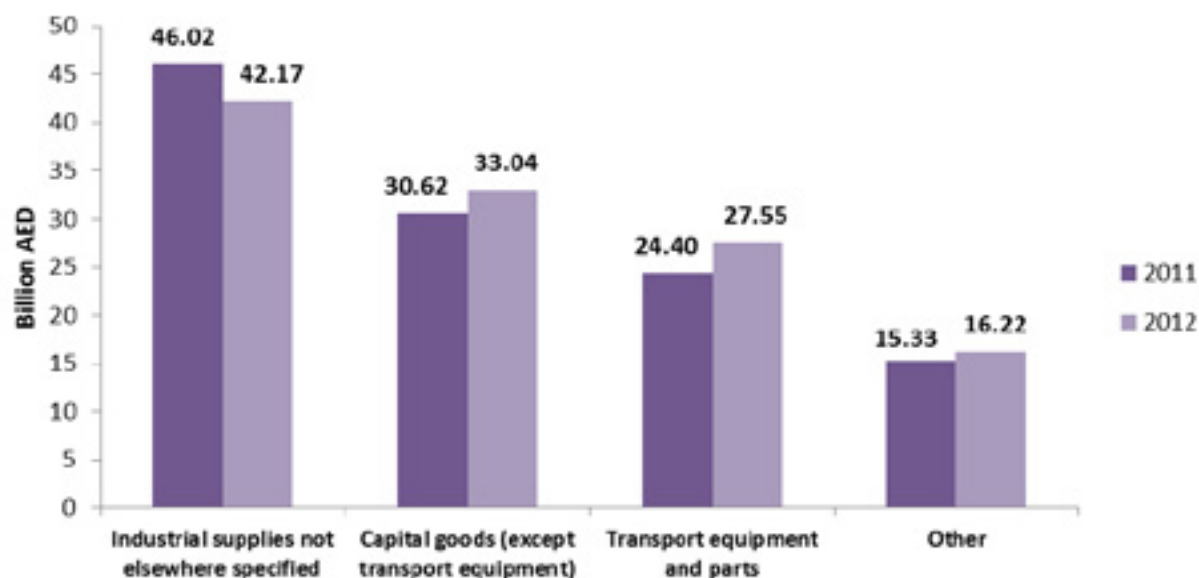
Table 13: Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC)

Value in Million AED

| BEC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|----------|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 1 | Food and beverages | 6,090.8 | 5.2 | 6,157.5 | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| 111 | Primary mainly for industrial purposes | 606.7 | 0.5 | 606.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 112 | Primary mainly for household consumption | 1,650.8 | 1.4 | 1,585.2 | 1.3 | -4.0 |
| 121 | Processed mainly for industrial purposes | 708.5 | 0.6 | 692.8 | 0.6 | -2.2 |
| 122 | Processed mainly for household consumption | 3,124.8 | 2.7 | 3,273.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 |
| 2 | Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified | 46,022.3 | 39.5 | 42,166.1 | 35.4 | -8.4 |
| 21 | Primary | 5,444.0 | 4.7 | 4,626.4 | 3.9 | -15.0 |
| 22 | Processed | 40,578.4 | 34.9 | 37,539.8 | 31.6 | -7.5 |
| 3 | Fuels and lubricants | 883.7 | 0.8 | 1,347.6 | 1.1 | 52.5 |
| 31 | Primary | 46.9 | 0.0 | 80.7 | 0.1 | 72.0 |
| 32 | Processed | 836.8 | 0.7 | 1,266.9 | 1.1 | 51.4 |
| 4 | Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof | 30,622.2 | 26.3 | 33,037.3 | 27.8 | 7.9 |
| 41 | Capital goods (except transport equipment) | 21,630.5 | 18.6 | 21,784.6 | 18.3 | 0.7 |
| 42 | Parts and accessories thereof | 8,991.6 | 7.7 | 11,252.7 | 9.5 | 25.1 |
| 5 | Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof | 24,398.7 | 21.0 | 27,545.3 | 23.2 | 12.9 |
| 51 | Passenger cars | 8,206.2 | 7.1 | 11,020.8 | 9.3 | 34.3 |
| 521 | Industrial transport equipment | 3,579.7 | 3.1 | 2,322.5 | 2.0 | -35.1 |
| 522 | Non-industrial transport equipment | 695.1 | 0.6 | 511.7 | 0.4 | -26.4 |
| 53 | Parts and accessories | 11,917.7 | 10.2 | 13,690.2 | 11.5 | 14.9 |
| 6 | Consumer goods not elsewhere specified | 6,759.9 | 5.8 | 8,603.6 | 7.2 | 27.3 |
| 61 | Durable goods | 1,802.5 | 1.5 | 1,995.3 | 1.7 | 10.7 |
| 62 | Semi-durable goods | 1,852.8 | 1.6 | 3,349.4 | 2.8 | 80.8 |
| 63 | Non-durable goods | 3,104.5 | 2.7 | 3,259.0 | 2.7 | 5.0 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 1,596.4 | 1.4 | 114.4 | 0.1 | -92.8 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 1,596.4 | 1.4 | 114.4 | 0.1 | -92.8 |
| | Total | 116,374.0 | 100 | 118,971.7 | 100 | 2.2 |

