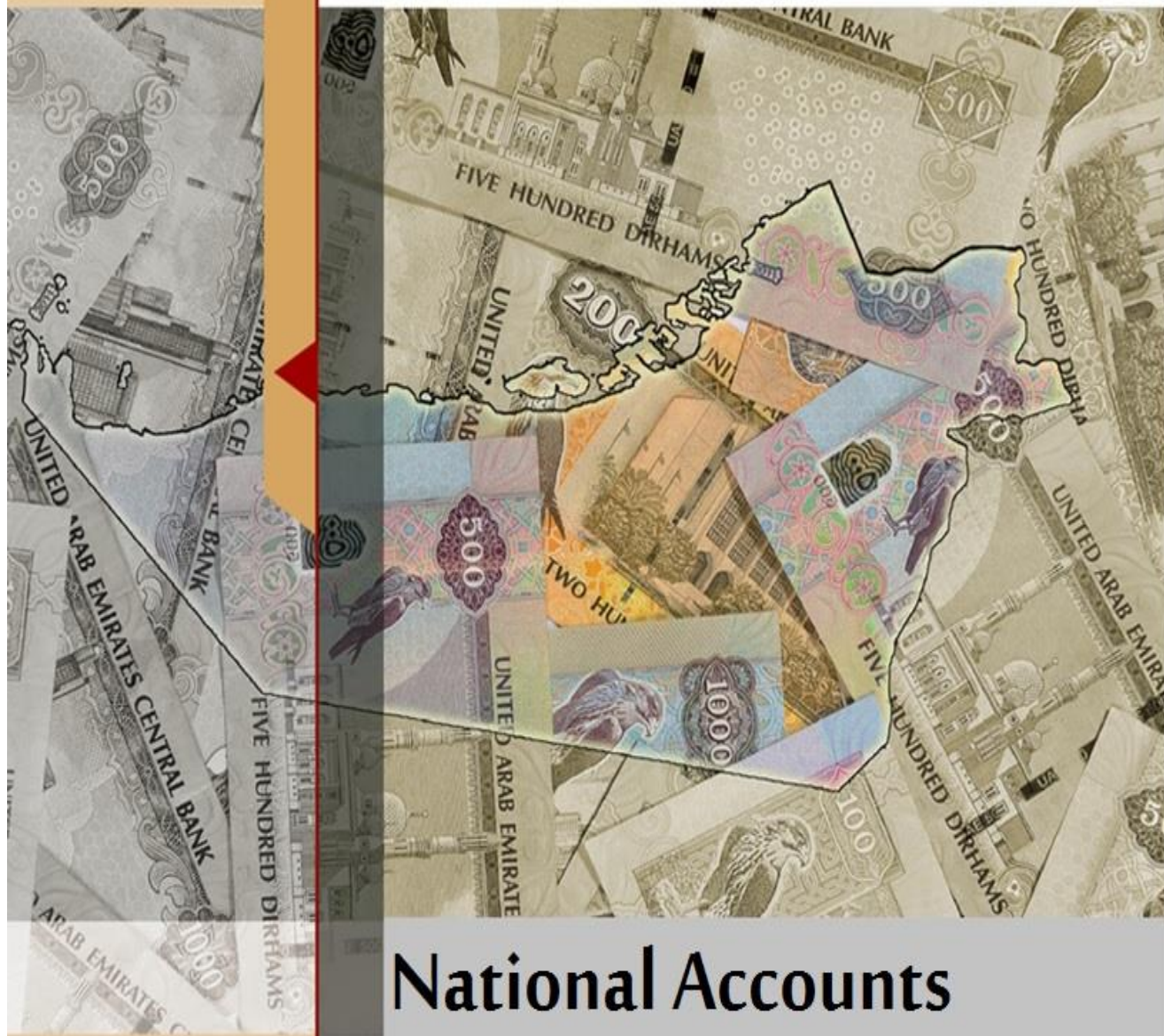




مركز الإحصاء  
STATISTICS CENTRE



# National Accounts

Gross Domestic Product

**2013-2017**

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## Introduction

This publication includes Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related statistics in both current and constant prices for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. GDP at current prices measures the value of output during a given year in the prices for that year after deducting the intermediate goods and services consumed as inputs in the production processes. GDP in current prices as well as the value of production consists of two components, a price and a volume (or quantity). For a specified period of time, the price reflects the prices for goods and services produced while the volume reflects the quantity of all of the goods and services produced.

The preparation of national accounts depends on several sources of statistical data, notably the economic surveys conducted every year through full coverage of large institutions, while only a representative sample of small institutions is selected. In addition, the quarterly economic surveys 2017 was one of the sources used for the estimation. To improve the quality and comprehensiveness of estimates, the data of annual economic surveys conducted in 2016 was adopted based on the comprehensive framework provided by the 2010 economic census, which is an enumeration of economic establishments, and the updates carried out on the business frame through the Frame Update project. This procedure is one of the internationally adopted practices used to improve the quality and comprehensiveness of estimates. It achieves the objectives of the Centre in the provision of highly credible data for use in the areas of analysis and also in setting economic policies and conducting research.

