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1. Country / Territory Brief

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven states formed in 1971 and one of the Middle East most important economic centres. The oil industry has attracted a large influx of foreign workers who, together with expatriates, now make up more than three quarters of the population.

During the last decade, the UAE's authorities focused on reducing the country dependency on oil exports by diversifying the economy, creating booming business, tourism and construction sectors.

Dubai is the most important regional export hub and has become the third largest export centre in the world after Hong Kong and Singapore. The leading sectors of this flourishing trade, which secured the UAE the first place among the GCC states in exports, are respectively electronics, electrical equipment, precious metals and stones.

The United Arab Emirates has been a member of WTO since April 1996, it is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council and is the leading trading hub of the region.

The UAE benefits from the free-trade agreements signed between the GCC and EFTA, and the GCC and Singapore. The UAE is also signatory of the Greater Arab Free Trade Agreement (GAFTA).
2. People and Economy

2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 6,798,635 in 2012 with growth rates of 7.9% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 81 in 2012 |
| Female population | 29.9% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 14.4% in 2008; 14.9% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 83.3% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | NA |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 41 out of 186 in 2012 |

Health

Life expectancy at birth (years) (77); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (8.4) in 2012

Education

Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (73 out of 191) in 2012

Income level

GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) ( ) in 2012

Inequality

Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (n.a) in 2012

Poverty

Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (99 out of 191) in 2012

Gender

Gender inequality index (rank) (109 out of 191) in 2012

Sustainability

NA
2.2 Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector added value</th>
<th>US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>76,393</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>182,864</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>17,018</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>27,132</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>68,969</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>129,370</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total import and export of goods of United Arab Emirates (mirror) from 2009 to 2013.]

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by United Arab Emirates in 2013. The map indicates the percentage of United Arab Emirates' exports to various countries.]
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

3.1.10 Composition of Trade in Services - Import
3.1.11 Evolution of FDI

![Evolution of FDI inflow in United Arab Emirates as % of GDP](image)

Source: ITC based on World Bank IBDI
### 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

#### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports</th>
<th>Sector's leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>62.9 %</td>
<td>97.8 %, 98.6 %</td>
<td>710812 Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

---

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>61.4 %</td>
<td>98.5 %, 98.0 %</td>
<td>999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

---
3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

[Table]

Sector diversification in destination for United Arab Emirates’s exports (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s export growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector’s exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>21.3 %</td>
<td></td>
<td>India ; Malaysia ; Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>India ; Turkey ; Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: United Arab Emirates has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

[Table]

Sector diversification in origin for United Arab Emirates’s imports (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>22.3 %</td>
<td></td>
<td>United States of America ; Oman ; Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States of America ; United Kingdom ; Qatar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: United Arab Emirates has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

No Data Available for these criteria
4. Trade Strategy and Policy
4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>National Vision 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The National Vision aims at shaping the policy government of the United...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>UAE Government Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The United Arab Emirate Government Programme is based is based on seven...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Domestic Market Access

The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator, Units</th>
<th>Rank/132</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Foreign Market Access

The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator, Units</th>
<th>Rank/132</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indicators

- **Tariff rate (%)**
  - This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data).

- **Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best)**
  - This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.

- **Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation)**
  - This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.

- **Tariffs peaks (%)**
  - This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.

- **Specific tariffs (%)**
  - This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem).

- **Number of distinct tariffs**
  - This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.

- **Share of duty-free imports (%)**
  - Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012.

- **Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best)**
  - This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.

**Source:** World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014
4.3 Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Multilateral Trade Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified</th>
<th>96 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>45.7/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| In World | 97 / 193 | 106 / 193 |
| In Region | Gulf | 4 / 6 | 3 / 6 |
| In Development level | Developing country | 44 / 88 | 51 / 88 |

Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
### 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of overall infrastructure</strong> How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of roads</strong> How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of railroad infrastructure</strong> How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of port infrastructure</strong> How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of air transport infrastructure</strong> How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>6.68</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individuals using Internet (%)</strong> Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>149.64</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop</strong> According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop</strong> The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>10.34</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014*
5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects
No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects
No Recent Projects Found!
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events

2014 TPO Network World Conference & Awards, 03/11/2014-Dubai
10th TPO Conference, 03/11/2014-Dubai
TPO Awards - Training - Promotion, 17/12/2013-Dubai
Annual Investment Meeting, 30/04/2013-Dubai
### 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilia NAAS HACHEM</td>
<td>Acting Chief, Office for Arab States</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0361 <a href="mailto:naas@intracen.org">naas@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdeslam AZUZ</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0386 <a href="mailto:azuz@intracen.org">azuz@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ITC by country - United Arab Emirates
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

*Etude sur la soie 2001: Examen des tendances internationales de la production et du commerce. - 6ème ed*

![Image](image1.jpg)

Etude mondiale de la production et du commerce de la soie, fil de soie, tissus et vêtements en soie - donne une vue d'ensemble de la production, du commerce international,...