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 2012 was 17.19 million tonnes, an increase of 0.95 million tonnes (5.9%) compared with 2011. Imports volumes by sea increased by 6.0% compared with 2011, contributing 69.9% of the total in 2012. Over the same period, imports by land increased by 5.7% and contributed 29.8% of total volume, while imports by air decreased by 0.5% compared with 2011 and contributed only 0.3% of total imports in 2012.

Table 14: Imports by shipping method

Quantity in Tonnes

| Shipping Method | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity | Share (%) | Quantity | Share (%) | |
| Sea | 11,339,307.6 | 69.8 | 12,017,740.3 | 69.9 | 6.0 |
| Land | 4,842,559.9 | 29.8 | 5,118,938.8 | 29.8 | 5.7 |
| Air | 54,548.8 | 0.3 | 54,267.9 | 0.3 | -0.5 |
| Total | 16,236,416.4 | 100 | 17,190,947.0 | 100 | 5.9 |

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 91.6% of total imports in 2012, compared with 91.3% in 2011.

Asia represented the leading source of Abu Dhabi imports during 2012, with the total value of AED 54.35 billion – around the same size as for 2011. The next largest continent was Europe with AED 39.53 billion, an increase of AED 1.73 billion (4.6%) over the period, and the third largest was North America with AED 15.15 billion, an increase of AED 1.06 billion (7.5%) compared with 2011.

Table 15: Imports by continent

Value in Million AED

| Continent | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Asia | 54,322.9 | 46.7 | 54,354.3 | 45.7 | 0.1 |
| Europe | 37,793.4 | 32.5 | 39,527.4 | 33.2 | 4.6 |
| North America | 14,086.5 | 12.1 | 15,147.2 | 12.7 | 7.5 |
| Africa | 4,234.4 | 3.6 | 4,118.3 | 3.5 | -2.7 |
| South America | 2,687.9 | 2.3 | 3,067.0 | 2.6 | 14.1 |
| Australia | 2,875.1 | 2.5 | 2,169.8 | 1.8 | -24.5 |
| Central America | 355.8 | 0.3 | 464.5 | 0.4 | 30.5 |
| Other continent | 17.9 | 0.0 | 123.1 | 0.1 | 586.8 |
| Total | 116,374.0 | 100 | 118,971.7 | 100 | 2.2 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.5.2 Imports by country of origin

The largest country by origin of import in 2012 was the United States of America, with imports of AED 14.34 billion, an increase of AED 0.91 billion (6.8%) compared with 2011. The next largest was South Korea at AED 13.21 billion, increasing by 1.41 billion (11.9%) compared with 2011, followed by Saudi Arabia (AED 12.01 billion), Germany (AED 9.87 billion) and Japan (AED 9.83 billion).