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

The Gross Domestic Product can be estimated using three different methods, namely the production, income, and expenditure methods. When any particular methodology is adopted and used, different data sources must be used to estimate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These methods are not to substitute each other, but are complementary instead, as some activities may not be assessed or estimated, for example, except by the income method, while other activities may be better estimated using the production method or the expenditure one, depending on the nature of available data and how easy or difficult it is to access such data. However, the production method was used for estimating the statistics in this publication. It considers the GDP to be the sum of value added in productive economic activities calculated on the basis of subtracting the intermediate consumption from the total production.

## Key Points

- GDP at current prices increased from AED 760 billion in 2016 to AED 832 billion in 2017.
- GDP at current prices decreased by 2.3% in 2016 and rose by 9.5% in 2017.
- The GDP non-oil growth rate at current prices increased from 2.7% in 2016 to 2.8% in 2017
- GDP at constant prices decreased by 0.5% in 2017 compared with an increase of 2.6% in 2016.
- GDP non-oil at constant prices increased by 1.8% in 2017 compared with 2.4% in 2016.
- GDP per capita at current prices was AED 277.0 thousand in 2017 compared with AED 261.5 thousand in 2016.
- The value added of oil activities at current prices increased by 23.9% in 2017 compared with a decrease of 11.7% in 2016
- Compensation of employees increased by 2.9% to AED 234 billion in 2017 from AED 227 billion in 2016.
- Gross fixed capital formation decreased by 2.5% to AED 182 billion in 2017 from AED 187 billion in 2016.

## Gross Domestic Product by Sectors

The main sectors in the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi are the 'Non-financial', 'Financial companies' and 'General Government' and 'Households' sectors.

The value added of the 'Non-financial' sector at current prices increased by 10.3% to AED 692 billion in 2017, and contributed 83.1% to the total GDP. In 2016, the value added of the same sector was AED 627 billion with a decrease of 4.0% and contribution of 82.4%.

The 'Non-financial' value added decreased by 1.2% to AED 690 billion at constant prices in 2017 and contributed 87.9% to total GDP. In 2016, the value added of the same sector amounted to AED 699 billion, while the growth rate was 2.3 % and the contribution 88.5%.

The 'Financial companies' sector as an important component of the GDP recorded value added at current prices in 2017 amounting to AED 75 billion with a growth rate of 2.4% and contribution of 9.0%. In 2016, its value added was AED 73 billion, with an increase of 6.8% while its percentage contribution was 9.6%.

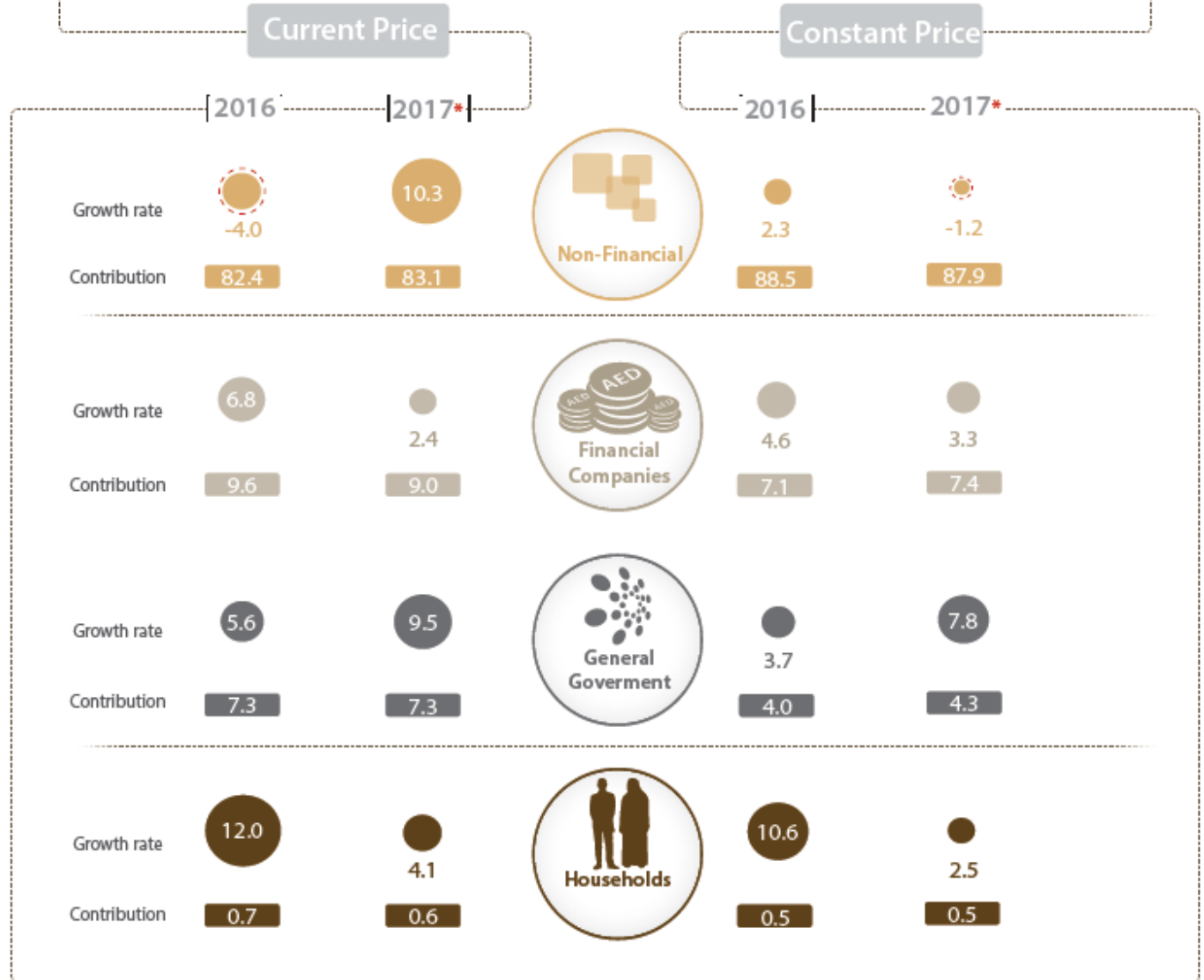
The value added at constant prices for the 'Financial companies' sector increased by 3.3% to AED 58 billion in 2017, while its contribution was 7.4%. In 2016, its value added was AED 56 billion, an increase of 4.6% while the percentage contribution was 7.1%.

