



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

The Annual Statistical Report of 2016
6th Version of 2017
Department of Economic Studies and Policies



Abu Dhabi - Headquarters

Tel.: +97126131111

Fax: +9712626000

P.O. Box 901 Abu Dhabi, UAE

E-mail: info@economy.ae

Website :www.economy.ae

Department of Economic Studies and Policies

E-mail: pdsd.inf@economy.ae

Tel.: +971 2 316 1292



twitter.com/Economy.ae



www.facebook.com/pages/Ministry-of-Economy





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His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

President of The United Arab Emirates Ruler of Abu Dhabi



His Highness Sheikh Mohamed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum

UAE Vice President, Prime Minister and Dubai Ruler

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H.E Minister's Statement

Over the past few years, the UAE economy has shown a strong ability to maintain its stability and continue its balanced growth, overcoming the many challenges of this period by adopting an economic model that is characterized by flexibility and openness and it is keen on benefit from global partnerships and meets the requirements of sustainability and high-productivity through the consolidation of the policy of economic diversification, developing the human competencies and deepening of the role of knowledge and innovation in achieving growth.

The Ministry of Economy has set itself the task of developing the national economy, continuously improving its competitiveness, and strengthening its regional and international standing, based on its pioneering vision from the economic pillars of the UAE Vision 2021 and the decisions of the National Agenda, to build a diversified global competitive economy based on knowledge and innovation patriotism.

In this regard, the Ministry, in cooperation with its various partners from the relevant governmental bodies at both the federal and local levels, and in strong contact with the private sector, seeks to promote this development process by creating an attractive business environment capable of providing the elements of success and growth of the various economic activities in the country, and supported by a modern legislative and regulatory and a business- friend framework.

Extrapolating changes and developments witnessed by the business environment in the UAE is one of the most important efforts serving this path, due to its role in supporting the knowledge base of the economic environment in the UAE, and providing the stakeholders and the business community with accurate data and reliable statistical information, which enhance their ability to design effective policies and make appropriate decisions regarding projects and initiatives that are appropriate to the growth needs within the next phase.

In this context, we are pleased to put the annual statistical report of 2017 regarding the activities of the Ministry in the hands of decision-makers, stakeholders and interested parties from the public and private sectors, to represent an important reference in this regard, including the statistics and data provided by the sectors of the Ministry of Economy and its various departments according to an accurate scientific methodology.

I thank everyone who contributed to preparing this report, in the hope that it will add a task that enriches the knowledge tools of the national business environment and enhances their ability to make the good policies and decisions that support their efforts towards progress and prosperity.

Engineer Sultan Bin Saeed Al Mansouri

Minister of Economy

Vision:

“Internationally competitive and diversified economy under the leadership of efficient and knowledgeable nationals”

Mission:

“To develop the national economy and create a pro-business environment that contributes to achieve balanced and sustainable development of the country, through the enactment and modernization of economic legislations, foreign trade policies, development of national industries and exports, promotion of investment, regulation of competition and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector, protection of consumer and intellectual property rights, and diversification of economic activities, under the leadership of efficient nationals, in line with international standards of creativity, excellence and knowledge economies”.

Values:

Transparency: to apply institutional governance principles, unambiguity of information, decisions, conducts, and all communication and interconnectedness mechanisms with customers from inside and outside the ministry.

Respect of Rights: to respect rights of employees, consumers and all customer classes as per applied economic legislations and work regulations.

Excellence: to provide services beyond customers’ expectations and harmonize with best practices and international standards of excellence and exert efforts for uplifting the efficiency of human resources.

Team Spirit: to cooperate and teamwork, support all work groups of ministry’s employees and strategic partners to achieve excellence.

Participation: to manage with participation, consider all different ideas and contributions of related classes, hence adding value to work results.

Creativity: to create positive climate for supporting concerned classes inside and outside the ministry convert their ideas to applicable distinguished results serving ministry’s vision and country’s competitiveness



Goals:

To develop economic policies and legislations in accordance with the best international standards to accommodate for a competitive economy based on knowledge.

To develop and diversify national industries.

To regulate and develop national SMEs and Entrepreneurships.

To promote UAE's attraction to foreign investments.

To put into effect sound business practices, consumer protection, and intellectual properties.

To strengthen UAE's competitiveness at foreign markets, develop its relations with countries, to the best welfare of its business interests.

To ensure provision of all administrative management in accordance with the best standards

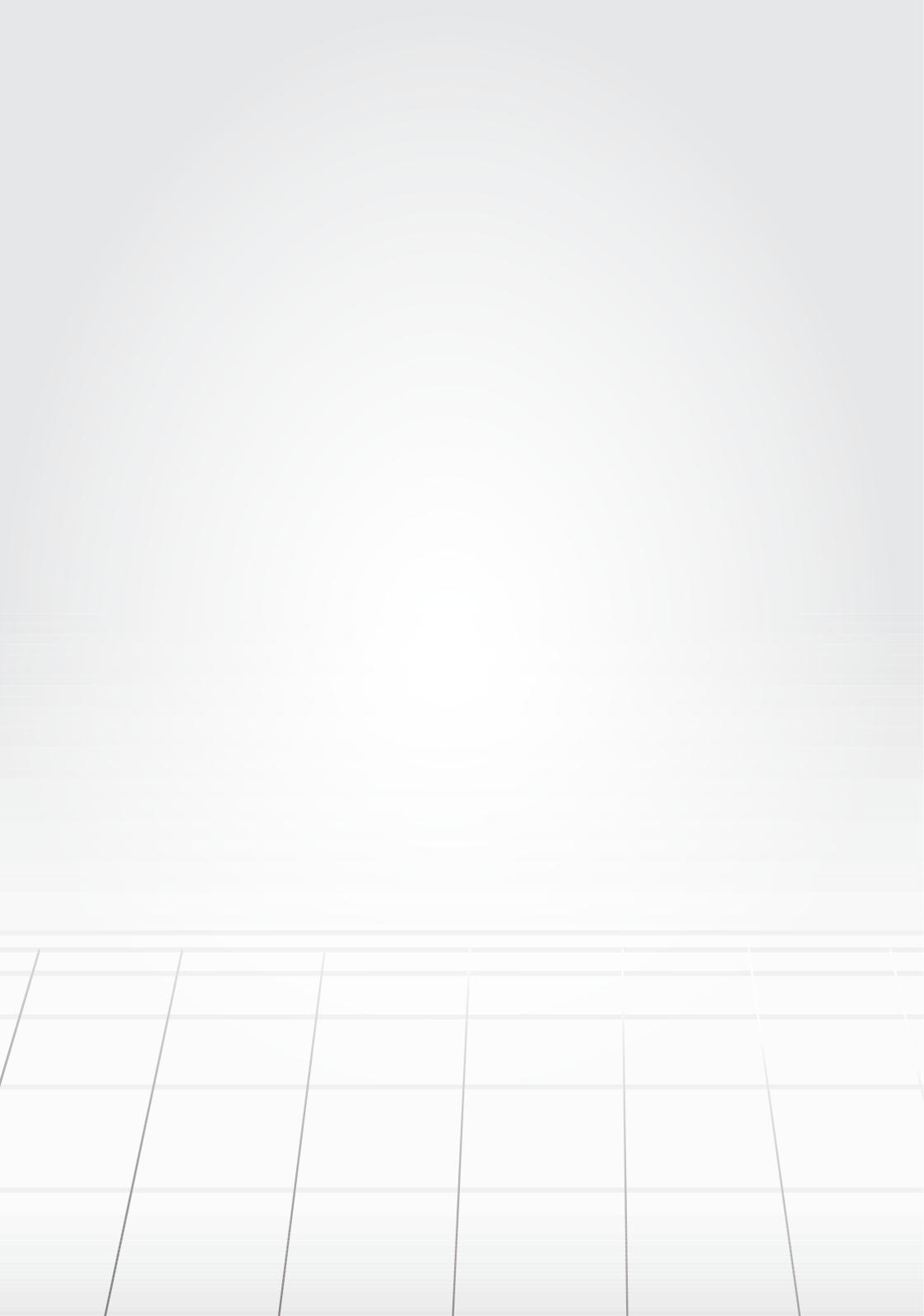


Table No. (1)

Economic indicators and variables of the United Arab Emirates of the years 2015-2016

Statement	2015	2016
Population (million) *	*9.156	**9.121
Current GDP (AED billion)	1314.6	1280.8
GDP Growth Rate%	%-11.2	%-2.6
Domestic GDP of non-oil sectors at current prices (AED billion)	1027.1	1067.3
Real GDP (AED billion)	1350.1	1391.1
Real GDP Growth Rate	%3.8	%3.0
Output of non-oil sectors at real prices	933.4	958.6
Contribution of non-oil sectors to real output	%69.1	%68.9
Gross fixed capital formation (AED billion)	307.9	302.8
Net of annual inflows of incoming foreign direct investment (\$ billion)	8.8	9.0
Total cumulative inflows of foreign direct investment (\$ billion)	109.0	117.9
Total exports of goods and services (AED billion)	1319.9	1329.7
Total imports of goods and services (AED billion)	1083.4	1114.2
Inflation rate	%6.5	%5.8

Source: Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority.

* World Bank Database.

** UAE Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority

Table No. (2)

Executive summary of the economic activities 2015 and 2016

Indicator	2015	2016	% Change Rate
Number of Private Shareholding Companies	160	161	%6.0
Number of branches of foreign companies registered in the country	5387	2891	-46.3%
Number of Registered Commercial Agencies	1021	444	-56.5%
Number of commercial agencies- written off	194	263	-35.6%
Number of commercial agencies renewed its registration and data- modified	6496	4892	-24.7%
Net number of registered commercial agencies	6195	5688	-7.6%
The number of inspection patrols to the Department of Trade Control	12628	14468	14.6%
Number of violations released by the Commercial Control Department	1239	782	-36.9%
Number of inspection patrols to the Department of Consumer Protection	392	401	-2.3%
Number of complaints submitted to the Consumer Protection Department	19073	18755	-1.7%
Number of complaints resolved by the Consumer Protection Department	17753	17590	-0.9%
Number of Registered Auditors (individuals)- working	52	133	155.8%
Number of the national companies of accounts auditing	29	9	-68.9%

Indicator	2015	2016	% Change Rate
Number of industrial establishments	6084	6301	%3.6
Investment volume in industrial establishments (AED million)	127609	130148	%1.9
Number of workers in industrial establishments	435900	452827	%3.9
Number of trademark applications	21165	18777	%11.3-
Number of registered trademarks	17054	16727	%1.9-
Number of Trademarks Contested	587	338	%42.4-
Number of trademarks that have a grievance	696	190	%72.7-
Number of trademarks whose property has been transferred	2060	3103	%50.6
Number of applications for registration of intellectual work	583	607	%4.1
Number of applications for registration of importers and distributors of intellectual works	492	404	%17.9-
Number of complaints of violations of intellectual property rights	4	10	%150.0
Number of forms applications submitted to industrial property management	815	939	%15.2
Number of industrial property applications sent for technical inspection in Austria	1450	1450	%0.0

Source: Different departments, Ministry of Economy.

First: Foreign Trade Sector

The Foreign Trade Sector is specialized for the implementation of strategic policies and plans, supervising major operations and projects, developing the main work plans and programs of the sector after its accreditation, coordinating between its organizational units, supervising its performance and reporting periodically to the Undersecretary for Foreign Trade and Industry.

The Sector follows the following departments: Foreign Trade Policy Administration - Trade Negotiations Department - International Organizations Department - Trade Promotion and Investment Department

Table No. (3)

Total non-oil foreign trade of the United Arab Emirates including free zones during the period of 2014-2016

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	Annual growth of 2016 compared to 2015
Non-Oil Export	157.6	185.5	195.0	5.12%
Re-Exports	455.9	418.4	400.4	-4.30%
Import	991.9	952.2	968.9	1.75%
Total Foreign Trade	1,605.50	1,556.20	1,564.30	0.52%

Source: Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade Sector. Federal Authority for Competitiveness and Statistics Authority - Federal Customs Authority

Figure (1)

Growth of non-oil foreign trade in UAE during the period of 2014-2016

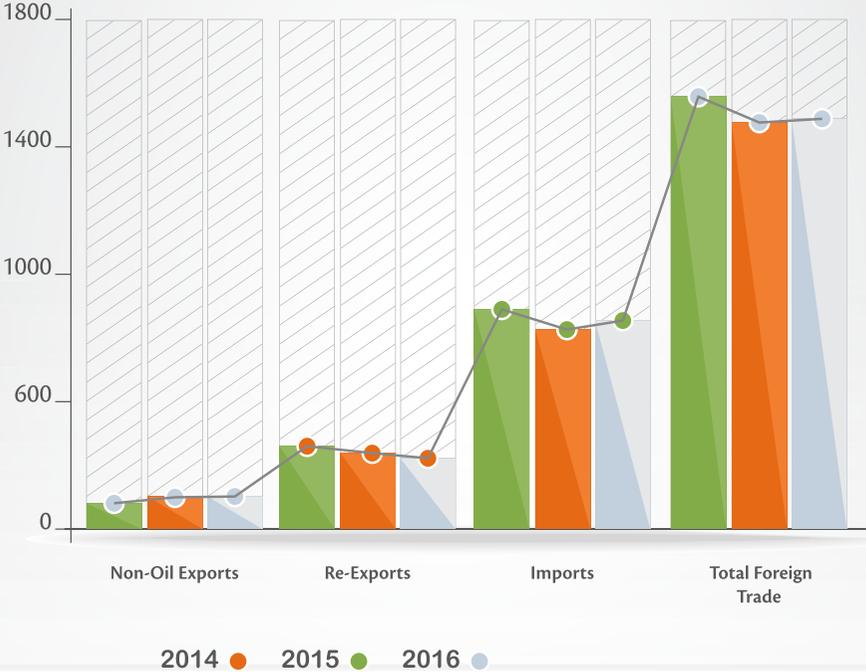


Figure (2)

Ratio of the contribution of trade movements of the total non-oil foreign trade of 2016