Table 16: Imports by country of origin

Value in Million AED

| Country | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| United States of America | 13,435.4 | 11.5 | 14,344.7 | 12.1 | 6.8 |
| South Korea | 11,797.1 | 10.1 | 13,206.1 | 11.1 | 11.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 12,266.9 | 10.5 | 12,011.2 | 10.1 | -2.1 |
| Germany | 9,566.2 | 8.2 | 9,869.8 | 8.3 | 3.2 |
| Japan | 9,903.0 | 8.5 | 9,826.9 | 8.3 | -0.8 |
| Italy | 7,395.6 | 6.4 | 8,890.4 | 7.5 | 20.2 |
| United Kingdom | 4,600.8 | 4.0 | 5,172.6 | 4.3 | 12.4 |
| China | 3,961.6 | 3.4 | 4,086.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| France | 5,759.2 | 4.9 | 3,641.1 | 3.1 | -36.8 |
| India | 2,457.5 | 2.1 | 2,740.8 | 2.3 | 11.5 |
| Zambia | 2,753.2 | 2.4 | 2,447.0 | 2.1 | -11.1 |
| Brazil | 2,342.3 | 2.0 | 2,410.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| Australia | 2,820.3 | 2.4 | 2,117.5 | 1.8 | -24.9 |
| Spain | 1,764.4 | 1.5 | 1,901.6 | 1.6 | 7.8 |
| Qatar | 1,302.5 | 1.1 | 1,788.5 | 1.5 | 37.3 |
| Other countries | 24,248.2 | 20.8 | 24,516.4 | 20.6 | 1.1 |
| Total | 116,374.0 | 100 | 118,971.7 | 100 | 2.2 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

The top three countries represented 33.3% of Abu Dhabi imports in 2012, and a breakdown of the main products imported to these countries is presented in table 17.

Imports from the United States of America increased by AED 0.91 billion (6.8%) from 2011 to 2012. This was despite a decrease of AED 0.92 billion (-18.4%) in *aircraft and associated equipment*. The most significant increases were in the products *engines and motors, non-electric, and parts* (up AED 0.87 billion) and *motor cars and other passenger vehicles* (up AED 0.48 billion).

The most significant products imported from South Korea were *tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel* (AED 2.18 billion) and *heating and cooling equipment and parts n.e.s.* (AED 1.53 billion). The most significant products imported from Saudi Arabia were *equipment for distributing electricity n.e.s.* (AED 0.92 billion) and *polymers of ethylene* (AED 0.84 billion).