The 'General Government' value added at current prices amounted to AED 61 billion in 2017 with an increase of 9.5% and a percentage contribution of 7.3%. In 2016, the value added for the same sector amounted to AED 55 billion and an increase of 5.6%, while its contribution rate was 7.3%. At constant prices, the value added for the same sector increased from AED 31 billion in 2016 to AED 34 billion in 2017 or 7.8%. The contribution rates were 4.0% and 4.3% for the years 2016 and 2017.

Activities of 'Households' recorded value added in 2017 amounting to AED 5 billion at current prices with, a growth rate of 4.1% and a percentage contribution of 0.6%. In 2016, the value added for the same sector amounted to AED 5 billion and an increase of 12.0%, while the contribution rate was 0.7%.

At constant prices, the value added for this sector increased by 2.5 % in 2017 amounting to AED 4 billion, while it contributed 0.5% to the gross domestic product . In 2016, the value added for the same sector amounted to AED 4 billion while it increased by 10.6%, and contributed 0.5%.

# Gross domestic product by sectors



\*Preliminary estimates

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

## Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Activity

GDP at current prices increased by 9.5% from AED 760 billion in 2016 to 832 billion in 2017.

The value added of 'Mining and quarrying' (includes crude oil and natural gas) activity increased by 22.4% in 2017 compared with a decrease of 11.2% in 2016. This increase in value added resulted from higher oil prices.

The value added of 'Mining and quarrying' was AED 241 billion in 2016, compared with AED 299 billion in 2017. As a result, its contribution to the total GDP increased from 31.7% in 2016 to 35.9% in 2017.

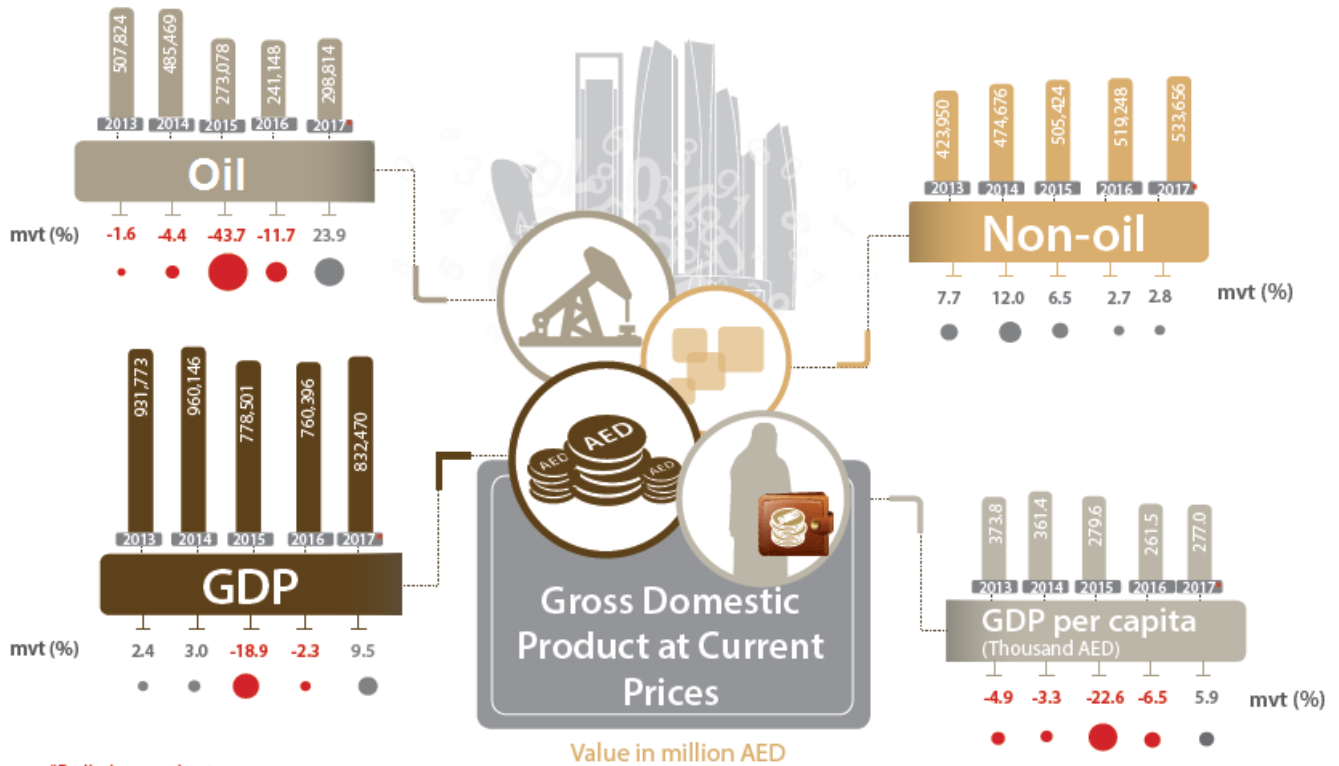
'Non-oil' activities at current prices increased by 2.8% in 2017. These activities have seen positive growth rates since 2013. The strong increase in oil activities combined with lower growth rates in non-oil activities contributed to a decrease in the percentage share of non-oil activities in GDP from 68.3% in 2016 to 64.1% in 2017.