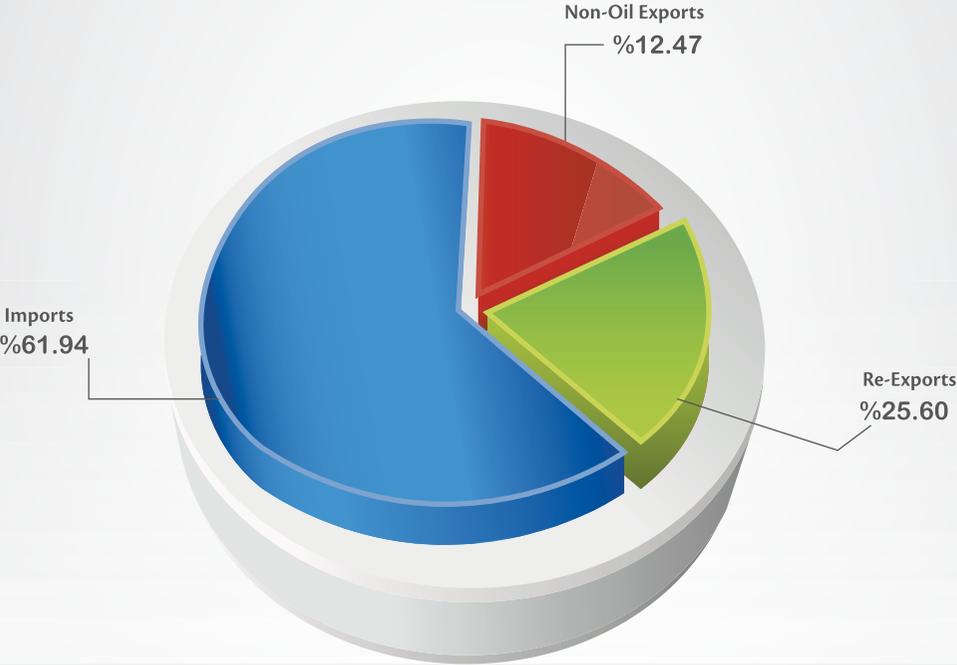


Table No. (4)

Trade partners of the United Arab Emirates for the value of non-oil exports of 2016

Country	Value AED billion	Percentage of total %
Switzerland	21.45	11.00%
India	18.03	9.25%
Saudi Arabia	12.06	6.19%
Oman	10.65	5.47%
Iraq	9.41	4.83%
Turkey	8.46	4.34%
Singapore	7.65	3.92%
United States of America	6.55	3.36%
China	6.14	3.15%
Qatar	5.95	3.05%
Total Value With Top 10 Partners	106.36	54.55%
Total Value With the rest of Countries	88.60	%45.45

Source: Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade and Industry Sector, Federal Customs Authority (FCA)

Figure (3)

Ratio of the contribution of the most important partners for the UAEs non-oil exports in 2016

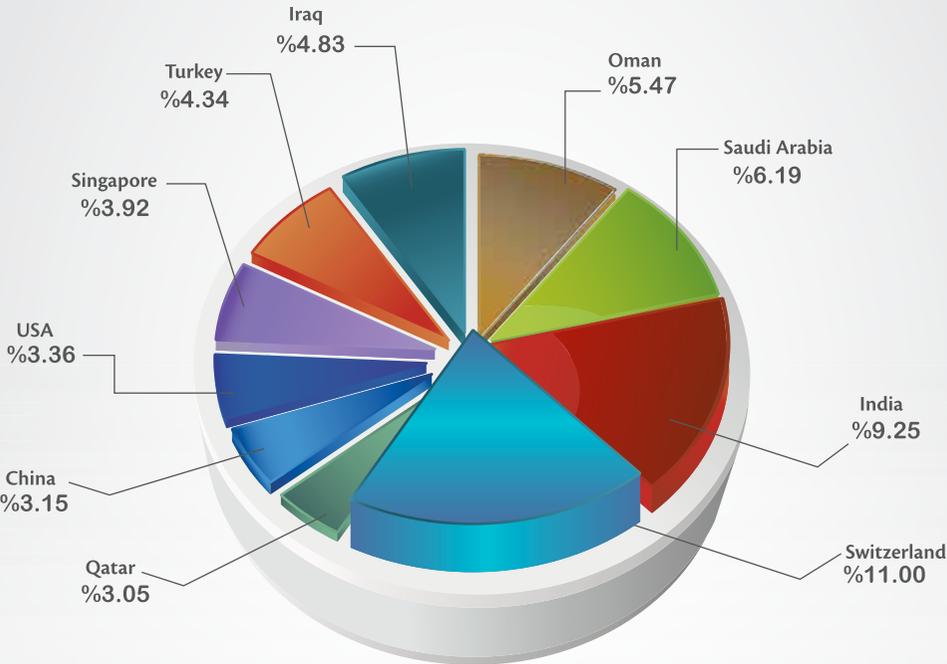


Table No. (5)

Trade partners of the UAE for re-export value of 2016

Country	Value AED billion	Percentage of total %
Iran	44.50	11.11%
Saudi Arabia	36.68	9.16%
India	30.76	7.68%
Iraq	24.57	6.14%
Belgium	16.08	4.02%
Hong Kong	15.50	3.87%
Kuwait	12.59	3.14%
United States of America	12.28	3.07%
Oman	12.00	3.00%
Qatar	11.46	2.86%
Total Value With Top 10 Partners	216.42	54.05%
Total Value With the rest of Countries	183.97	45.95%

Source: Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade and Industry Sector, Federal Customs Authority (FCA).

Figure (4)

Ratio of the main partners for UAE re-exports of 2016

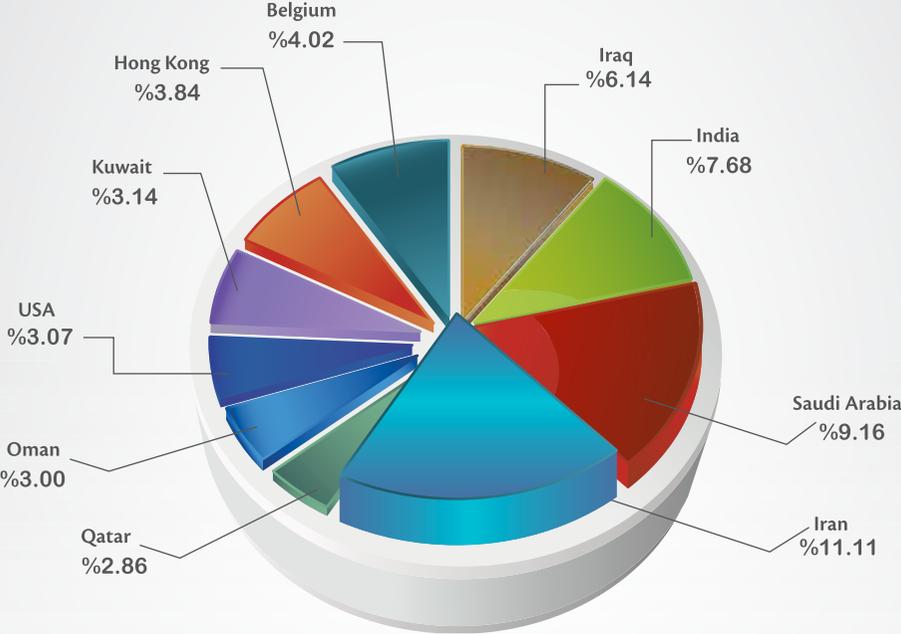


Table No. (6)

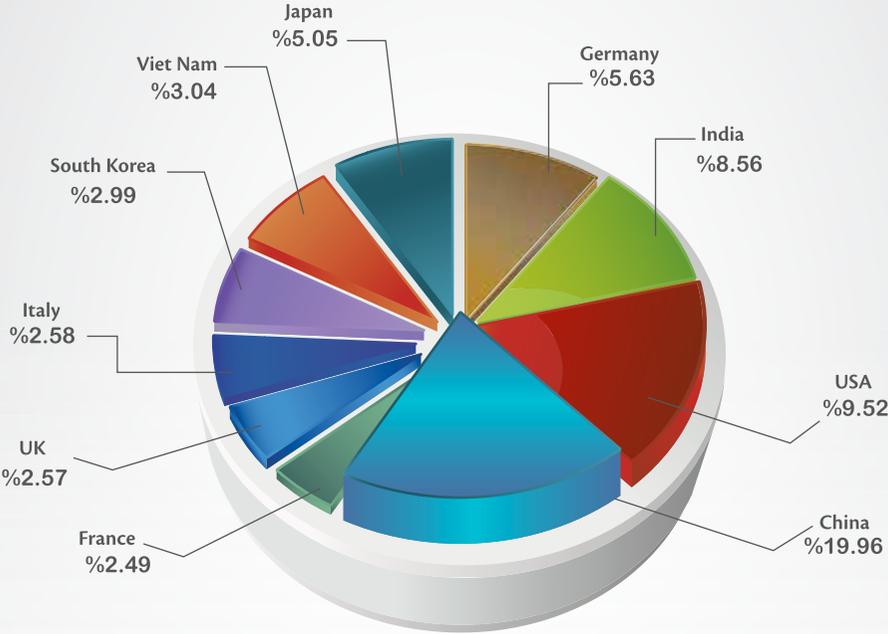
Ratio of the main partners for UAE re-exports of 2016

Country	Value AED billion	Percentage of total %
China	154.69	15.96%
United States of America	92.28	9.52%
India	82.98	8.56%
Germany	54.59	5.63%
Japan	48.91	5.05%
Viet Nam	29.49	3.04%
South Korea	29.02	2.99%
Italy	25.04	2.58%
United Kingdom	24.94	2.57%
France	24.13	2.49%
Total Value With Top 10 Partners	566.05	58.42%
Total Value With the rest of Countries	402.87	41.58%

Source: Ministry of Economy, Foreign Trade and Industry Sector, Federal Customs Authority (FCA).

Figure (5)

Ratio of the most important partners in the UAE imports of 2016



Second: Intellectual Property Sector

The IP sector is specialized in drawing up strategic policies and plans, supervising their implementation, participating in the formulation of the Ministry's policies, developing the main work plans and programs of the sector after its accreditation, coordinating between its organizational units, supervising their performance and submitting periodic reports on their progress to the Undersecretary for Economic Affairs.

The Sector is followed by the following departments:

Trademark Department – Intellectual Literature Department - International Patent Inspection Center

Trademark Department

Table No. (7)

Trademark Statistics (Comparison of 2015 and 2016)

Type of Transaction	No. of Applications 2014	No. of Applications 2015	No. of Applications 2016
Trademark Application (Deposit)	20283	21165	18777
Registering the Trademark	18953	17045	16727
Renewing the Trademark Registration	4779	10846	8727
Publication in the Trademark Bulletin	30309	20584	15257
License-use sub-brand	34	46	17
Ownership Transfer	1416	2060	3103
License of Using a Trademark	74	166	86
Amendment of Owner's Name, Address, and Legal Form	2190	2606	4215
Modifying product statement	30	31	61
Modifying the shape of the Trademark	71	120	140
Mortgage of Trademark	7	4	4
Application for Grievance	1039	696	190
Writing-off of the Trademark	33	25	58
Receiving an Objection	958	587	338

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trademark Department Statistics

The number of applications of registering trademarks declined from 21,165 in 2015 to 18,777 in 2016 which is with a decrease rate of 11.3%, moreover the number of trademarks registration decreased from 17045 in 2015 to 16727 in 2016, with a decline rate of 1.9%.

As a result of the Administration's efforts, the number of objectionable marks decreased from 587 in 2015 to 338 in 2016, with a decrease rate of 42.4%, as well the number of complaints decreased from 696 applications in 2015 declined to 190 applications in 2016.

The number of property transfers cases increased from 2060 cases in 2015 to 3103 cases in 2016, with a rise rate of 50.6%.

Table No. (8)

Intellectual Literature Department Statistics 2016

Number of applications of Intellectual Work Registration	607	
Number of applications for registration of intellectual works' importers and distributors	404	
Number of police station cases (disks examination reports)	Not Available	
Number of complaints of rights violation	10	
Number of prosecution inquiries in case of rights violation	2	Where expert issues are meant

Source: Ministry of Economy, Statistics of the Literature Department

Table No. (9)

Statistics of 2014 and 2015

Statement/ Year	2015	2016
Number of Patent Applications Submitted	1753	1722
No. of applications of industrial models submitted	815	939
Number of patents granted	177	220
Number of memorandums of understanding and memorandum of cooperation signed	<p>(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 23, 2015, the contract entered into between the Ministry of Economy and the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA) was signed to provide financial support to the industrial property automation program at the Ministry of Economy. • November 27, 2015, the memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry of Economy and the Russian Federation for Intellectual Property. 	<p>(7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 2016, a contract was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in Abu Dhabi regarding the development of industrial property automation system. • 25 February 2016, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in South Korea, Seoul- regarding the program of industrial property automation in the United Arab Emirates. • April 2016, a bilateral cooperation Agreement was signed between the Industrial Property Department and concerned Korean officials related to negotiating the dispatch of an IT expert to work for the Ministry and the Korean

2016	2015	البيان/ السنة
Number of memorandums of understanding and memorandum of cooperation signed		<p>side's contribution to the amendment of the Industrial Property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2016, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side regarding the contribution of the Korean side in amending the legislation of the Industrial Property Law and dispatching an IT expert from Korea to follow up the program of automation in the ministry and signing the contract of the IT expert. • October 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in Geneva regarding the development of IP infrastructure in the United Arab Emirates and the appointment of the Korean Office as an advisory body to the International Patent Registration Center (IPRC) of the Ministry of Economy. • November 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs in Dubai to promote awareness of intellectual property.
Number of certificates of industrial models- granted	123	334
Number of patents applications- examined	1450	1450
No. of renewed registration agents	4	4
No. of enrolling new registration agents	50	40
	4	6
No. of times published in Industrial Property Gazette	Through the figures published on the Ministry's website (28 .29 .30 .31)	Through the figures published on the Ministry's website (33.34 .35.36.37.38)

Source: Ministry of Economy, Statistics of Internationa Patent Inspection Center

The number of patents applications submitted decreased from 1,753 applications in 2015 to 1,722 in 2016, with a decrease rate of 1.8%, while the number of applications of industrial models submitted increased from 815 applications

in 2015 to 939 in 2016 with a growth rate of 15.2%, in addition, the number of patents granted increased from 177 in 2015 to 220 in 2016 with a growth rate of 24.3%, and the number of memorandums of understanding and memorandum of cooperation increased from 2 to 7.