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| United States of America | | | | | | |
| 792 | Aircraft and associated equipment | 4,980.9 | 37.1 | 4,062.5 | 28.3 | -18.4 |
| 781 | Motor cars and other passenger vehicles | 1,133.0 | 8.4 | 1,608.3 | 11.2 | 41.9 |
| 714 | Engines and motors, non-electric, and parts n.e.s. | 426.7 | 3.2 | 1,298.9 | 9.1 | 204.4 |
| 081 | Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals) | 768.0 | 5.7 | 748.7 | 5.2 | -2.5 |
| 874 | Meters and counters n.e.s. (eg gas, liquid or electricity meters) | 290.5 | 2.2 | 483.0 | 3.4 | 66.3 |
| | Other commodities | 5,836.3 | 43.4 | 6,143.2 | 42.8 | 5.3 |
| | Total United States of America | 13,435.4 | 100 | 14,344.7 | 100 | 6.8 |
| South Korea | | | | | | |
| 679 | Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel | 3,813.9 | 32.3 | 2,177.5 | 16.5 | -42.9 |
| 741 | Heating and cooling equipment and parts thereof n.e.s. | 1,518.3 | 12.9 | 1,528.0 | 11.6 | 0.6 |
| 747 | Taps, cocks, valves including pressure reducing and thermostatically controlled valves | 359.0 | 3.0 | 1,002.5 | 7.6 | 179.2 |
| 893 | Articles of plastics n.e.s. | 11.2 | 0.1 | 946.1 | 7.2 | 8,332.2 |
| 692 | Metal containers for storage or transport | 1,279.5 | 10.8 | 682.7 | 5.2 | -46.6 |
| | Other commodities | 4,815.1 | 40.8 | 6,869.4 | 52.0 | 42.7 |
| | Total South Korea | 11,797.1 | 100 | 13,206.1 | 100 | 11.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | |
| 773 | Equipment for distributing electricity n.e.s. | 1,015.1 | 8.3 | 922.8 | 7.7 | -9.1 |
| 571 | Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms | 939.7 | 7.7 | 843.9 | 7.0 | -10.2 |
| 334 | Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals n.e.s. | 433.0 | 3.5 | 742.0 | 6.2 | 71.4 |
| 679 | Tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings of iron and steel | 140.2 | 1.1 | 724.1 | 6.0 | 416.3 |
| 022 | Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese | 563.0 | 4.6 | 655.9 | 5.5 | 16.5 |
| | Other commodities | 9,175.8 | 74.8 | 8,122.6 | 67.6 | -11.5 |
| | Total Saudi Arabia | 12,266.9 | 100 | 12,011.2 | 100 | -2.1 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

4.5.3 Imports from Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries

Imports from GCC countries amounted to AED 17.06 billion in 2012 compared with AED 17.23 billion in 2011, a decrease of 1.0%. Imports from Saudi Arabia contributed 70.4% of total imports from GCC followed by Qatar (10.5%) and Kingdom of Bahrain (7.3%).

Table 18: Imports from GCC countries

Value in Million AED

| GCC Country | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Saudi Arabia | 12,266.9 | 71.2 | 12,011.2 | 70.4 | -2.1 |
| Qatar | 1,302.5 | 7.6 | 1,788.5 | 10.5 | 37.3 |
| Kingdom of Bahrain | 1,712.0 | 9.9 | 1,243.6 | 7.3 | -27.4 |
| Oman | 783.2 | 4.5 | 1,070.4 | 6.3 | 36.7 |
| Kuwait | 1,167.2 | 6.8 | 943.4 | 5.5 | -19.2 |
| Total | 17,231.8 | 100 | 17,057.1 | 100 | -1.0 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Section 5: Re-exports

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

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 2012, re-exports represented 9.9% of total non-oil trade compared with 10.3% for non-oil exports.

The value of re-exports was AED 14.75 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 3.18 billion (27.5%) compared with 2011. The two largest SITC sections, "machinery and transport equipment" and "miscellaneous manufactured items", contributed 83.3% of total re-exports in 2012.

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------|---|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 101.4 | 0.9 | 72.9 | 0.5 | -28.1 |
| 1 | Beverage and tobacco | 4.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 24.5 |
| 2 | Inedible raw materials, except fuels | 39.2 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 0.2 | -24.3 |
| 3 | Mineral fuel and lubricants (except oil and gas) | 11.7 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 60.5 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oil, fats and waxes | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | -42.4 |
| 5 | Chemicals and related products | 602.3 | 5.2 | 813.0 | 5.5 | 35.0 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 697.7 | 6.0 | 1,080.8 | 7.3 | 54.9 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment | 7,698.7 | 66.6 | 9,954.3 | 67.5 | 29.3 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured items | 1,921.8 | 16.6 | 2,321.7 | 15.7 | 20.8 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere | 488.5 | 4.2 | 448.0 | 3.0 | -8.3 |
| Total | | 11,567.0 | 100 | 14,745.0 | 100 | 27.5 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

5.2 Re-exports by major products (SITC 3 digit)

Table 20 shows the top 10 major products at the SITC 3 digit level that were re-exported through the ports of Abu Dhabi in 2012. Together, these represented 58.2% of the total re-exports for 2012.

Automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing was the most significant re-export product category of 2012, with a value of AED 2.44 billion, representing 16.5% of the total. The next largest categories were *motor cars and other passenger vehicles* at AED 1.16 billion (7.9% of total), *articles of apparel, of textile fabrics* at AED 0.72 billion (4.9 % of the total) and *perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparation* at AED 0.71 billion (4.8 % of the total).

Table 20: Re-exports by major products

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 752 | Automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing | 2,165.6 | 18.7 | 2,439.2 | 16.5 | 12.6 |
| 781 | Motor cars and other passenger vehicles | 518.2 | 4.5 | 1,163.3 | 7.9 | 124.5 |
| 845 | Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics | 783.2 | 6.8 | 716.7 | 4.9 | -8.5 |
| 553 | Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparation (excluding soaps) | 408.4 | 3.5 | 714.2 | 4.8 | 74.9 |
| 792 | Aircraft and associated equipment | 661.6 | 5.7 | 665.1 | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| 764 | Telecommunications equipment and parts n.e.s. | 989.7 | 8.6 | 636.9 | 4.3 | -35.6 |
| 759 | Parts and accessories for office and automatic data processing machines | 603.6 | 5.2 | 571.3 | 3.9 | -5.3 |
| 744 | Mechanical handling equipment and parts n.e.s. | 148.2 | 1.3 | 563.6 | 3.8 | 280.2 |
| 713 | Internal combustion piston engines and parts n.e.s. | 97.1 | 0.8 | 555.5 | 3.8 | 472.3 |
| 723 | Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and parts | 653.5 | 5.6 | 554.6 | 3.8 | -15.1 |
| | Other commodities | 4,538.0 | 39.2 | 6,164.5 | 41.8 | 35.8 |
| Total | | 11,567.0 | 100 | 14,745.0 | 100 | 27.5 |

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 2012, representing 43.8% of the total value. This category totaled AED 6.46 billion, an increase of AED 1.55 billion (31.5%) compared with 2011.

The second largest category was “consumer goods not elsewhere specified”, amounting to AED 3.61 billion, a decrease of AED 0.15 billion (-3.9%) compared with 2011.

The third largest category was “transport equipment and parts” with re-exports of AED 3.22 billion in 2012, an increase of AED 1.31 billion (69.0%) compared with 2011. These top three categories contributed 90.2% of total re-exports in 2012 compared with 91.5% in 2011.

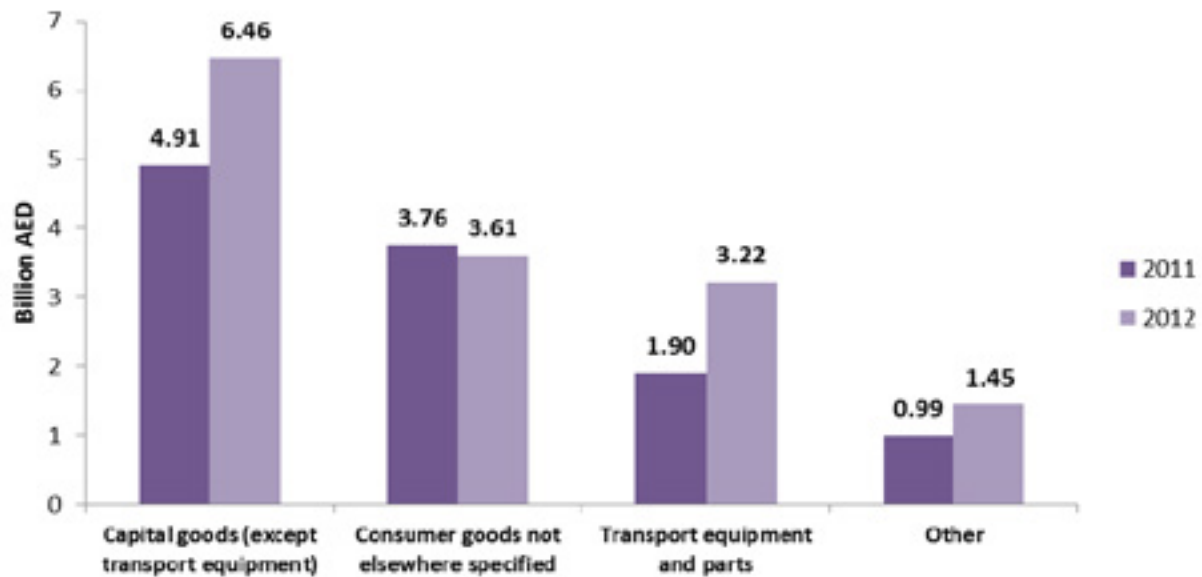
Table 21: Re-exports by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