The results showed increases across most of the non-oil activities of GDP during 2017. Value added by the 'Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities' increased by 12.0% in 2017. While the 'Activities of Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' increased by 9.5% in 2017, compared with 5.6% in 2016, followed by the 'Manufacturing' activity which increased by 8.4% in 2017, compared with a decrease by 1.0% in 2016, while 'Transportation and storage' increased by 0.5% in 2017 compared with a decrease by 25.5% in 2016. 'Construction' and 'Real estate' activities recorded decreases of 3.5% and 3.3% respectively over the same period.



# Gross domestic product at current prices by activity

2013 - 2017\*



\*Preliminary estimates  
Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

## Gross Domestic Product at Constant 2007 Prices by Activity

GDP at constant 2007 prices decreased by 0.5% in 2017 following an increase of 2.6% in 2016. 'Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management' activities grew at 10.4% in 2017 compared with 2.3% in 2016. Non-oil activities increased 1.8% in 2017 compared with 2.4% in 2016.

The main contributors to constant price non-oil activities in 2017, were 'Construction' with a share of 10.1% of the total GDP and 'Financial and insurance' activities with 7.4%. The 'Manufacturing' activity contributed 5.9 %, while 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and 'Real estate' activities contributed by 4.1% and 4.0% respectively in 2017.



\*Preliminary estimates

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

## Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross fixed capital formation decreased by 2.5% to AED 182 billion in 2017 compared with AED 187 billion in 2016 when a growth rate of 5.4% was recorded. The activities with the largest increase in the value of gross fixed capital formation in 2017 were 'Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management', 'Human health and social work', and 'Arts, recreation and other service' with increases of 15.3%, 13.5% and 11.0% respectively.

The highest contribution to fixed capital formation during 2017 was from the 'Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)' activity with 30.4%, followed by 'Real estate' with 21.4%.and the 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' activity with a contribution of 15.7%

## Compensation of Employees

The compensation of employees is an important component in the national accounts. The results shows that the compensation of employees rose by 2.9% in 2017 to AED 234 billion compared with AED 227 billion in 2016 when a growth rate of 2.6% was recorded.

Compensation of employees in the 'Public administration and defense; compulsory social security', activity contributed 25.9% of the total, while the 'Construction' activity contributed 12.0% and the 'Manufacturing' activity 8.6% in 2017.

## Statistical Tables

**Table(1):National accounts key statistics**

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
GDP at current prices (million AED)	931,773	960,146	778,501	760,396	832,470
GDP at current prices (annual % change)	2.4	3.0	-18.9	-2.3	9.5
Oil value added at current prices (million AED)	507,824	485,469	273,078	241,148	298,814
Oil value added at current prices (annual % change)	-1.6	-4.4	-43.7	-11.7	23.9
Oil value added at current prices (% contribution to total)	54.5	50.6	35.1	31.7	35.9
Non-oil value added at current prices (million AED)	423,950	474,676	505,424	519,248	533,656
Non-oil value added at current prices (annual % change)	7.7	12.0	6.5	2.7	2.8
Non-oil value added at current prices (% contribution to total)	45.5	49.4	64.9	68.3	64.1
GDP at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	702,941	733,825	770,011	789,716	785,591
GDP at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	4.5	4.4	4.9	2.6	-0.5
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	361,502	363,172	379,067	389,270	377,886
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	3.1	0.5	4.4	2.7	-2.9
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (% contribution to total)	51.4	49.5	49.2	49.3	48.1
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	341,439	370,653	390,944	400,446	407,704
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	6.1	8.6	5.5	2.4	1.8
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (% contribution to total)	48.6	50.5	50.8	50.7	51.9
GDP per capita at current prices (Thousand AED)	373.8	361.4	279.6	261.5	277.0
GDP per capita at current prices (annual % change)	-4.9	-3.3	-22.6	-6.5	5.9