A contract was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in Abu Dhabi regarding the development of the industrial property automation system; as well a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in South Korea, Seoul- concerning the industrial property automation program in the UAE.

A bilateral cooperation Agreement was signed between the Industrial Property Administration and the concerned Korean side regarding negotiating the dispatch of an IT expert to the Ministry and the Korean side's contribution to amending the legislations of the Industrial Property Law.

A memorandum of understanding was also signed between the Ministry and the Korean side regarding the Korean side's contribution in amending the legislation of the Industrial Property Law and dispatching an IT expert from Korea to follow up the Ministry's technical program and sign an information technology contract, and a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry and the Korean side in Geneva regarding the development of the UAE's intellectual property infrastructure, the appointment of the Korean office as an advisory body to the International Patent Registration Center of the Ministry of Economy and the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs in Dubai.

It was noted that the number of certificates of industrial models-granted from 123 certificates in 2015 to 334 certificates in 2016 decreased by a decrease rate of 171.6%.

Moreover, the statistics showed that both the number of patent applications examined and the number of enrolling the new registration agents has been stabilized. As the number of times of publication in the Industrial Property Gazette has increased from 4 times in 2015 to 6 times in 2016.



Third: Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection

* Corporate sector and consumer protection tasks.

- ◆ The Commercial Affairs Sector is one of the constituent sectors of the Ministry of Economy and carries out a range of tasks, most notably:
 - 1 Proposing trade policy to contribute to economic development and economic diversification.
 - 2 Proposing draft laws and regulations regulating the related commercial and economic activities and supervising their implementation.
 - 3 Contributing in the development of plans and programs in support of building a competitive knowledge economy and developing the electronic infrastructure necessary for the work of the sector.
 - 4 Building an integrated strategic partnership with local economic departments in the UAE and other national entities related to corporate objectives.
 - 5 Achieving the highest consumer protection, stabilizing the markets and curbing inflation for goods and services related to the supervision of the sector and achieving commercial protection of products and markets from fraud and trade fraud.
 - 6 Strengthening the relationship with partners and clients to achieve the strategic objectives of the sector.
 - 7 Registration of Commercial Registration, Commercial Agencies and Auditors and Supervision of General Assemblies of Companies.
 - 8 Supervision and control of markets and the prevention of commercial fraud in cooperation with the concerned authorities.
 - 9 Supervising the implementation of the Central Unified Register and economic activities.
 - 10 Supervising and developing plans and programs for cooperative societies in the UAE as a tool for strategic stocks.
 - 11 Supervising the regulation of competition in the State.
 - 12 Supervision and regulating the cooperative societies sector in the State.

Commercial Registration Department.

A-Private Shareholding Companies.

The number of private shareholding companies registered with the Ministry of Economy less increased by 2016 to 161 companies compared to 160 companies by the end of 2015, with a growth rate of about 0.6%. A total of 142 companies are concentrated in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Which represent the basis of economic activity contracting investments with a concentration of 88.2% in 2016, With few companies in Northern Emirates due to Lack of Investment opportunities compared to Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Table No. (10)

Private shareholding companies registered in the UAE by the end of 2016

Emirate	Number	% Percentage
Abu Dhabi	90	55.9%
Dubai	52	32.3%
Sharjah	9	5.6%
Fujairah	5	3.1%
Ras Al Khaimah	3	1.9%
Ajman	2	1.2%
Total	160	100.0%

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

Figure (6)

Private shareholding companies registered in the UAE by the end of 2016

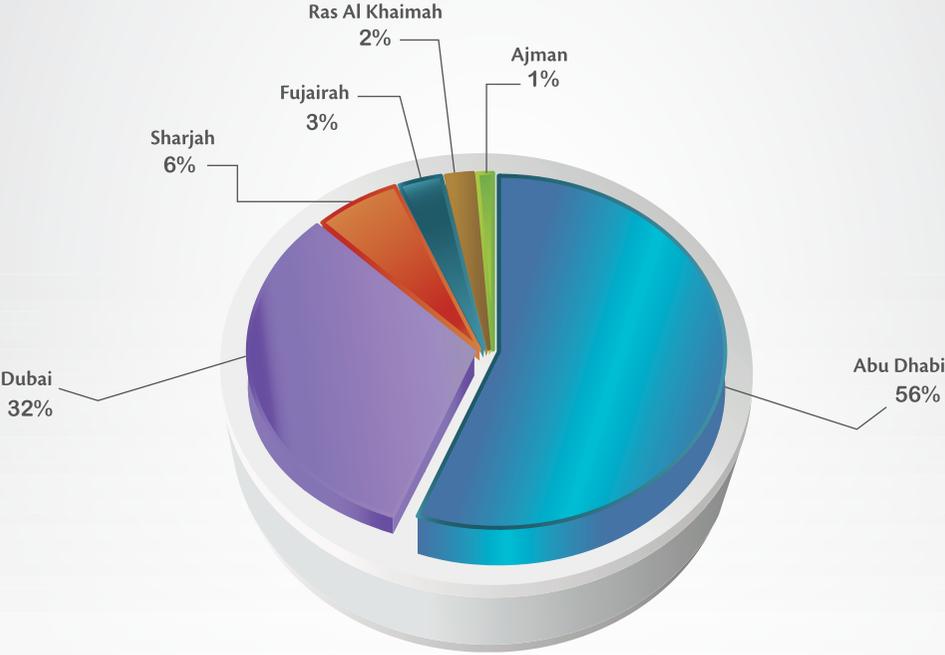


Table No. (11)

Capitals of private- subscribed and paid shareholding companies distributed according to the Emirate until the end of 2016

Emirate	Capital (AED billion)			
	Subscribed	% Percentage	Paid	% Percentage
Abu Dhabi	71.1	40.9%	66.5	39.9%
Dubai	99.3	57.2%	97.6	58.7%
Sharjah	1.5	0.9%	1.5	0.9%
Fujairah	1.5	0.9%	0.5	0.3%
Ras Al Khaimah	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Ajman	0.1	0.1%	0.1	0.1%
Total	173.6	100.0%	166.9	100.0%

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

The value of the capital of the private joint-stock companies subscribed to at the level of the State in 2016 amounted to AED 173.6 billion, of which, there is AED 170.4 billion in Abu Dhabi and Dubai with 98.2% of the capital subscribed at the state level, the value of capital paid at the state level was AED 166.9 billion, and total capital paid in Abu Dhabi and Dubai only was about 164.1 billion dirhams, with a rate of 98.3% of the total capital of private companies paid at the state level in 2016.

Table No. (12)

Capital of Private Shareholding companies distributed by economic sector until the end of 2016

Sector	Number	Capital- paid	
		Value (billion AED)	% Percentage
Real Estate	22	88.7	53.2%
Investment	55	30.1	18.0%
Finance	21	7.9	4.7%
Electricity and Water	25	32.6	19.5%
Services	18	1.4	0.8%
Other sectors (telecommunications, industry and trade)	20	6.2	3.7%
Total	161	166.9	100.0%

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

The share of the private sector companies in the real estate, investment, finance, electricity and water sectors was the highest in the country in terms of the number and capital- paid, and the number of such companies reached 123 companies with a paid up capital of 138.5 billion dirhams and a rate of 93.1% of the capital paid to private shareholding companies registered in the country in 2015.

Table No. (13)

The number of private shareholding companies distributed by economic sector between 2015 and 2016

Sector	2015	2016
Real Estate	23	22
Investment	58	55
Finance	21	21
Electricity and Water	21	25
Telecommunications	3	3
Services	17	18
Industry	9	9
Trade	8	8
Total	160	161

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

The number of private shareholding companies in the sectors of finance, communications, industry and trade remained constant between 2015 and 2016, while the number of companies in the electricity and water sector increased by 4 companies and services sector by one company and the number of companies in the investment sector between the two years decreased by three companies, as shown in the following table No (13).

Table No. (14)

Number of private shareholding companies distributed according to the Emirate and sector until the end of 2016

Emirate Sector	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah	Ajman	Umm Al Quwain	Ras Al Khaimah	Fujairah
Real Estate	10	6	5	1	—	—	—
Investment	35	17	2	—	—	1	—
Finance	8	11	1	—	—	1	—
Electricity and Water	18	5	—	—	—	—	2
Telecommunications	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services	9	7	1	—	—	1	—
Industrial	3	4	—	1	—	—	1
Commercial	4	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	90	52	9	2	—	3	5

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

Table No. (15)

Value of paid-up capital of the private shareholding companies distributed according to the Emirate and sector to end of 2016 (AED billion)

Emirate Sector	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah	Ajman	Umm Al Quwain	Ras Al Khaimah	Fujairah
Real Estate	4.0	83.3	1.2	0.0	—	—	—
Investment	25.0	4.9	0.2	—	—	0.0	—
Finance	3.5	4.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—
Electricity and Water	31.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.4
Services	0.2	1.1	0.003	—	—	0.0	—
Other sectors (telecommunications, industry and trade)	2.3	3.6	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Total	66.5	97.7	1.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.5

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

Table No. (16)

The percentage of paid- capital of the private shareholding companies distributed according to the Emirate and sector until the end of 2016

Emirate Sector	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah	Ajman	Umm Al Quwain	Ras Al Khaimah	Fujairah
Real Estate	6.0%	85.3%	80.0%	—	—	—	—
Investment	37.6%	5.0%	13.3%	—	—	0.0	—
Finance	5.3%	4.2%	6.7%	—	—	100.0%	—
Electricity and Water	47.4%	0.7%	—	—	—	—	80.0%
Services	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	—	—	—	—
Other sectors (telecommunications, industry and trade)	3.4%	3.7%	—	100.0%	—	—	20.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

Commercial Registration Department.

B-Branches of Foreign Companies

The number of branches of foreign companies in the country decreased from 5387 branches by the end of 2015 to 2891 branches by the end of 2016, a decline of -46.3% due to the failure of these companies to renew their licenses in 2016, 1484 branches thereof are concentrated in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi with a concentration rate of 51.3% and 1204 Dubai has a concentration rate of 41.6%, which means that about 92.9% of the branches of foreign companies in the UAE are based in Abu Dhabi and Dubai due to their economic popularity and investment attractiveness, which made them an important center of the economic activity in the country.

Table No. (17)

Number of branches of foreign companies registered in the country distributed according to the Emirate until the end of 2016

Emirate	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah	Ajman	Umm Al Quwain	Ras Al Khaimah	Fujairah	Total
No	1484	1204	97	8	2	41	55	2891
%Percentage	%51.3	%41.6	%3.3	%0.3	%0.1	%1.4	%1.9	%100.0

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

Figure (7)

The Relative distribution for branches of foreign companies registered in the country distributed according to the Emirate until the end of 2016

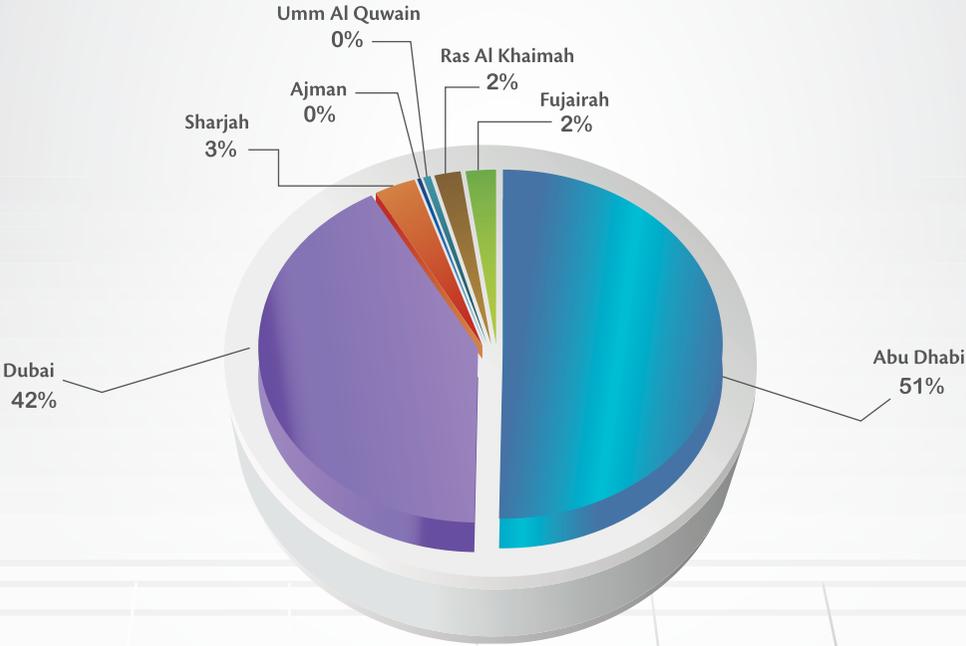


Table No. (18)

Branches of foreign companies registered in the country distributed according to the nationality until the end of 2016

Nationality	No. of Branches	Nationality	No. of Branches
Britain	366	Jersey	15
British Virgin Islands	98	Turkey	38
USA	270	Channel Islands	10
Germany	91	Bahrain	38
India	169	Panama	36
France	109	Pakistan	40
South Africa	2	Iran	30
Romania	1	Belgium	32
Japan	81	Bermuda	33
Switzerland	83	Saudi Arabia	19
Holland	73	Jordan	34
Italia	83	Amman	13
China	76	Kuwait	18
Cayman Islands	60	Ireland	11
Denmark	12	Greece	9
Egypt	45	Norway	10
Singapore	57	Sweden	15

Nationality	No. of Branches	Nationality	No. of Branches
Australia	40	Austria	21
Cyprus	45	Diameter	14
Tunisia	5	Bangladesh	4
Palestine	4	Finland	8
Morocco	3	Philippines	5
Brazil	2	Portugal	5
Scotland	8	Russia	5
Hong Kong	41	Iraq	2
Spain	52	Virgin Islands (United States)	3
Lebanon	103	Canada	29
Malaysia	22	North Korea	42
South Korea	105	Other	245

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection 2016, April 2017.