Value in Million AED

| BEC | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|----------|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| 1 | Food and beverages | 90.6 | 0.8 | 75.0 | 0.5 | -17.2 |
| 111 | Primary mainly for industrial purposes | 11.1 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 0.2 | 107.5 |
| 112 | Primary mainly for household consumption | 45.2 | 0.4 | 16.6 | 0.1 | -63.2 |
| 121 | Processed mainly for industrial purposes | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 54.8 |
| 122 | Processed mainly for household consumption | 31.2 | 0.3 | 30.5 | 0.2 | -2.2 |
| 2 | Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified | 874.4 | 7.6 | 1,309.0 | 8.9 | 49.7 |
| 21 | Primary | 20.3 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 0.2 | 79.8 |
| 22 | Processed | 854.1 | 7.4 | 1,272.5 | 8.6 | 49.0 |
| 3 | Fuels and lubricants | 7.4 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 0.1 | 191.2 |
| 31 | Primary | - | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | .. |
| 32 | Processed | 7.4 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 0.1 | 183.4 |
| 4 | Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof | 4,914.4 | 42.5 | 6,462.8 | 43.8 | 31.5 |
| 41 | Capital goods (except transport equipment) | 3,438.8 | 29.7 | 4,831.7 | 32.8 | 40.5 |
| 42 | Parts and accessories thereof | 1,475.6 | 12.8 | 1,631.1 | 11.1 | 10.5 |
| 5 | Transport equipment, and parts and accessories thereof | 1,904.7 | 16.5 | 3,219.7 | 21.8 | 69.0 |
| 51 | Passenger cars | 443.7 | 3.8 | 1,037.9 | 7.0 | 133.9 |
| 521 | Industrial transport equipment | 328.7 | 2.8 | 363.0 | 2.5 | 10.4 |
| 522 | Non-industrial transport equipment | 88.4 | 0.8 | 157.3 | 1.1 | 78.0 |
| 53 | Parts and accessories | 1,044.0 | 9.0 | 1,661.4 | 11.3 | 59.1 |
| 6 | Consumer goods not elsewhere specified | 3,761.3 | 32.5 | 3,614.4 | 24.5 | -3.9 |
| 61 | Durable goods | 807.0 | 7.0 | 758.4 | 5.1 | -6.0 |
| 62 | Semi-durable goods | 1,764.2 | 15.3 | 1,344.4 | 9.1 | -23.8 |
| 63 | Non-durable goods | 1,190.0 | 10.3 | 1,511.6 | 10.3 | 27.0 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 14.2 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 0.3 | 199.7 |
| 7 | Goods not elsewhere specified | 14.2 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 0.3 | 199.7 |
| | Total | 11,567.0 | 100 | 14,745.0 | 100 | 27.5 |

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 2012 was 0.38 million tonnes, an increase of 13.0% compared with 2011. Re-exports by sea increased 12.5% in 2012, contributing 36.5% of the volume of re-exports. Over the same period, re-exports by land increased by 15.3%, resulting in a share of re-exports of 36.1% in 2012. The volume of re-exports by air increased by 10.5% and contributed 27.4% of total re-exports in 2012.