*Read more*

*Export Quality Management : An Answer Book for Small and Medium-Sized Exporters. - [United Arab Emirates]*

![Image](image2.jpg)

Questions and answers on all aspects of quality control and management directed to exporters in the United Arab Emirates - covers technical regulations and standards, product certification, testing, metrology, quality...

*Read more*
Handbook customised to suit the needs of exporting enterprises in United Arab Emirates and answering most commonly asked questions related to export process - covers market research, cultural issues, marketing,...


Survey of world production and trade of silk, silk yarn, silk fabrics and silk clothing - provides overview of production, international trade, consumption, generic promotion of raw silk and various...

United Arab Emirates: Export of Business and Professional Services: Exporting Solutions

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Export of Services: Hype or High Potential? Implications for Strategy-Makers', Montreux, Switzerland, 5-8 October, 2005 - presents the example of Abbasi...

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2006 Trade Policy Review: United Arab Emirates
- 2007 Broadband for Development in the ESCWA Region: Enhancing Access to ICT Services in a Global Knowledge Society
- 2010 Plan de promoción sectorial: Productos de Madera
- 2008 Sector de la construcción en Emiratos Arabes Unidos. La consultoria de ingenierias
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Info-Prod Research
- Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Dubai Net
- AME Info - Middle East Business Information
- Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- UAE Internet Yellow Pages
- The OPEC Fund for International Development
- Department of Ports & Customs - Dubai
- First Mediterranean Business and Tourism Network
- UAE Business Directory
- Textile Merchants Group
- Arab German Consulting
- Yoolk UAE
- UAE: Ministry of Finance and Industry (MOFI)
- Regional Aquaculture Information System (RAIS)
- Abu Dhabi Customs Department
- Arab Trade Financing Program (ATFP)
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab Trade Financing Program</td>
<td>AMF Building, 7th Floor</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>971 2 631 69 99</td>
<td>971 2 631 67 93</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iatinhq@emirates.net.ae">iatinhq@emirates.net.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.atfp.org.ae">http://www.atfp.org.ae</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Corniche Street</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>+971 2 6177382</td>
<td>+971 2 6177389</td>
<td><a href="mailto:services@adcci.gov.ae">services@adcci.gov.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.adcci-uae.com">http://www.adcci-uae.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Al Bourj Avenue, Rolla</td>
<td>Sharjah</td>
<td>+971 6 5116600</td>
<td>+971 6 5681119</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scci@sharjah.gov.ae">scci@sharjah.gov.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sharjah.gov.ae">http://www.sharjah.gov.ae</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of UAE Chambers of Commerce &amp; Industry - FCCI</td>
<td>P.O.Box 8886</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>+971 4 2307774</td>
<td>+971 4 2389897</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@fcciuae.ae">info@fcciuae.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fcciuae.ae">www.fcciuae.ae</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Bin Yas Street - Deira</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>971 4 223 75 33</td>
<td>971 4 202 85 33</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dccinfo@dcci.gov.ae">dccinfo@dcci.gov.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dcci.ae/">http://www.dcci.ae/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujairah Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture</td>
<td>P.O. Box 738</td>
<td>Fujairah</td>
<td>+971 9 2222400</td>
<td>+971 9 2221464</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fuccia@emirates.net.ae">fuccia@emirates.net.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fujairahchamberuae.com">http://www.fujairahchamberuae.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai Exports</td>
<td>Business Village Building A (3rd floor)</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>+971 4 298888</td>
<td>+971 4 298899</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@dedc.gov.ae">info@dedc.gov.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dedc.gov.ae">www.dedc.gov.ae</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharjah Business Women Council</td>
<td>P.O Box 31122</td>
<td>Sharjah</td>
<td>+971 6 593 8681</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@sbwc.ae">info@sbwc.ae</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sbwc.ae">http://www.sbwc.ae</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>