The branches of the foreign companies in the country were distributed in about 70 nationalities, which are practicing its activities in all sectors of the economy: industrial, banking, consulting, trade, agriculture, contracting, insurance and others, Britain topped the list of countries with branches of registered companies in the country with 366 companies, representing rate of 12.7% of the total branches of foreign companies registered in the country, while the branches of foreign companies of America came in the second stage with the number of 270 companies by 9.3%, followed by India with 169 branches, France with 109 branches, British Virgin Islands with 98 branches, Germany with 91 branches, Italy with Switzerland with 83 branches and Japan with 81 branches, in other words, such countries included 1350 branches with 46.7% of the total branches of foreign companies in the country and these companies operate in sectors, fields of oil, technology and infrastructure projects in the country.

Management of Commercial Agencies

In 2016, there was a decline in the number of restricted or registered agencies which reached 444 agencies compared to 460 agencies registered in 2015, with a decrease rate of -3.5% due to a number of reasons, the most important of which is: the liberalization of food and basic goods, as some agencies have not been renewed, therefore the cases of renewal or registration of new trademarks decreased, also such decline is due to the stability of the markets and the saturation situation in retail and wholesale as well as the expansion of direct individual imports. The number of agencies that were written off increased from 194 in 2015 to 263 in 2016 with an increase of 35.6%, in addition, the number of renewed and modified agencies also decreased from 6492 agencies in 2015 to 4892 agencies in 2016 by decrease rate of -24.7%.

Table No. (19)

Number of registered, written-off and renewed agencies and the indicator to adjust their data during 2015 and 2016

Indicator	2015	2016
Restricted Agencies	460	444
Agencies -written off	194	263
Updated agencies and the indicator to modify their data	6492	4892

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Figure (8)

The Number of agencies registered, canceled and renewed and the index to amend their data during 2015 and 2016

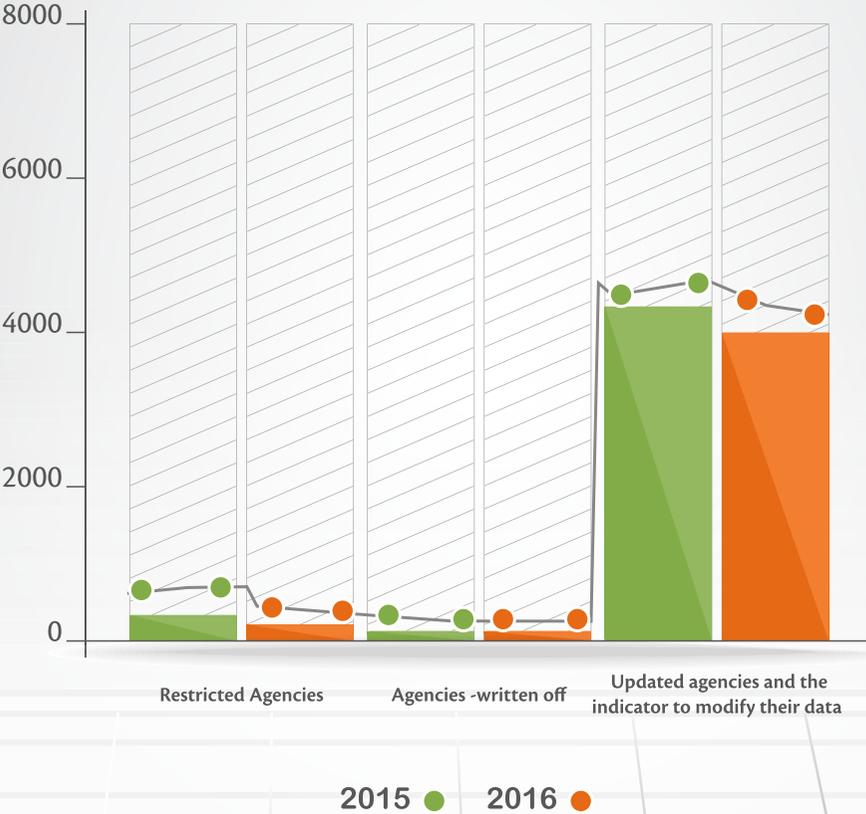


Table No. (20)

Number of agencies registered, written, and renewed, and the indicator to adjusted their data according to the Emirate in 2016

Indicator	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah and the Northern Emirates	Total
Restricted Agencies	256	158	30	444
Agencies -written off	175	79	9	263
Updated agencies and the indicator to modify their data	3003	1694	195	4892

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Sharjah and the Northern Emirates were the highest in rate of increasing among State Emirates regarding the number of agencies registered in 2016 compared to 2015, as the increase in the number of registered agencies was about 66.7%, while the percentage of agencies registered in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi between the two years was about -43.2%, and it decreased in Dubai with a rate of -69.7 %, as the number of agencies- written off between the two years in Abu Dhabi and Dubai increased by 36.7% and 43.6%, respectively, while the number of agencies-written off between Sharjah and the Northern Emirates decreased by -18.2%, and the percentage of renewals and indicators to data-modified improved by 4.3% in Abu Dhabi, 6.6% in Dubai and 10.8% in Sharjah and Northern Emirates.

Table No. (21)

Net Registered Agencies Distributed by Economic Activity for 2016

Activity	Number
Construction, electrical, mechanical, water desalination and drainage equipment	1682
Firefighting and security and safety equipment	836
Cosmetics and medical equipment	680
Vehicles, machinery, heavy and light equipment, tools and repair equipment	528
Cosmetics, Perfumes, Accessories, Antiques, Gifts, Smokers and Jewellery	285
Oil Equipment	255
Electronics, electrical appliances and household appliances	213
Petrochemicals, mineral products and oil and gas exploration	253
Building materials and equipment	153
Aviation Agents & Equipment	118
Textiles, clothing and leather products	100
Furniture and fittings for office, shops and household items	85
Foodstuffs	44
Consulting	53
Agents and equipment of ships	45
Audio, video, photographic and scientific equipment	61
Materials, equipment, agricultural products, fish and livestock, pesticides and veterinary products	43
Office supplies, laboratory tools, teaching aids and games	16
Other	130
Sports equipment and toys	12
Press and advertising agents and printing equipment	8
Hand tools and hardware	6
Packing services and road transport	10
Total	5688

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (22)

Number of registered agencies distributed according to the Nationality of the Principal of the years 2015-2016

Nationality	Number		Nationality	Number		Nationality	Number	
	2015	2016		2015	2016		2015	2016
English	847	837	Dutch	167	179	Singapore	56	57
American	662	678	Indian	189	199	Turkish	69	71
German	492	503	Spanish	107	107	Norwegian	48	56
Italian	479	496	CAD	86	92	Malaysia	39	43
French	282	288	Australian	63	62	Austrian	42	43
Japanese	206	206	Belgian	64	65	Egyptian	41	43
Korean	239	233	Saudi	66	73	Irish	37	38
Chinese	259	293	Danish	49	49	Taiwanese	28	30
UAE	213	236	Suede	49	52	Hong Kong	21	19
Swiss	180	192	Other Countries	398	428	Oman	20	20
			Total				6195	5688

Source: Annual Statistical Report of the Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Equipment, Electrical, Mechanical, Water desalination, Sewage, Fire Extinguishing, Security and Safety Equipment, Medical Preparation, Vehicles, Machinery, Heavy and Light Equipment, Repair Kits, Electronics, Electrical Appliances, Household Appliances and Oil Equipment Accounted for the Largest Share of Registered Agencies in the Country by the end of 2016, with total of 4,479 Agencies on 79% of the Total Agencies. In 2015 and 2016, British agencies continued to acquire the largest number of registered agencies in the country with 847 agencies in 2015, evolving to 837 agencies in 2016 with a decline rate of -1.2%, followed by US agencies evolving from 662 agencies in 2015 to 678 agencies in 2016 with a rate of (2.42%), then German agencies evolving from (492 agencies) to 503 agencies in 2016, with an increase of 2.2%, followed by Italian agencies, which grow from 479 agencies in 2015 to 496 agencies in 2016, with an increase of 3.5%. Agencies of said nationalities from the agencies of all nationalities were about 40.0% in 2015 and 44.2% in 2016.

Trade Control Department.

In order to activate the policy of the State concerned with the interests of the consumer, achieve the discipline of the markets and combat the unjustified rise in price levels, the control of markets, outlets and shops is continuously activated to combat commercial fraud and counterfeiting, as the number of inspection patrols increased in 2016 to 14,468 rounds than the year of 2015 reaching 12628 patrols with an increase rate of 14.6%, while the number of violations between the two years decreased from 1239 violations 2015 to 782 violations in 2016 by -36.9%, in reference to the decline in the number of cases of commercial fraud.

Table No. (23)

Number of inspection patrols-executed and violations committed during 2015 and 2016

Indicator	2015	2016	%
Number of inspection patrols	12628	14468	14.6%
Number of violations committed	1239	782	-36.9%
Violation Rate / Patrols%	9.8%	5.4%	—

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Figure (9)

Number of inspection patrols excuted and violations committed during 2015 and 2016.

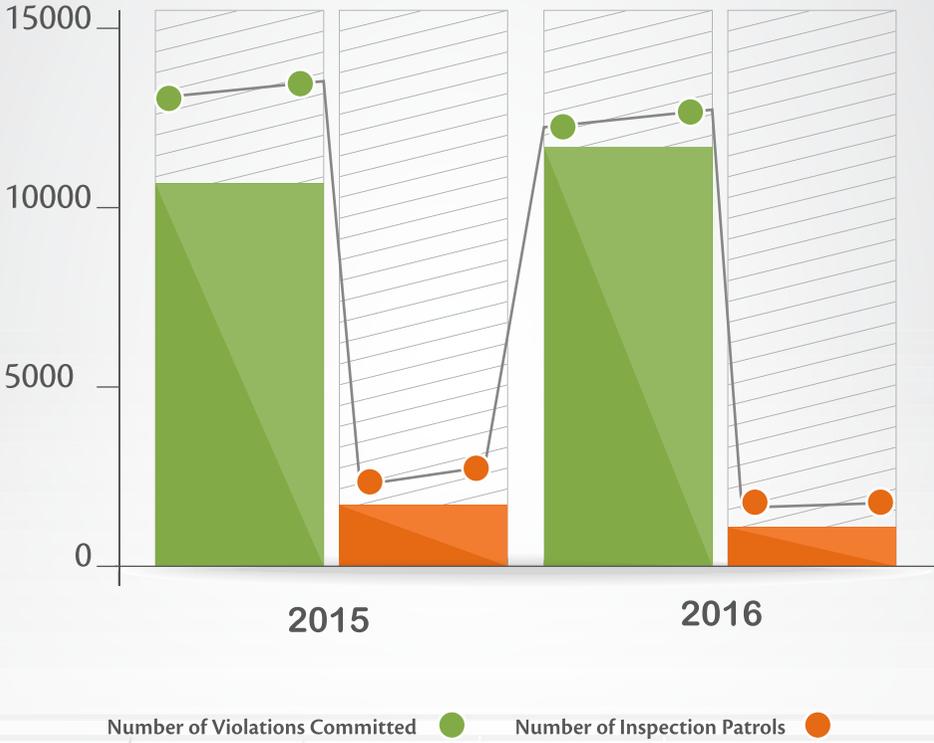


Table No. (24)

The number of inspection patrols carried out, violations and their relative importance distributed according to the activation of the regulatory laws during 2016

Activation of Regulatory Laws	Inspection Patrols		Issued Violations	
	No.	%Relative importance	No.	%Relative importance
Following- up the Consumer Protection Law	11605	80.2%	661	84.5%
Counterfeit and faked goods	1892	13.1%	72	9.2%
Following-up of copyright protection Law	49	0.3%	1	0.1%
Follow up on the Trademark Law	843	5.8%	16	2.0%
Dealership shops (Agency Law)	44	0.3%	32	4.1%
Inspection of Factories (Law of Industry)	35	0.2%	0	0.0
Total	14468	100.0%	782	100.0%

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (25)

Inspection tours and violations at the state Level by tasks for 2015 and 2016.

Indicator	2015		2016	
	Inspection Tours	Violations	Inspection Tours	Violations
Following- up the Consumer Protection Law	9244	831	11605	661
Seizing the counterfeit and faked goods	2740	318	1892	72
Following-up of copyright protection Law	283	38	49	1
Follow up on the Trademark Law	235	32	843	16
Dealership shops (Agency Law)	57	16	44	32
Inspection of Factories (Law of Industry)	69	4	35	0
Total	12628	1239	14468	782

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

The data of the results of the commercial control work for the number of inspection patrols of 2016 under the Consumer Protection Law indicate that a total of (11605) inspection patrols was carried out by (80.2%) of the total inspection patrols, resulting in (661) violations by 84.5% of the total inspection patrols, which means that the percentage of commercial fraud of the Consumer Protection Law had the largest share of the total percentage of commercial fraud due to the large volume of wholesale and retail trade in the markets and the second place was the inspection rounds in the framework of the seizure of counterfeit and faked goods with (1892) rounds by (13.1%) of the total inspection rounds, resulting in (72) violations by (9.2%) of the total violations, while in the third stage there were in the third stage there were the inspection tours followed the trademark law (843) rounds by (5.8%) of the total inspection patrols resulted in (16) violations by (2.0%) of the total violations, as the number of inspection patrols and the resulting violations in other sectors of interest to the national economy such as Copyright Protection Law, Agency Laws and industry were modest, which requires more attention and interest to this aspect.