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(2):Gross domestic product by economic activity at current prices**

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>931,773</b>	<b>960,146</b>	<b>778,501</b>	<b>760,396</b>	<b>832,470</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>423,950</b>	<b>474,676</b>	<b>505,424</b>	<b>519,248</b>	<b>533,656</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,349	5,517	5,699	5,932	6,224
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	507,824	485,469	273,078	241,148	298,814
Manufacturing	46,174	51,900	50,324	49,842	54,021
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	21,622	23,765	29,831	30,524	34,182
Construction	78,133	83,812	88,782	85,306	82,288
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	32,351	37,187	41,038	47,671	47,425
Transportation and storage	32,706	36,166	37,065	27,624	27,752
Accommodation and food service activities	8,215	9,013	9,244	9,828	10,161
Information and communication	18,550	20,643	21,293	22,261	23,066
Financial and insurance activities	50,847	61,331	68,555	73,244	75,010
Real estate activities	29,172	35,972	41,177	46,814	45,268
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,663	18,545	19,016	19,467	20,006
Administrative and support service activities	9,267	10,173	10,811	12,047	13,136
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48,016	51,620	52,383	55,309	60,574
Education	10,226	11,463	11,719	13,214	13,419
Human health and social work activities	10,213	11,224	11,604	12,560	13,186
Arts, recreation and other service activities	2,228	2,294	2,381	2,563	2,688
Activities of households as employers	3,216	4,052	4,502	5,042	5,249

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.5	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.9
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	-1.6	-4.4	-43.7	-11.7	23.9
Manufacturing	-0.3	12.4	-3.0	-1.0	8.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	0.4	9.9	25.5	2.3	12.0
Construction	1.2	7.3	5.9	-3.9	-3.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.2	14.9	10.4	16.2	-0.5
Transportation and storage	7.8	10.6	2.5	-25.5	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	9.7	2.6	6.3	3.4
Information and communication	1.9	11.3	3.1	4.5	3.6
Financial and insurance activities	37.3	20.6	11.8	6.8	2.4
Real estate activities	-7.3	23.3	14.5	13.7	-3.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.4	5.0	2.5	2.4	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.8	9.8	6.3	11.4	9.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19.2	7.5	1.5	5.6	9.5
Education	3.6	12.1	2.2	12.8	1.6
Human health and social work activities	34.6	9.9	3.4	8.2	5.0
Arts, recreation and other service activities	-16.6	2.9	3.8	7.6	4.9
Activities of households as employers	54.3	26.0	11.1	12.0	4.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	54.5	50.6	35.1	31.7	35.9
Manufacturing	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
Construction	8.4	8.7	11.4	11.2	9.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.5	3.9	5.3	6.3	5.7
Transportation and storage	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Information and communication	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Financial and insurance activities	5.5	6.4	8.8	9.6	9.0
Real estate activities	3.1	3.7	5.3	6.2	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4
Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.2	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.3
Education	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
Human health and social work activities	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(5):Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at constant prices**

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>702,941</b>	<b>733,825</b>	<b>770,011</b>	<b>789,716</b>	<b>785,591</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>341,439</b>	<b>370,653</b>	<b>390,944</b>	<b>400,446</b>	<b>407,704</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,978	5,009	5,084	5,240	5,369
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	361,502	363,172	379,067	389,270	377,886
Manufacturing	37,966	40,481	42,791	44,140	46,379
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	17,969	19,787	24,372	24,923	27,503
Construction	77,849	80,917	84,678	82,643	79,300
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24,251	26,750	28,664	32,844	32,160
Transportation and storage	20,382	22,103	21,329	16,463	16,071
Accommodation and food service activities	7,265	7,688	7,842	8,528	9,161
Information and communication	17,840	19,931	20,584	22,027	23,002
Financial and insurance activities	40,808	48,598	53,493	55,949	57,784
Real estate activities	24,296	27,913	29,867	32,059	31,795
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14,186	14,429	14,094	14,241	14,405
Administrative and support service activities	7,443	7,915	8,012	8,813	9,458
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	28,327	29,748	30,175	31,283	33,721
Education	7,051	7,346	7,560	8,284	8,329
Human health and social work activities	6,454	7,100	7,298	7,445	7,550
Arts, recreation and other service activities	1,790	1,785	1,765	1,875	1,936
Activities of households as employers	2,583	3,153	3,336	3,689	3,779