The proportion of re-exports volume by air (27.4%) is significantly greater than the proportion of non-oil exports by air (0.2%) and imports by air (0.3%) in terms of volume.

Table 22: Quantity of re-exports by shipping method

Quantity in Tonnes

| Shipping Method | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Quantity | Share (%) | Quantity | Share (%) | |
| Sea | 124,018.5 | 36.7 | 139,563.4 | 36.5 | 12.5 |
| Land | 119,720.7 | 35.4 | 138,091.2 | 36.1 | 15.3 |
| Air | 94,645.4 | 28.0 | 104,555.5 | 27.4 | 10.5 |
| Total | 338,384.6 | 100 | 382,210.0 | 100 | 13.0 |

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 88.9% of the total in 2012, at AED 13.11 billion. The level of re-exports to Europe increased by AED 0.43 billion (58.6%) between 2011 and 2012, with United Kingdom and Switzerland being the main destinations. The third largest continent for re-export trade was Africa, with 2.2% of the total, with the main destinations being Egypt and Sudan.

Table 23: Re-exports by continent

Value in Million AED

| Continent | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Asia | 10,354.9 | 89.5 | 13,114.6 | 88.9 | 26.7 |
| Europe | 736.3 | 6.4 | 1,168.0 | 7.9 | 58.6 |
| Africa | 355.9 | 3.1 | 327.0 | 2.2 | -8.1 |
| North America | 56.2 | 0.5 | 63.8 | 0.4 | 13.4 |
| South America | 9.8 | 0.1 | 52.8 | 0.4 | 439.5 |
| Australia | 45.9 | 0.4 | 13.4 | 0.1 | -70.9 |
| Other continent | 7.9 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | -32.5 |
| Total | 11,567.0 | 100 | 14,745.0 | 100 | 27.5 |

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 2012. The value of re-exports to Bahrain was AED 3.88 billion, representing 26.3% of the total.

The next leading country was Saudi Arabia, with was AED 2.57 billion of re-exports, representing 17.4% of the total. The third largest country of destination for re-exports in 2012 was Qatar, with AED 2.13 billion, representing 14.5% of the total.

These top three countries represented 58.2% of Abu Dhabi re-exports in 2012, and a breakdown of the main products exported to these countries is presented in table 25.

Table 24: Re-exports by country of destination

Value in Million AED

| Country | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Kingdom of Bahrain | 3,428.1 | 29.6 | 3,880.5 | 26.3 | 13.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1,598.7 | 13.8 | 2,569.2 | 17.4 | 60.7 |
| Qatar | 1,551.6 | 13.4 | 2,133.3 | 14.5 | 37.5 |
| Kuwait | 1,103.3 | 9.5 | 1,797.8 | 12.2 | 62.9 |
| Jordan | 378.0 | 3.3 | 460.6 | 3.1 | 21.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 246.0 | 2.1 | 432.7 | 2.9 | 75.9 |
| India | 674.5 | 5.8 | 395.1 | 2.7 | -41.4 |
| Oman | 305.2 | 2.6 | 375.8 | 2.5 | 23.1 |
| United Kingdom | 135.3 | 1.2 | 250.3 | 1.7 | 84.9 |
| Switzerland | 122.9 | 1.1 | 198.8 | 1.3 | 61.7 |
| Turkey | 182.4 | 1.6 | 196.9 | 1.3 | 7.9 |
| Germany | 143.3 | 1.2 | 190.5 | 1.3 | 32.9 |
| Hong Kong | 17.1 | 0.1 | 186.4 | 1.3 | 991.4 |
| Italy | 32.5 | 0.3 | 162.0 | 1.1 | 398.3 |
| Singapore | 55.7 | 0.5 | 156.4 | 1.1 | 180.6 |
| Other countries | 1,592.3 | 13.8 | 1,358.7 | 9.2 | -14.7 |
| Total | 11,567.0 | 100 | 14,745.0 | 100 | 27.5 |

Source: Abu Dhabi Department of Finance – Customs Administration

The main product re-exported to the Kingdom of Bahrain was *automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing* (AED 1.18 billion), which accounts for 30.5% of the total. The next largest was *articles of rubber* (AED 0.26 billion) and *telecommunications equipment and parts n.e.s.* (AED 0.25 billion).