Table No. (26)

Inspection patrols and violations according to the classification of each Emirate in 2016

Patrols/ Emirate	Abu Dhabi		Dubai		Sharjah		Ras Al Khaimah		Ajman		Umm Al Quwain		Fujairah	
	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations	Patrols	violations
Consumer Protection	940	125	5224	54	142	2	695	125	1300	227	594	4	1502	112
Commercial Fraud	255	15	854	0	10	0	573	53	2	2	9	0	0	0
Trademarks	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	824	1	0	0
Factory Inspection	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	0
Copyright	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	1	0
Commercial Agencies	4	4	33	28	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	1	4	0
Total	1240	155	6111	82	152	2	1270	180	1307	231	1497	7	1507	112

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Dubai accounted for 6111 rounds or about 42.2% of all field patrols in the UAE, including 5224 in consumer protection or 85.5% in Dubai and 36.1% in 2016, Violations in the emirate of Dubai 82 violations (10.5%) of the total violations in the state, and in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, violations resulting from the application of the Consumer Protection Law (80.6%) of the total violations in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The Emirate of Fujairah was ranked in the second stage among the emirates in terms of number of patrols, which amounted to 1502 patrol (10.4%) of the total number of patrols in the country, as the inspection constituted under the Consumer Protection Law rate of (99.7%) of the total inspection rounds in the Emirate and the number of violations resulting from the inspection reached 112 violations- all is in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law and constituted a 14.3% of the total violations in the State.

The Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah has the highest number of violations (180) violations of the total number of inspection patrols that were carried out in the number of 1270 patrol, and these violations accounted for 23.0% of the total violations in the State.

Figure (10)

Inspection tours and violations at the state level according to tasks in 2016.

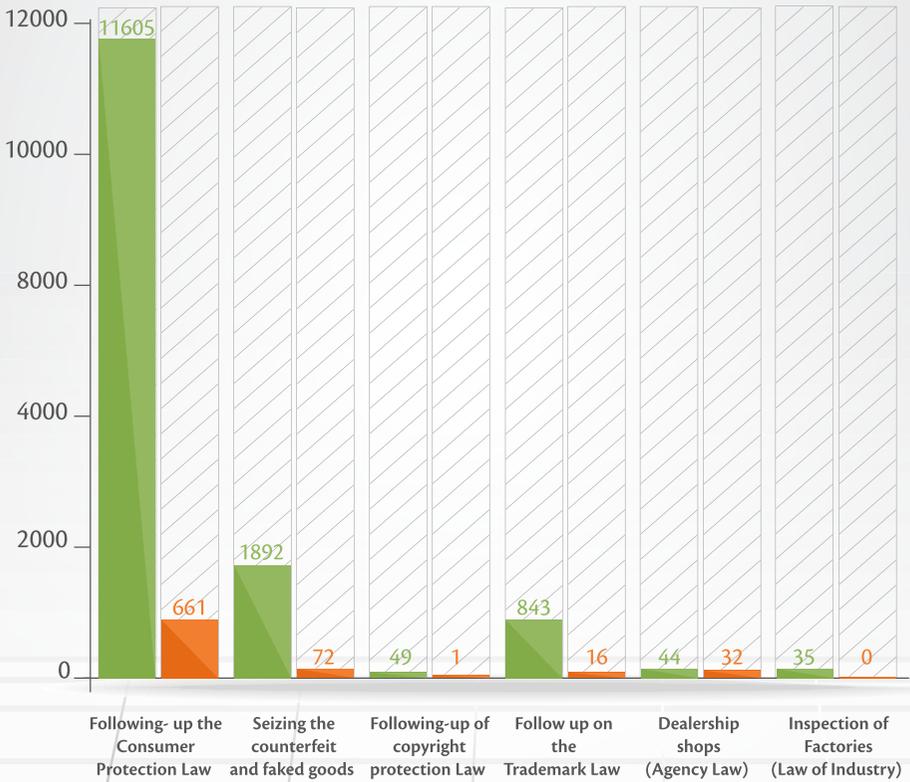


Figure (11)

Percentage distribution of inspection tours by tasks in 2016.

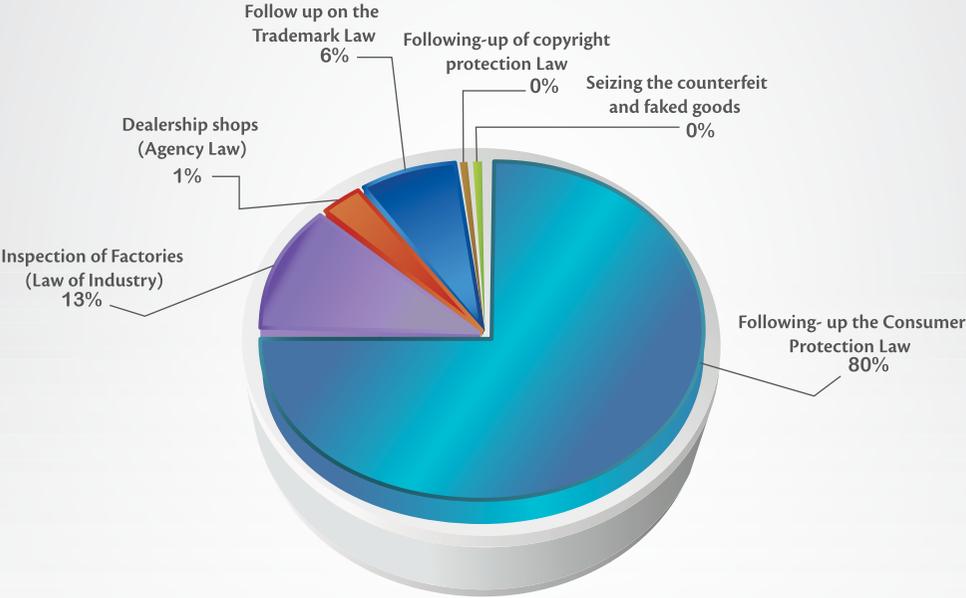
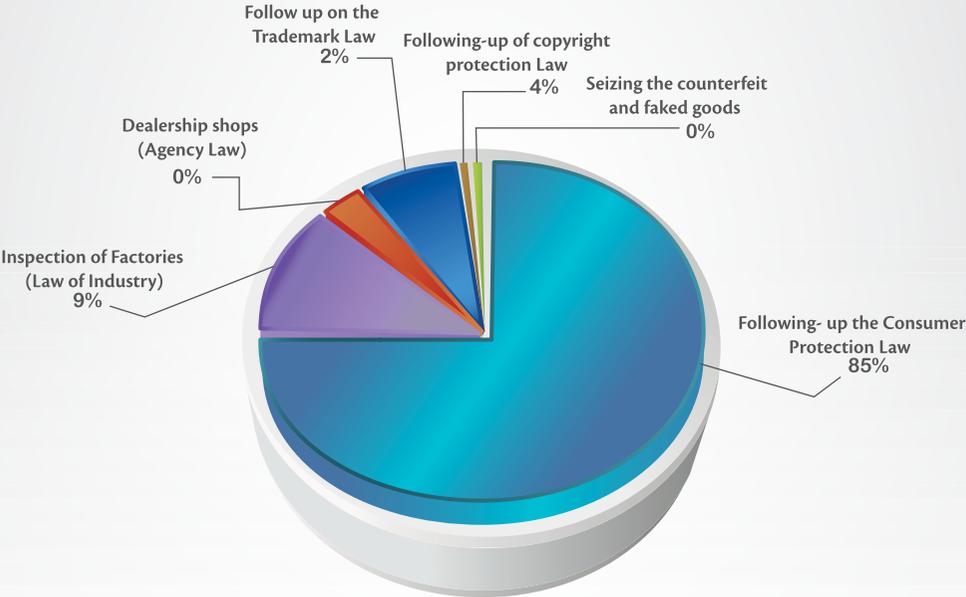


Figure (12)

Percentage Distribution of Violations by tasks in 2016.



Competition Management and Consumer Protection.

The Department of Consumer Protection is the department concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Law No. 24 of 2006 and its amendments in cooperation with the concerned local authorities and authorities, among the main tasks of the Consumer Protection Department is to receive consumer complaints directly or through the Consumer Protection Association and take action on them or refer them to the competent authorities, the number of complaints submitted to the Department of Consumer Protection in the Ministry of Economy decreased from 19073 complaints in 2015 to 18755 in 2016, a decline of -1.7% due to the decrease in car complaints from 4094 complaints in 2015 to 842 complaints in 2016 due to technical measures and coordination with auto- agents to address consumer complaints of previous years with high awareness, consumer culture and high volume of business activity, in addition to the apparent rise in property complaints, which rose from 219 complaints in 2015 to 5515 in 2016, and mobile phones, which rose from 1,791 in 2015 to 3,950 in 2016, in contrast, complaints of rising prices declined from 2671 complaints in 2015 to 1,575 complaints in 2016, moreover, the other complaints- outside the complaints classified from 7294 complaints in 2015 also declined to 3224 in 2016, in 2016, the Department of Consumer Protection successfully and amicably solved about 17590 complaints by 93.8 % of said complaints.

Table No. (27)

Consumer Protection Activities of 2016

Activity	Number
Number of complaints	18755
Number of complaints processed	18246
% Percentage of Complaints Processed / Total Complaints	97.3%
Number of complaints resolved amicably	17590
%Percentage of complaints resolved amicably / Total complaints	93.8%
Complaints not- complied with the Law	495
% Percentage of non-law compliance complaints / total of complaints	2.6%
Complaints referred to the Dispute Settlement Committee	54
Complaints referred to the Court	107
Number of complaints under procedure	509
% Number of complaints under procedure / total of complaints	2.7%

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (28)**Consumer Protection Complaints in according to its classification of 2015 and 2016**

The complaint	2015	2016
Rising Prices	2671	1575
Cars	4094	842
Electronics	2873	2613
Phones	1791	3950
Furniture	576	272
Spare Parts and Tires	608	271
Real Estate	219	5515
Credit Cards	142	486
Other	7294	3224
Total	19073	18755

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

The complaints of real estate were ranked in the first stage with 29.4% of the total complaints in 2016 after it was in the penultimate percentage of 1.1% of the total complaints in 2015, while the complaints of the mobile phones were in the second stage by 21.1% in 2016 after the fifth in 2015 and 9.4%, as the electronics complaint were in the third stage in terms of the number of complaints in 2016 and by 13.9% of the total complaints in that year.

Figure (13)

Consumer Protection Complaints in according to its classification for 2016

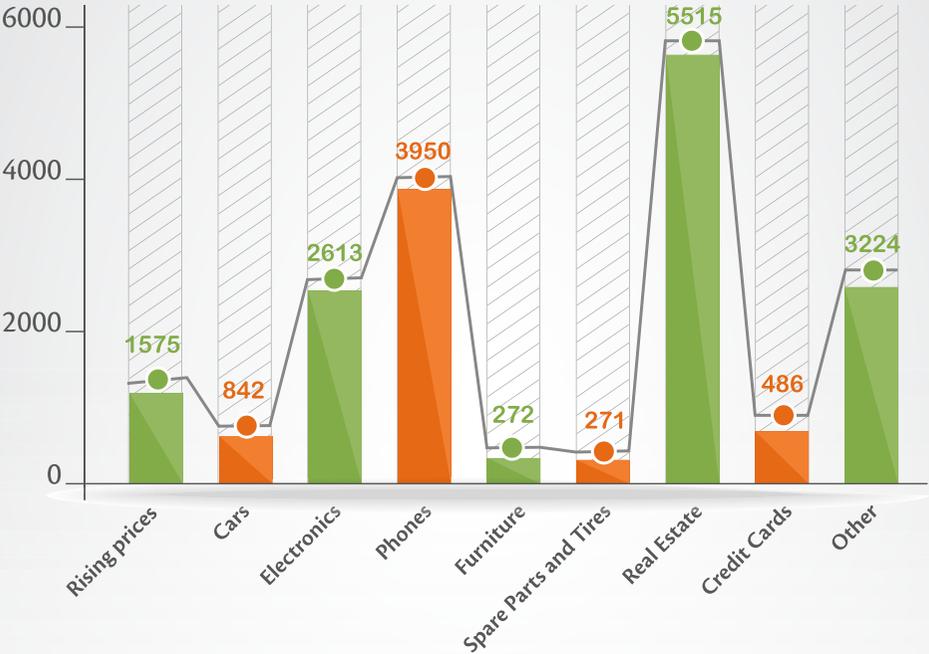


Table No. (29)

A comparative table of the activities and services of the Department of Consumer Protection between 2015 and 2016

Activity / Service	2015	2016
Consumers' complaints	19073	18755
Refund Requests Of Defective Items	120	146
Requests Of Raising Prices	66	42
Holding Coordination Meetings With Local Authorities	10	10
Awareness Campaigns For Consumer Protection	4	4
Inspection Patrols	392	401
Supplier Meetings And Sales Outlets	10	10
Meetings With Civil Society Organizations	8	8
Economic Studies And Financial Analysis	8	11

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (30)

Schedule of the refund of defective goods in 2015 and 2016

No.	2016		2015		Remarks
	No. of defective goods	Type of defective goods	No. of defective goods	Type of defective goods	
1	280	Bicycles	–	–	–
2	96459	Cars	102230	Cars	Call campaigns for safety, maintenance, servicing and faulty handling of a number of car agencies
3	20	Sea Bike	–	–	–
4	1596	Clothes	–	–	–
5	62	Lighting fittings	–	–	–
6	–	–	–	–	–
Total	98417	–	102230	–	–

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Management of Auditors

Table No. (31)

The number of registered auditors of 2016 against 2015

Statement	Enrolled during 2015	Enrolled during 2016	Total - enrolled
Natural persons (individuals)	52	133	943
National audit companies	29	9	111 (78 branches)
Branches of foreign audit companies	—	10 (31 branches)	10 (31 branches)

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (32)

New entries for 2016.