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates



**Table(6):Annual growth rates of the GDP by economic activity at constant prices**

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.1	2.5
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	3.1	0.5	4.4	2.7	-2.9
Manufacturing	3.4	6.6	5.7	3.2	5.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.1	10.1	23.2	2.3	10.4
Construction	-1.4	3.9	4.6	-2.4	-4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.7	10.3	7.2	14.6	-2.1
Transportation and storage	5.0	8.4	-3.5	-22.8	-2.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	5.8	2.0	8.7	7.4
Information and communication	-0.4	11.7	3.3	7.0	4.4
Financial and insurance activities	35.9	19.1	10.1	4.6	3.3
Real estate activities	-4.7	14.9	7.0	7.3	-0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	1.7	-2.3	1.0	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	-0.5	6.3	1.2	10.0	7.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18.1	5.0	1.4	3.7	7.8
Education	3.2	4.2	2.9	9.6	0.6
Human health and social work activities	33.2	10.0	2.8	2.0	1.4
Arts, recreation and other service activities	-17.7	-0.3	-1.1	6.2	3.2
Activities of households as employers	52.4	22.1	5.8	10.6	2.5

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(7):Percentage distribution of the GDP by economic activity at constant prices**

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	51.4	49.5	49.2	49.3	48.1
Manufacturing	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.5
Construction	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.1
Transportation and storage	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Information and communication	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Financial and insurance activities	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4
Real estate activities	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Administrative and support service activities	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3
Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Human health and social work activities	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Activities of households as employers	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(8): Production by economic activity at current prices**

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338,103</b>	<b>1,396,591</b>	<b>1,219,232</b>	<b>1,190,054</b>	<b>1,283,680</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>807,742</b>	<b>885,652</b>	<b>914,811</b>	<b>919,800</b>	<b>952,782</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,516	9,903	10,438	10,745	11,245
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	530,360	510,939	304,421	270,254	330,898
Manufacturing	183,471	189,334	171,556	171,908	191,572
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	32,097	34,665	42,681	43,371	48,342
Construction	169,741	185,893	194,626	186,907	180,903
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46,747	52,697	58,646	64,718	64,320
Transportation and storage	56,529	63,783	68,164	58,783	58,587
Accommodation and food service activities	17,689	19,078	19,977	21,059	21,890
Information and communication	27,807	31,241	33,101	34,035	35,263
Financial and insurance activities	63,113	75,131	84,032	87,790	89,726
Real estate activities	42,458	52,773	60,115	61,093	58,996
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,275	26,262	27,313	27,290	27,984
Administrative and support service activities	14,140	15,511	16,753	17,909	19,425
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	80,519	84,732	81,248	85,420	93,808
Education	15,224	17,414	18,027	18,961	19,342
Human health and social work activities	16,333	19,112	19,596	20,487	21,652
Arts, recreation and other service activities	3,867	4,069	4,035	4,280	4,479
Activities of households as employers	3,216	4,052	4,502	5,042	5,249

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.1	4.1	5.4	2.9	4.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	-0.4	-3.7	-40.4	-11.2	22.4
Manufacturing	0.3	3.2	-9.4	0.2	11.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.8	8.0	23.1	1.6	11.5
Construction	5.1	9.5	4.7	-4.0	-3.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.0	12.7	11.3	10.4	-0.6
Transportation and storage	13.8	12.8	6.9	-13.8	-0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	4.1	7.9	4.7	5.4	3.9
Information and communication	3.5	12.3	6.0	2.8	3.6
Financial and insurance activities	29.4	19.0	11.8	4.5	2.2
Real estate activities	-5.0	24.3	13.9	1.6	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1	3.9	4.0	-0.1	2.5
Administrative and support service activities	5.3	9.7	8.0	6.9	8.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.7	5.2	-4.1	5.1	9.8
Education	5.8	14.4	3.5	5.2	2.0
Human health and social work activities	23.6	17.0	2.5	4.5	5.7
Arts, recreation and other service activities	-13.9	5.2	-0.9	6.1	4.6
Activities of households as employers	54.3	26.0	11.1	12.0	4.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(10):**Percentage distribution of the production by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>74.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	39.6	36.6	25.0	22.7	25.8
Manufacturing	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.4	14.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
Construction	12.7	13.3	16.0	15.7	14.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.5	3.8	4.8	5.4	5.0
Transportation and storage	4.2	4.6	5.6	4.9	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7
Information and communication	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7
Financial and insurance activities	4.7	5.4	6.9	7.4	7.0
Real estate activities	3.2	3.8	4.9	5.1	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Administrative and support service activities	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.3
Education	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5
Human health and social work activities	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,667</b>	<b>165,624</b>	<b>177,408</b>	<b>186,922</b>	<b>182,341</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>115,047</b>	<b>136,448</b>	<b>133,326</b>	<b>126,579</b>	<b>126,987</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	612	664	701	703	731
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	27,620	29,176	44,082	60,343	55,354
Manufacturing	23,440	19,691	12,911	11,611	12,353
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	6,714	7,912	10,185	5,059	5,832
Construction	3,877	4,438	4,526	3,811	3,763
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,160	2,743	3,168	3,555	3,587
Transportation and storage	12,756	22,630	25,047	17,012	17,079
Accommodation and food service activities	762	1,162	1,047	1,149	1,263
Information and communication	2,352	2,087	2,981	2,500	2,722
Financial and insurance activities	2,192	2,884	3,501	3,604	3,718
Real estate activities	27,627	34,345	37,420	38,169	39,025
Professional, scientific and technical activities	806	644	570	542	548
Administrative and support service activities	1,062	1,585	1,628	1,816	1,949
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	24,568	29,272	21,993	31,856	28,622
Education	3,225	2,873	3,634	2,687	2,958
Human health and social work activities	2,655	3,259	3,761	2,243	2,545
Arts, recreation and other service activities	240	259	252	263	292