The most significant re-exports to Saudi Arabia were *motor cars and other passenger vehicles* (AED 0.61 billion), *perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparation* (AED 0.43 billion) and *articles of apparel, of textile fabrics* (AED 0.28 billion).

The main product re-exported to the Qatar was *automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing* (AED 0.64 billion), which accounted for 30.0% of the total.

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

Value in Million AED

| SITC 3 digit | Description | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (%) |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | |
| Kingdom of Bahrain | | | | | | |
| 752 | Automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing | 1,115.2 | 32.5 | 1,184.9 | 30.5 | 6.3 |
| 629 | Articles of rubber | 0.6 | 0.0 | 261.5 | 6.7 | 40,981.3 |
| 764 | Telecommunications equipment and parts n.e.s. | 583.6 | 17.0 | 246.4 | 6.4 | -57.8 |
| 759 | Parts and accessories for office and automatic data processing machines | 422.5 | 12.3 | 237.3 | 6.1 | -43.8 |
| 784 | Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783 | 72.1 | 2.1 | 219.9 | 5.7 | 204.9 |
| | Other commodities | 1,234.1 | 36.0 | 1,730.5 | 44.6 | 40.2 |
| | Total Kingdom of Bahrain | 3,428.1 | 100 | 3,880.5 | 100 | 13.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | |
| 781 | Motor cars and other passenger vehicles | 123.2 | 7.7 | 609.5 | 23.7 | 394.8 |
| 553 | Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparation (excluding soaps) | 186.8 | 11.7 | 432.7 | 16.8 | 131.6 |
| 845 | Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics | 265.3 | 16.6 | 283.2 | 11.0 | 6.8 |
| 784 | Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and 783 | 51.2 | 3.2 | 105.7 | 4.1 | 106.6 |
| 841 | Mens or boys articles of textile fabrics | 88.7 | 5.5 | 103.5 | 4.0 | 16.7 |
| | Other commodities | 883.6 | 55.3 | 1,034.6 | 40.3 | 17.1 |
| | Total Saudi Arabia | 1,598.7 | 100 | 2,569.2 | 100 | 60.7 |
| Qatar | | | | | | |
| 752 | Automatic data processing machines and optical readers for data processing | 562.5 | 36.3 | 640.9 | 30.0 | 13.9 |
| 781 | Motor cars and other passenger vehicles | 16.0 | 1.0 | 149.1 | 7.0 | 829.3 |
| 759 | Parts and accessories for office and automatic data processing machines | 85.5 | 5.5 | 142.4 | 6.7 | 66.5 |
| 553 | Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparation (excluding soaps) | 80.8 | 5.2 | 107.4 | 5.0 | 32.9 |
| 764 | Telecommunications equipment and parts n.e.s. | 110.6 | 7.1 | 98.9 | 4.6 | -10.5 |
| | Other commodities | 696.2 | 44.9 | 994.6 | 46.6 | 42.9 |
| | Total Qatar | 1,551.6 | 100 | 2,133.3 | 100 | 37.5 |

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Section 6: Explanatory Notes

Glossary

This report 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 report, 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 report 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 (SITC) and Broad Economic Categories (BEC).

- SITC groups goods according to their level of manufacturing or processing
- BEC groups goods according to their main end use, namely capital, intermediate consumption and consumption goods

If users require more detailed statistics by the 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 Trade Organization (WTO) 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>