Statement	Normal Persons	National Companies
Number of applications submitted	133	70
Number of renewals under enrollment	574	73
Number of renewals for foreign branches	24	—
Issuing certificates of "To whom it may concern"	29	—

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (33)

Number of Companies Registered in the UAE in the Field of Auditing according to the Emirate of the End of the Year 2016

No	Classification	Companies with branches	Branches in State Emirates							Total Companies
			Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah	Ajman	Umm Al Quwain	Ras Al Khaimah	Fujairah	
1	Registered National Companies	113	22	49	18	2	-	-	1	92
2	Registered foreign companies	24	13	12	12	1	1	3	4	46
3	Total	137	34	61	30	3	1	3	5	137

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Table No. (34)

Comparative statistical statement by number of auditors according to the Emirate of 2015 and 2016

Emirates	2016	2015	% Growth rate
Dubai	430	382	12.6%
Abu Dhabi	369	332	11.1%
Sharjah	101	93	8.6%
Ras Al Khaimah	14	11	27.3%
Ajman	15	12	25.0%
Fujairah	9	8	12.5%
Umm Al Quwain	5	4	25.0%
Total	943	810	16.4%

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Figure (14)

Percentage Distribution of Auditors by Emirate for 2016

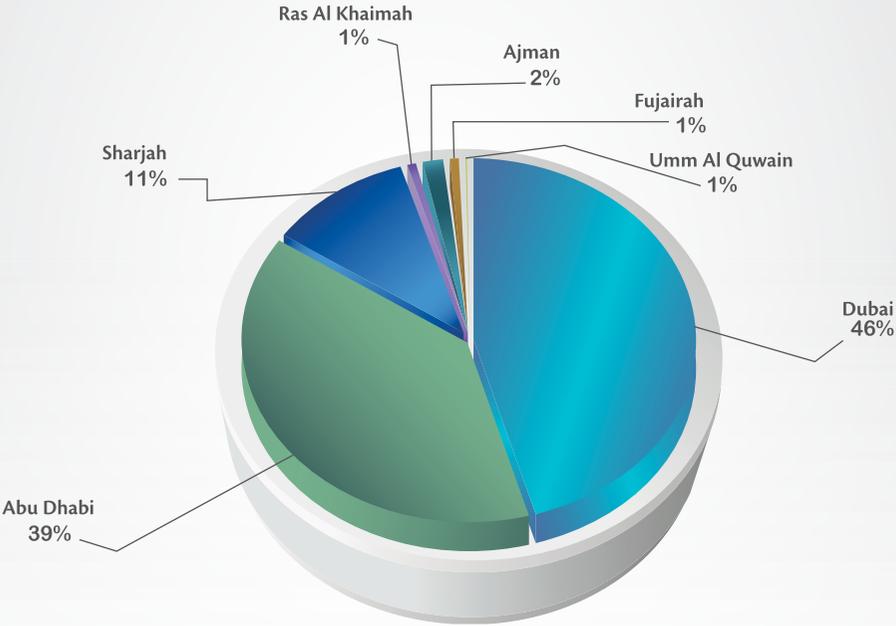


Table No. (35)

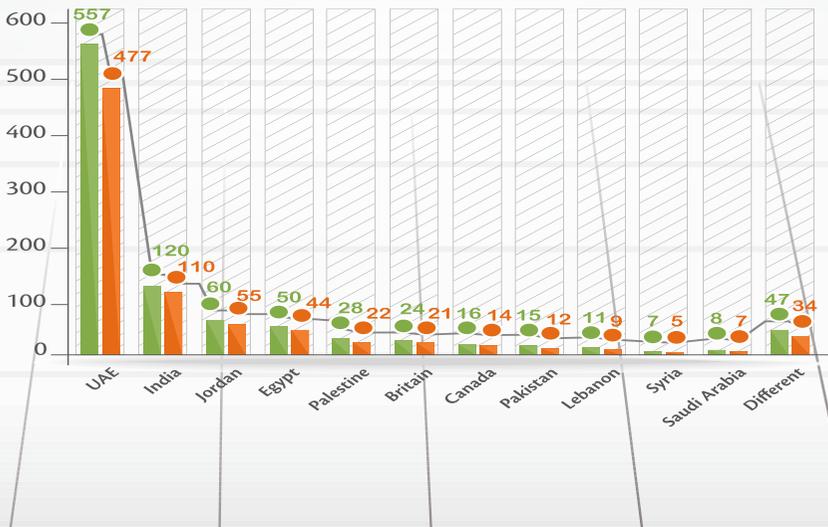
Auditors according to the Nationality of 2016 and 2015

Nationality	2016		2015	
	No. of Auditors	%	No. of Auditors	%
United Arab Emirates	557	59.1%	477	58.9%
India	120	12.7%	110	13.6%
Jordan	60	6.4%	55	6.8%
Egypt	50	5.3%	44	5.4%
Palestine	28	2.9%	22	2.7%
Britain	24	2.5%	21	2.6%
Canada	16	1.7%	14	1.7%
Pakistan	15	1.6%	12	1.5%
Lebanon	11	1.2%	9	1.1%
Syria	7	0.7%	5	0.6%
Saudi Arabia	8	0.8%	7	0.9%
Different	47	5.0%	34	4.2%
Total	943	100.0%	810	100%

Source: Annual Statistical Report for Corporate Sector and Consumer Protection, 2017.

Figure (15)

Auditors according to the Nationality of 2016 and 2015





Forth: Industrial Development Sector.

The industrial development sector is concerned with the implementation of policies and strategic plans and supervising the operations and major projects within the sector it supervise, and the sector follows the following departments:

1. Management of Industrial organization
2. Management of origin
3. Management of Harmful Practices
4. Management of Development and support of Industrial Establishment
5. Industrial Policy Management

The following is a summary of Industrial Development Sector Data.



Management of Industrial Organization.

The number of industrial establishments increased from 6084 in 2015 to 6303 in 2016 with a growth rate of 3.6%, as its investments between the two years increased from AED 127.6 billion to AED 130.1 billion with a growth of 1.9%, in addition the number of employees increased from 435.9 in 2015 To 452.8 workers in 2016 with a growth rate of 3.9%

Table No. (36)

Number of industrial establishment, Investment and Employment in the Industrial Development Sector during 2015 and 2016.

Year	No. of establishments	Investment (AED billion)	Workers (thousand workers)
2015	6084	127.6	435.9
2016	6303	130.1	452.8
% Growth	3.6%	1.9%	3.9%

Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Management of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (16)

Comparison between the number of industrial establishments, investment and employment in the industrial sector during 2016-2015

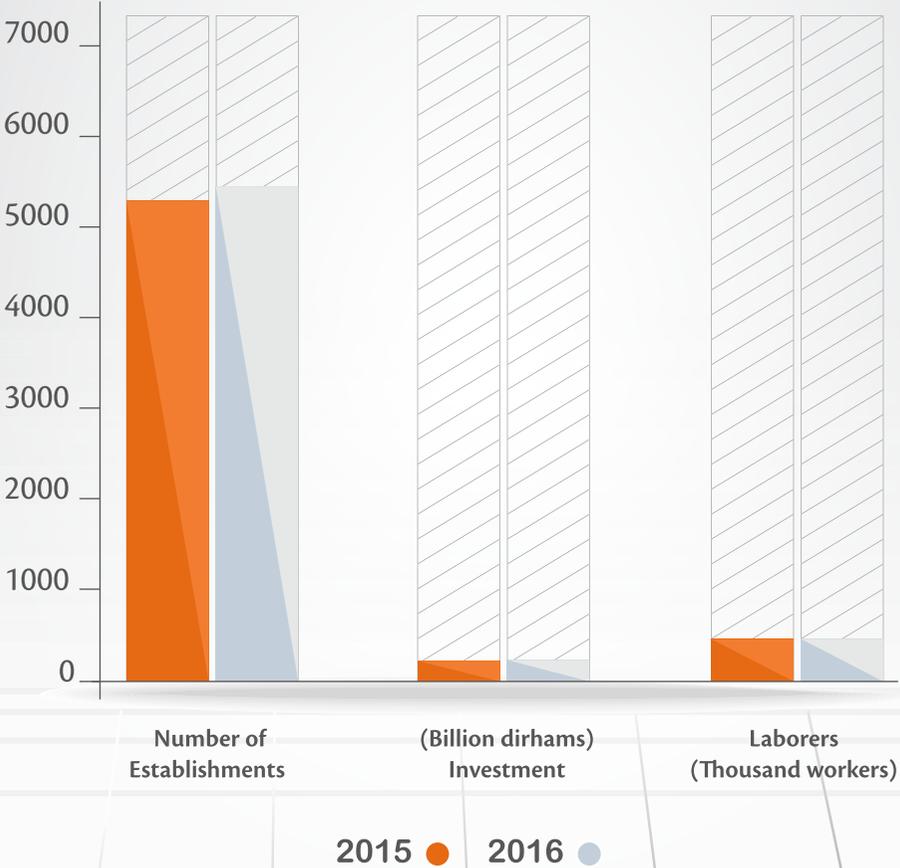


Table No. (37)

Industrial License Statistics 2016

No. of licenses	Sector Name	Total investments (AED billion)	Total Number of workers (thousand workers)
575	Food And Beverage Industry	39.5	43.9
129	Basic Metal Industries	32.1	18.7
787	Manufacture Of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	19.4	98.1
125	Manufacture Of Oil Refining Products	8.6	5.6
530	Chemical Industry And Its Products	8.5	27.2
1171	Manufacture Of Metal Products	7.2	82.8
92	Manufacture Of Other Transport Equipment	3.1	14.6
539	Manufacture Of Rubber And Plastic Products	3.1	30.2
254	Manufacture Of Paper And Paper Products	1.9	11.9
241	Manufacture Of Machinery And Electrical Supplies	1.3	11.5
433	Manufacture Of Wood And Wood Products	1.0	32.1
145	Textile Industry	0.9	7.3
263	Publishing And Printing	0.8	12.8
157	Manufacture Of Machinery And Equipment	0.7	7.1
474	Furniture Industry	0.7	15.6

No. of licenses	Sector Name	Total investments (AED billion)	Total Number of workers (thousand workers)
76	Manufacture Of Vehicles And Trailers	0.5	3.2
153	Ready Made Garments	0.2	25.8
21	Recycling	0.1	0.4
34	Leather Industry And Leather Products	0.1	1.1
86	Craft Industries	0.1	2.5
1	Special Industries	0.04	0.1
8	Scientific And Professional Equipment Industries	0.02	0.1
2	Manufacture Of Machines, Office Equipment And Computers	0.01	0.039
3	Manufacture Of Audio And Video Equipment And Communication Equipment	0.006	0.038
2	Manufacture Of Tobacco Products	0.5	0.112
2	Other	0.037	0.026
6303	Total	130.1	452.8

Source: Industrial development sector, Electronic system for Management of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Table No. (38)

Industrial licenses distributed according to the owner's Nationality until the end of 2016

Sector Name	Total Number Of Licenses	Number Of Gulf-Licenses	Number of National licenses- in full	Number of National /Gulf licenses	Number of National foreign licenses	Number of Joint Licenses
Manufacture Of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	787	25	340	16	401	5
Manufacture Of Metal Products	1171	26	293	14	829	7
Manufacture Of Rubber And Plastic Products	539	19	146	9	361	4
Food And Beverage Industry	575	29	232	8	294	11
Chemical Industry And Its Products	530	38	147	6	327	10
Basic Metal Industries	129	4	42	6	75	2
Publishing And Printing	263	1	72	4	184	2
Manufacture Of Furniture And Other Industries	474	10	124	4	331	5
Manufacture Of Machinery And Equipment	157	3	38	3	112	1
Manufacture Of Machinery And Electrical Supplies	241	3	67	2	166	3
Manufacture Of Wood And Wood Product	433	11	148	2	267	5
Paper Industry And Paper Products	254	5	64	2	177	4
Manufacture Of Other Transport Equipment	92	2	63	1	25	1
Manufacture Of Tobacco Products	2	0	1	1	0	0

Sector Name	Total Number Of Licenses	Number Of Gulf-Licenses	Number of National licenses- in full	Number of National /Gulf licenses	Number of National foreign licenses	Number of Joint Licenses
Textiles industry	145	9	48	1	85	1
Industry of Ready Made Garments	153	2	26	1	124	0
Manufacture of oil refining products	125	4	25	1	92	3
Manufacture of vehicles and trailers	76	0	33	1	42	0
Other	2	1	0	0	1	0
Leather industry and products	34	0	11	0	23	0
Manufacture of machines, office equipment and computers	2	0	0	0	2	0
Manufacture of audio and video equipment and communication equipment	3	1	1	0	1	0
Scientific and professional equipment industries	8	3	1	0	4	0
Recycling	21	0	4	0	17	0
Craft industries	86	2	58	0	26	0
Special Industries	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6303	198	1985	82	3966	64

Source: Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Development of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Table No. (39)

Investments distributed according to the nationality and activities up to the end of 2016

Value: AED million

Sector Name	National	Gulf	Foreign	Total
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	16765.5	1702.2	888.9	19356.7
Manufacture of metal products	5665.4	695.9	853.2	7214.5
Food and beverage industry	30805.0	426.9	8302.5	39534.4
Chemical industry and its products	6560.5	294.1	1666.8	8521.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	392.8	264.2	69.6	726.6
Paper industry and paper products	1545.3	139.5	248.8	1933.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2583.6	184.7	288.4	3056.6
Textiles industry	678.5	163.3	57.1	898.9
Basic Metal Industries	31043.9	116.1	907.0	32067.0
Manufacture of machinery and electrical supplies	1058.9	49.5	179.2	1287.6
Manufacture of wood and wood products	778.4	41.6	128.4	948.4
Manufacture of oil refining products	8412.7	19.6	152.7	8584.9
Manufacture of furniture and other industries	614.8	17.6	113.0	745.4
Manufacture of audio and video equipment and communication equipment	0.4	6.0	0.2	6.6
Manufacture of other transport equipment	2961.6	5.6	84.6	3051.8
Publishing and printing	695.2	3.3	65.3	763.9
Craft industries	37.3	2.1	6.5	45.9

Value: AED million

Sector Name	National	Gulf	Foreign	Total
Scientific and professional equipment industries	10.2	1.9	3.4	15.5
Ready Made Garments industry	180.2	0.8	44.0	224.9
Manufacture of vehicles and trailers	418.9	0.3	30.0	449.3
Manufacture of tobacco products	500.3	0.03	0	500.3
Industry of leather and leather products	68.3	0	11.0	79.2
Manufacture of machines, office equipment and computers	5.5	0	5.3	10.8
Recycling	75.5	0	11.6	87.0
Special industries	37.0	0	0	37.0
Total	111895.9	4135.2	14117.4	130148.5