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.0	8.5	5.6	0.3	4.0
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	-21.7	5.6	51.1	36.9	-8.3
Manufacturing	-35.9	-16.0	-34.4	-10.1	6.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.7	17.8	28.7	-50.3	15.3
Construction	7.5	14.5	2.0	-15.8	-1.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.5	27.0	15.5	12.2	0.9
Transportation and storage	-33.0	77.4	10.7	-32.1	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	44.3	52.5	-9.9	9.7	10.0
Information and communication	-60.0	-11.3	42.9	-16.1	8.9
Financial and insurance activities	-52.9	31.6	21.4	2.9	3.2
Real estate activities	10.0	24.3	9.0	2.0	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20.4	-20.0	-11.6	-4.9	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	-50.6	49.2	2.8	11.6	7.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.8	19.1	-24.9	44.8	-10.2
Education	30.9	-10.9	26.5	-26.1	10.1
Human health and social work activities	28.1	22.8	15.4	-40.4	13.5
Arts, recreation and other service activities	173.2	8.0	-2.5	4.1	11.0

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>69.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	19.4	17.6	24.8	32.3	30.4
Manufacturing	16.4	11.9	7.3	6.2	6.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	4.7	4.8	5.7	2.7	3.2
Construction	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Transportation and storage	8.9	13.7	14.1	9.1	9.4
Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Information and communication	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0
Real estate activities	19.4	20.7	21.1	20.4	21.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17.2	17.7	12.4	17.0	15.7
Education	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6
Human health and social work activities	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.4
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates



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

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,351</b>	<b>209,493</b>	<b>221,174</b>	<b>226,921</b>	<b>233,573</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>177,645</b>	<b>193,847</b>	<b>202,681</b>	<b>209,925</b>	<b>217,493</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,824	1,946	2,022	2,056	2,133
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	13,706	15,646	18,493	16,996	16,080
Manufacturing	15,325	17,499	19,021	19,002	19,972
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2,242	2,417	2,370	2,366	2,445
Construction	27,569	29,758	30,325	29,345	28,007
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,007	12,553	13,122	14,158	14,109
Transportation and storage	9,818	10,955	11,915	13,610	13,539
Accommodation and food service activities	4,615	4,969	5,234	5,440	5,751
Information and communication	4,627	5,161	5,518	4,857	5,037
Financial and insurance activities	10,839	12,008	13,069	13,629	13,906
Real estate activities	1,701	2,156	2,307	2,784	2,698
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,835	10,549	11,071	10,450	10,605
Administrative and support service activities	6,007	6,586	6,925	7,409	7,764
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48,016	51,620	52,383	55,309	60,574
Education	9,328	10,800	11,156	12,060	12,502
Human health and social work activities	9,284	9,372	10,320	10,902	11,623
Arts, recreation and other service activities	1,392	1,446	1,420	1,507	1,578
Activities of households as employers	3,216	4,052	4,502	5,042	5,249

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.2	6.7	3.9	1.7	3.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	20.0	14.2	18.2	-8.1	-5.4
Manufacturing	11.2	14.2	8.7	-0.1	5.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	6.8	7.8	-1.9	-0.2	3.3
Construction	14.5	7.9	1.9	-3.2	-4.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.9	4.6	4.5	7.9	-0.3
Transportation and storage	4.2	11.6	8.8	14.2	-0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	11.8	7.7	5.3	3.9	5.7
Information and communication	35.9	11.5	6.9	-12.0	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	22.2	10.8	8.8	4.3	2.0
Real estate activities	-5.9	26.7	7.0	20.6	-3.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.9	7.3	4.9	-5.6	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	17.2	9.6	5.1	7.0	4.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19.2	7.5	1.5	5.6	9.5
Education	9.1	15.8	3.3	8.1	3.7
Human health and social work activities	22.2	0.9	10.1	5.6	6.6
Arts, recreation and other service activities	-13.7	3.9	-1.8	6.1	4.7
Activities of households as employers	54.3	26.0	11.1	12.0	4.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	7.2	7.5	8.4	7.5	6.9
Manufacturing	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Construction	14.4	14.2	13.7	12.9	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0
Transportation and storage	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Information and communication	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
Financial and insurance activities	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0
Real estate activities	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5
Administrative and support service activities	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	25.1	24.6	23.7	24.4	25.9
Education	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4
Human health and social work activities	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Activities of households as employers	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>
<b>Total Non-oil</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.2	55.7	54.6	55.2	55.3
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	95.8	95.0	89.7	89.2	90.3
Manufacturing	25.2	27.4	29.3	29.0	28.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	67.4	68.6	69.9	70.4	70.7
Construction	46.0	45.1	45.6	45.6	45.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	69.2	70.6	70.0	73.7	73.7
Transportation and storage	57.9	56.7	54.4	47.0	47.4
Accommodation and food service activities	46.4	47.2	46.3	46.7	46.4
Information and communication	66.7	66.1	65.9	65.4	65.4
Financial and insurance activities	80.6	81.6	81.6	83.4	83.6
Real estate activities	68.7	68.2	68.5	76.6	76.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	69.9	70.6	69.6	71.3	71.5
Administrative and support service activities	65.5	65.6	64.5	67.3	67.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	59.6	60.9	64.5	64.7	64.6
Education	67.2	65.8	65.0	69.7	69.4
Human health and social work activities	62.5	58.7	59.2	61.3	60.9
Arts, recreation and other service activities	57.6	56.4	59.0	59.9	60.0
Activities of households as employers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(18):Gross domestic product at current price by sector**