Source: Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Development of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Table No. (40)

Gulf investments distributed by activities till the end of 2016

Sector Name	Gulf- investments (AED million)	Activity investment/ Total Gulf- Investment %
Manufacture Of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1702.2	41.2%
Manufacture Of Metal Products	695.9	16.8%
Food and Beverage Industry	426.9	10.3%
Chemical Industry and Products	294.1	7.1%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	264.2	6.4%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	184.7	4.5%
Textiles industry	163.3	3.9%
Other industries	403.9	9.8%
Total	4135.2	100.0%

Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Development of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Table No. (41)

The main sectors of employment focus in the industrial sector in the United Arab Emirates until the end of 2016

Sector	Ranking	Total number of employees up to the end of 2016 (1000 workers)	% Percentage of the workers-contribution of in the industrial sector in 2016
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	1st	98.099	21.7%
Manufacture of metal products	2nd	82.803	18.3%
Food and beverage industry	3rd	43.960	9.7%
Manufacture of wood and wood products	4th	32.061	7.1%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5th	30.157	6.6%
Total number of employees in the five industrial sectors		287.080	63.4%
Total number of employees in the other industrial sectors		165.747	36.6%
Total number of employees in all industrial sectors in the country		452.827	100.0%

Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Development of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (17)

The main sectors of employment focus in the industrial sector in the United Arab Emirates until the end of 2016

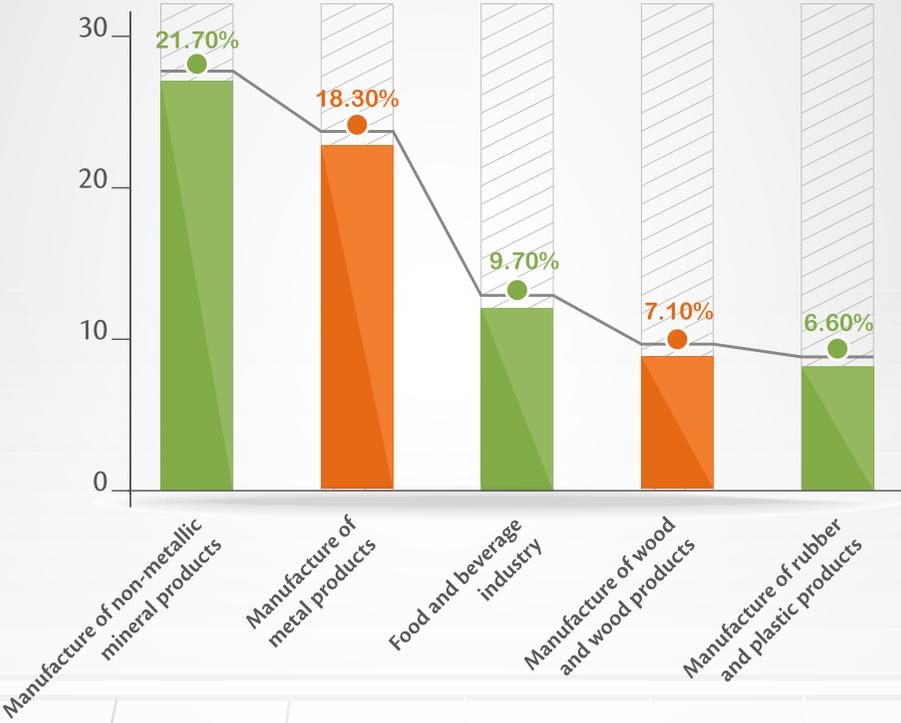


Table No. (42)

The most important industries with high capital density in the industrial sector in the United Arab Emirates in 2016

Sector	Total Investment (AED 1000)	Total number of workers (Worker)	Intensity of invested capital / Worker (AED 1000 / worker)
Tobacco Products Industries	500300	112	4467.0
Basic Metal Industries	32067002	18749	1710.3
Manufacture of oil refining products	8584962	5565	1542.7
Food and beverage industry	39534373	43960	899.3
Chemical industry and its products	8521431	27171	313.6
The five most heavily capitalized sectors	89208069	95557	933.6
Other industrial sectors	40940421.3	357270	114.6
Total Industrial Sectors	130,148280	452827	287.4

Source: Industrial Development Sector, Electronic System for Development of Industrial Organization, Ministry of Economy.

Management of Origin

Table No. (43)

Exports of national products (top 10 products) distributed by value of 2016 (AED million)

(AED million)			
No	HS code	Description of HS or Item Name	Value
1	71131910	Jewellery and Its Golden Parts	3585.4
2	27090000	Petroleum Oils and Oils Of Ferrous Raw Materials	3178.2
3	74081100	Copper Wires	2638.4
4	25171000	Stones, Gravel, Crushed Or Broken Stone Of A Kind Commonly Used For Concrete, Paving Roads Or Railways Or Other Paving- Ways	1997.0
5	04022190	Milk and Cream Concentrated Or Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter	1428.2
6	27101919	Lubricating Oils	986.7
7	25232910	Ordinary Cement	958.7
8	69089010	Tiles And Other Ceramic Tiles For Flooring Or For Covering Walls Or Chimneys As Per Example.	846.1
9	18069020	Sweets (Sweetness - Sugars) Containing Cocoa	804.1
10	73089090	Fittings Parts Of Iron Or Steel, Plates, Rods, Angles, Special Shapes, Sections, Tubes, Pipes And The Like, Prepared For Use In Iron Or Steel Fittings	801.7

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (18)

Exports of national products for the top 10 products by value for the year 2016

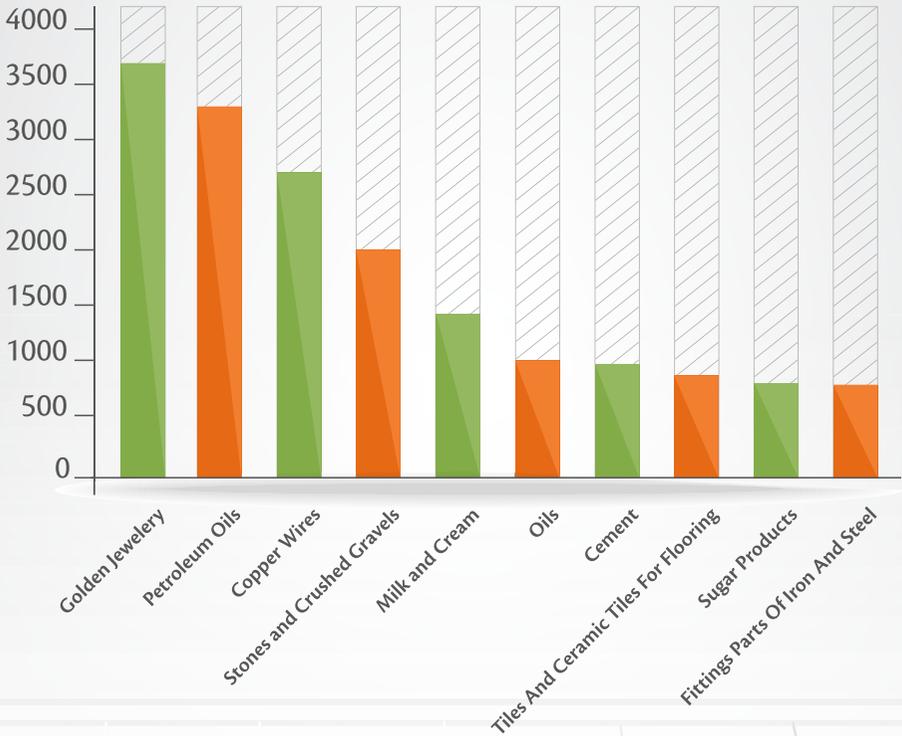


Table No. (44)

National certificates of origin distributed according to their fees for the year 2016

Certificate Type	Certificate Fees	% Percentage
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Industrial Products	31816920	85%
Certificate of Origin under the provisions of the Agreement on Facilitation and Development of Trade Exchange between the Arab Countries	3731000	10%
General Certificate of Origin	696400	2.0%
Certificate of Origin of Generalized System of Preferences- Form A	539860	1.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Natural Resources Products	645320	2.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Agricultural and Animal Products	204980	1.0%
A unified Gulf Certificate of Origin	8540	0.0
Singaporean Certificate	4880	0.0
Total	37647900	100.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (19)

National certificates of origin distributed according to their fees for the year 2016

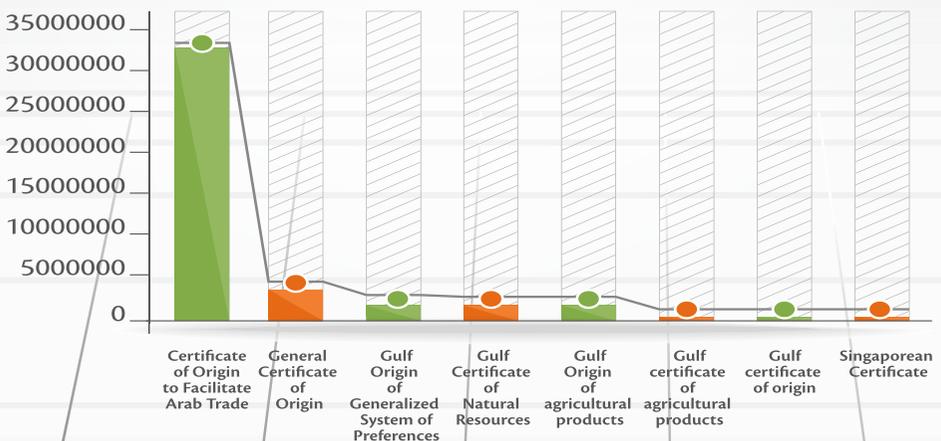


Table No. (45)

Certificates of national origin distributed according to their value for the year 2016

Certificate Type	Certificate Fees	% Percentage
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Industrial Products	35907840422	69.0%
Certificate of Origin under the provisions of the Agreement on Facilitation and Development of Trade Exchange between the Arab Countries	9897767229	19.0%
General Certificate of Origin	2216610349	4.0%
Certificate of Origin of generalized system of preferences- Form A	1496687131	3.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Natural Resources Products	2040079209	4.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Agricultural and Animal Products	215237015	0.0
A unified Gulf certificate of origin	35354714	0.0
Singaporean Certificate	204018154	0.0
Total	52013594223	100.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (20)

National certificates of origin distributed according to their value for 2016

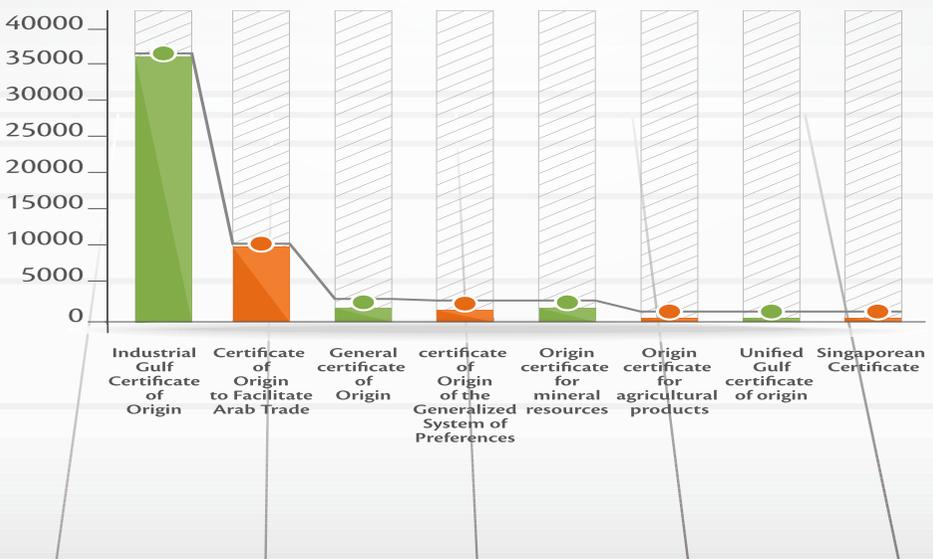


Table No. (46)

Exports of national products distributed according to the Emirate and value of the year 2016

Emirate	Certificates Value	% Percentage
Dubai	19330115616	37.16%
Abu Dhabi	14346120119	27.58%
Sharjah	7007521149	13.47%
Ras Al Khaimah	6421251874	12.35%
Fujairah	2011250415	3.87%
Ajman	1979659074	3.81%
Umm Al Quwain	521177440	1.0%
Al Ain	386007726	0.74%
Not Specified	10490808	0.02%
Total	52013594221	100.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (21)

Exports of national products by value and Emirate for 2016

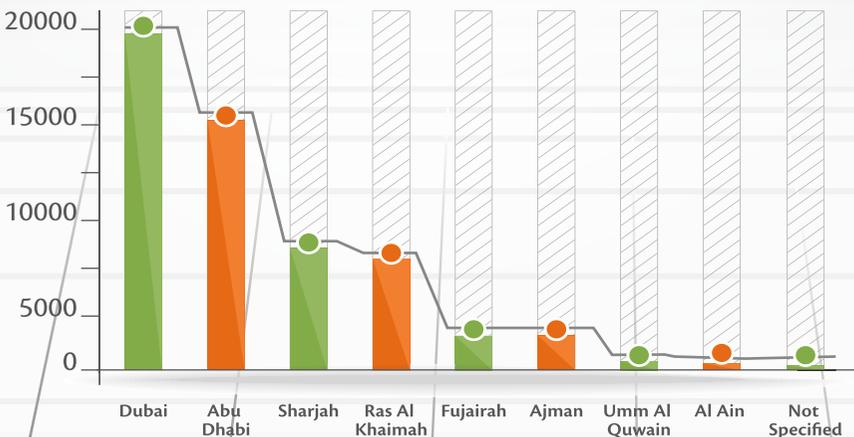


Table No. (47)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed by type according to its type of 2016

Certificate Type	No. Of Certificate	% Percentage
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Industrial Products	328430	87.0%
Certificate of Origin under the provisions of the Agreement on Facilitation and Development of Trade Exchange between the Arab Countries	31414	8.0%
General Certificate of Origin	6312	2.0%
Certificate of Origin of generalized system of preferences- Form A	5885	2.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Natural Resources Products	2665	1.0%
Gulf Certificate of Origin for Agricultural and Animal Products	1281	0.0%
A unified Gulf certificate of origin	97	0.0%
Singaporean Certificate	24	0.0%
Total	376108	100.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (22)

Number of national certificates of origin by type for 2016

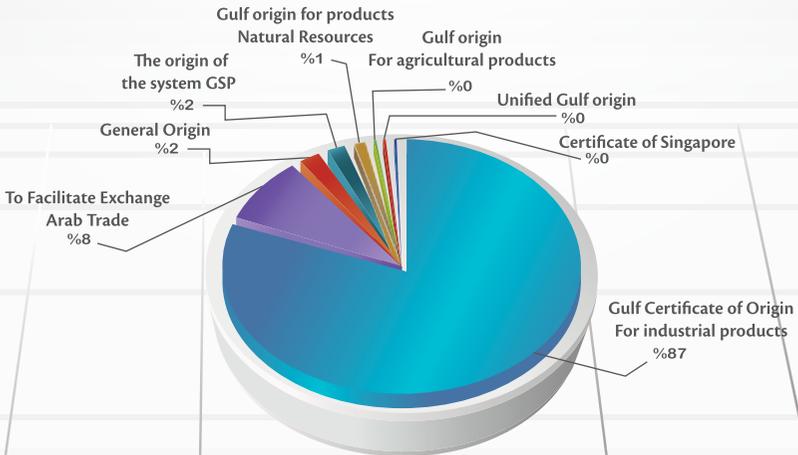


Table No. (48)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed according to Emirate for 2016

Emirate	Certificates Number	% Percentage
Dubai	119192	31.69%
Ras Al Khaimah	64326	17.10%
Fujairah	59460	15.81%
Abu Dhabi	56324	14.98%
Sharjah	44772	11.90%
Ajman	20609	5.48%
Umm Al Quwain	6370	1.69%
Al Ain	4922	1.31%
Not Specified	133	0.04%
Total	376108	100.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (23)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed according to Emirate for 2016...