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>931,773</b>	<b>960,146</b>	<b>778,501</b>	<b>760,396</b>	<b>832,470</b>
Non-Financial	<b>829,694</b>	<b>843,143</b>	<b>653,061</b>	<b>626,801</b>	<b>691,636</b>
Financial Companies	50,847	61,331	68,555	73,244	75,010
General Government	48,016	51,620	52,383	55,309	60,574
Households	3,216	4,052	4,502	5,042	5,249

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

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

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Non-Financial	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Financial Companies	37.3	20.6	11.8	6.8	2.4
General Government	19.2	7.5	1.5	5.6	9.5
Households	54.3	26.0	11.1	12.0	4.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(20):Contribution of economic sectors to the gross domestic product at current prices**

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-Financial	<b>89.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>83.1</b>
Financial Companies	5.5	6.4	8.8	9.6	9.0
General Government	5.2	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.3
Households	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(21):Gross domestic product at constant prices by sector**

Million AED

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>702,941</b>	<b>733,825</b>	<b>770,011</b>	<b>789,716</b>	<b>785,591</b>
Non-Financial	<b>631,223</b>	<b>652,326</b>	<b>683,007</b>	<b>698,795</b>	<b>690,306</b>
Financial Companies	40,808	48,598	53,493	55,949	57,784
General Government	28,327	29,748	30,175	31,283	33,721
Households	2,583	3,153	3,336	3,689	3,779

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(22):Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at constant prices by sector**

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Non-Financial	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Financial Companies	35.9	19.1	10.1	4.6	3.3
General Government	18.1	5.0	1.4	3.7	7.8
Households	52.4	22.1	5.8	10.6	2.5

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

**Table(23):Contribution of economic sectors to the gross domestic product at constant prices**

%

Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-Financial	<b>89.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Financial Companies	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4
General Government	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3
Households	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

\*Preliminary estimates

## Explanatory Notes

### Compilation framework

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

### Classification framework

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

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

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

#### 1. Definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

## **2. Methods of GDP Calculation:**

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

### **A– Production Method:**

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

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

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

### **B - Expenditure Method:**

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

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

### **C- Income method:**

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

## **Production Units**

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



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

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

#### **Methodology Used and Data Sources:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Imputed bank services**

In line with international recommendations, the imputed bank service charge was directly allocated to economic activities based on central bank data of the interests received and paid by economic activity. Imputed bank services was excluded from the estimates of value-added and added to intermediate consumption by economic activity.

### **Data sources**

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

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

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

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

### Constant price methodology

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

### **Reference and base year 2007**

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

### **Survey frame update**

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

### **Quality of GDP estimates**

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

### **Challenges and difficulties**

Perhaps the most prominent difficulties facing the national accountant in Abu Dhabi is in dealing with the Emirate as a region within the country, while international methodologies address indicators relating to national accounts, mainly the GDP at the country level. Some of these difficulties result from the collection of financial data from establishments and the overlap of accounts between the branches and the main offices with other Emirates. The other difficulties are centered in the data that reflect the relationship of Abu Dhabi's economy with the economies of other countries and other emirates, as these relationships result in cash flows in and out the Emirate that cannot

be calculated at present. Cash transactions undertaken with other countries can be calculated by the Central Bank at the country level but not at the level of the Emirate, which results in the inability to calculate the following indicators at present:

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

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

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

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

### **Gross Fixed Capital Formation**

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

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

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

## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations Used

**AED:** Arab Emirates Dirham

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

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

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

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

**Institutional sectors:** The resident institutional units are grouped according to their main functions, behavior, and objectives. The key institutional sectors are: non-financial corporations, financial companies, the general government, the household sector and non-profit institutions serving families (households). The accounts of the

rest of the world show the relationship between all the resident and non-resident units, and include the accounts of the rest of the world in the accounting structure of the system as an institutional sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Production measure of GDP:** Production less Intermediate consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Disclaimer**

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

**Revisions policy**

The estimates for 2016 in this publication are based on primary data and methods. Once these primary data are incorporated into the accounts, these are considered final for that year and are not revised unless further primary data from new sources become available. Normal international practice in producing, and continuously improving, quality official statistics is to make revisions over time as significant new evidence becomes available to official statistical agencies. Estimates for 2017 are preliminary and will accordingly be revised once primary data becomes available.

**Future publications**

Data for the 2016 and 2017 reference years will also be available in the SCAD Statistical Yearbook 2018

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