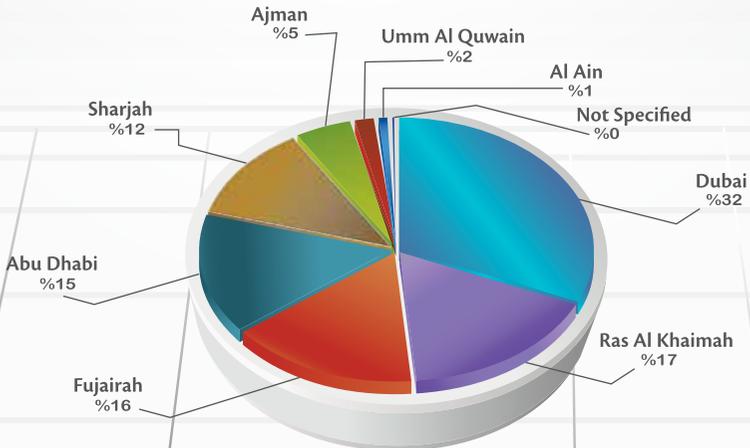


Figure (24)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed by Emirate for 2016

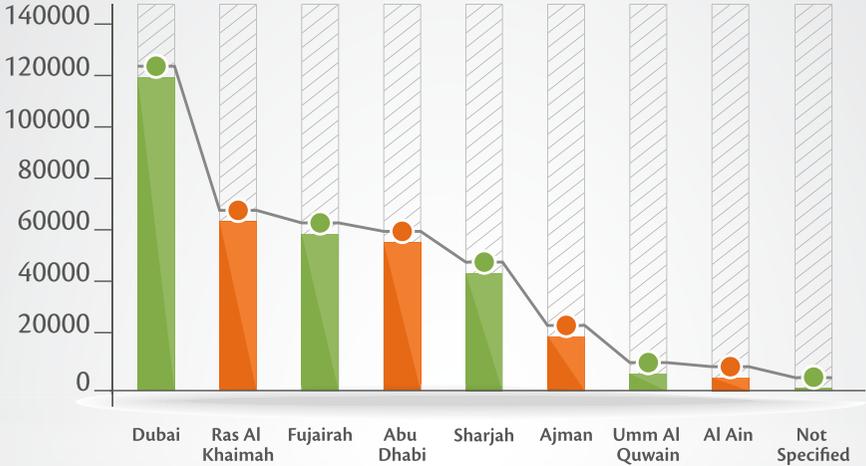


Table No. (49)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed according to the Emirate for the years 2015-2016

Emirate	No. of Certificates of 2015	No. of Certificates of 2016	% Growth Rate
Dubai	116128	119192	2.64%
Ras Al Khaimah	66098	64326	(2.68)%
Abu Dhabi	55588	59460	6.97%
Sharjah	39084	56324	44.11%
Fujairah	59627	44772	(24.91)%
Ajman	22310	20609	(7.62)%
Al Ain	4257	6370	49.64%
Umm Al Quwain	5932	4922	(17.03)%
Not Specified	-	133	-
Total certificates	369024	376108	51.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (25)

Number of national certificates of origin distributed according to emirate for the years 2016 - 2015

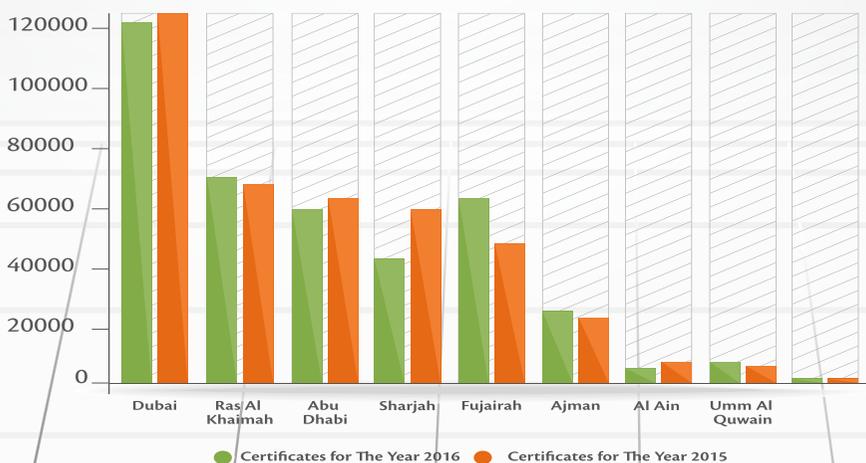


Table No. (50)

National certificates of origin for national products distributed according to importing countries for the years 2015-2016

No	State	2015	2016	% Growth Rate
1	Oman	142344	151124	6.2%
2	Saudi Arabia	93220	79491	-14.7%
3	Qatar	54547	57071	4.6%
4	Kuwait	27300	31396	15.0%
5	Bahrain	11313	12663	11.9%
6	Jordan	9047	9020	-0.3%
7	Egypt	5989	5659	-5.5%
8	Lebanon	4407	4468	1.4%
9	Yemen	3229	3558	10.2%
10	Iraq	2578	2928	13.6%
Total		353974	357378	42.0%

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (26)

National certificates of origin for national products distributed according to importing countries for the years 2015-2016

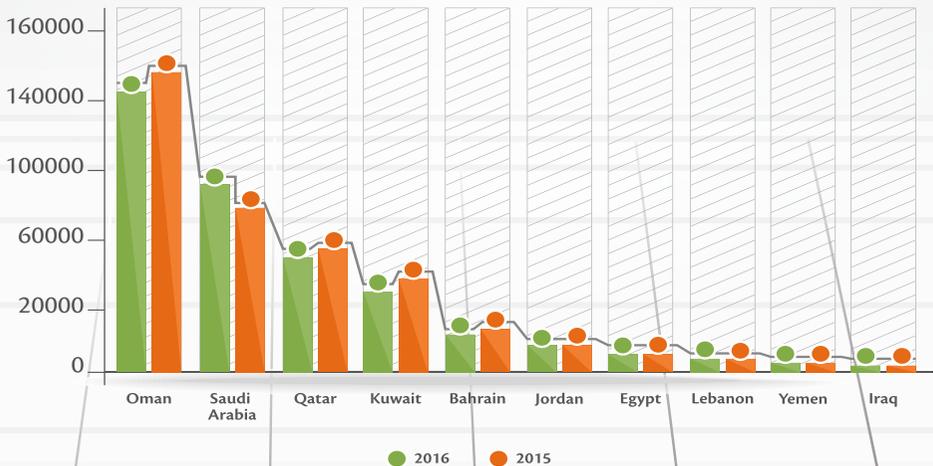


Table No. (51)

Number of certificates of origin for national products distributed according to importing countries for the year 2016 (the top 10 countries)

No	State	Number of Certificates
1	Oman	151124
2	Saudi Arabia	79491
3	Qatar	57071
4	Kuwait	31396
5	Bahrain	12663
6	Jordan	9020
7	Egypt	5659
8	Lebanon	4468
9	Yemen	3558
10	Iraq	2928
Total		357378

Source: Industrial Development Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (27)

Number of certificates of origin for national products distributed according to importing countries for the year 2016 (the top 10 countries)

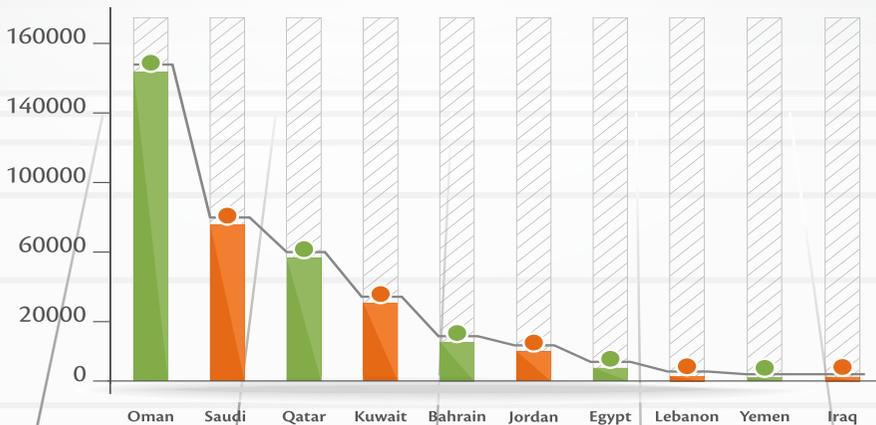


Table No. (52)

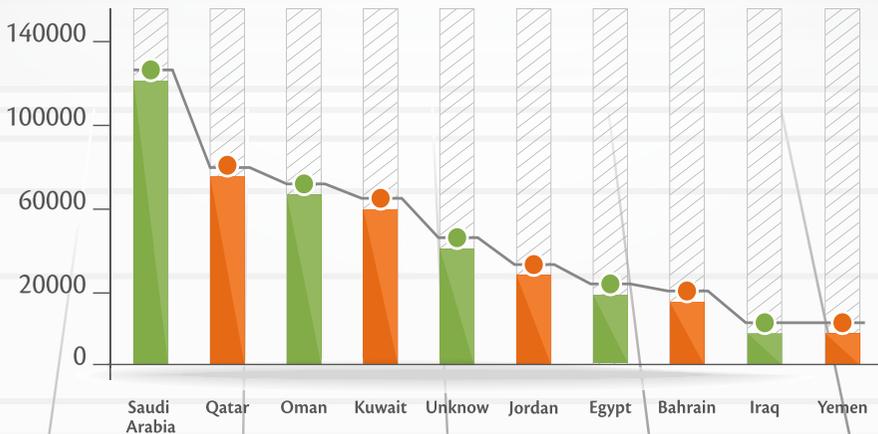
Exports Value of the National Products distributed according to the states of 2016 (Top 10 countries)

No.	State	Certificates Number
1	Saudi Arabia	12601864065
2	Qatar	7277650563
3	Oman	6983403829
4	Kuwait	6104339668
5	Unknown	3961336575
6	Jordan	2624640131
7	Egypt	1950082105
8	Bahrain	1777791465
9	Iraq	1055108904
10	Yemen	972204371
Total		45308421675

Source: Industry Sector, Department of Origin, Ministry of Economy.

Figure (28)

The value of exports of national products distributed by country for the year 2016 (the top 10 countries)



Management of Harmful Practices.

(First) investigations, anti-dumping fees, support and protection against the Gulf industry in foreign markets;

A- Completed investigations / fees:

The number of investigations and fees ending to the end of December 2016 reached 33 investigations / fees distributed according to their type, between 15 investigations and anti-dumping fees, 13 investigations and preventive measures against increasing imports and 4 investigations and compensatory measures against subsidies.

As the year 2016 had five (5) investigations and charges against dumping and preventive measures against the increase in imports in comparison to 2015.

Figure (29)

Investigations and fees have been terminated to 2015

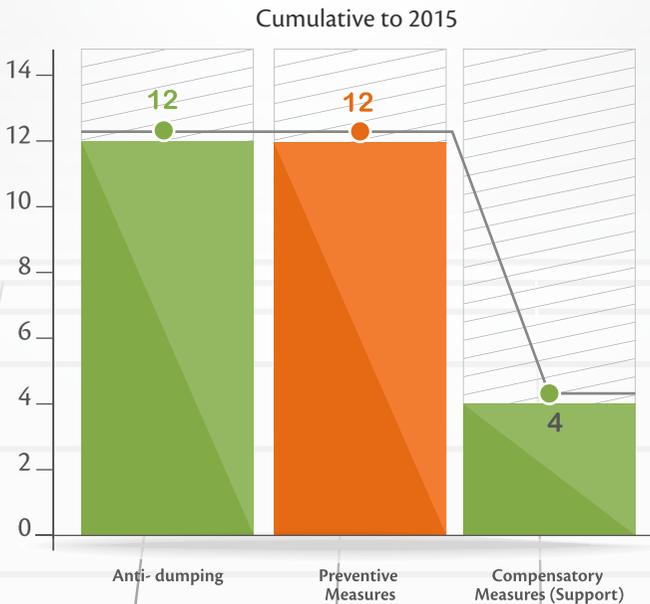
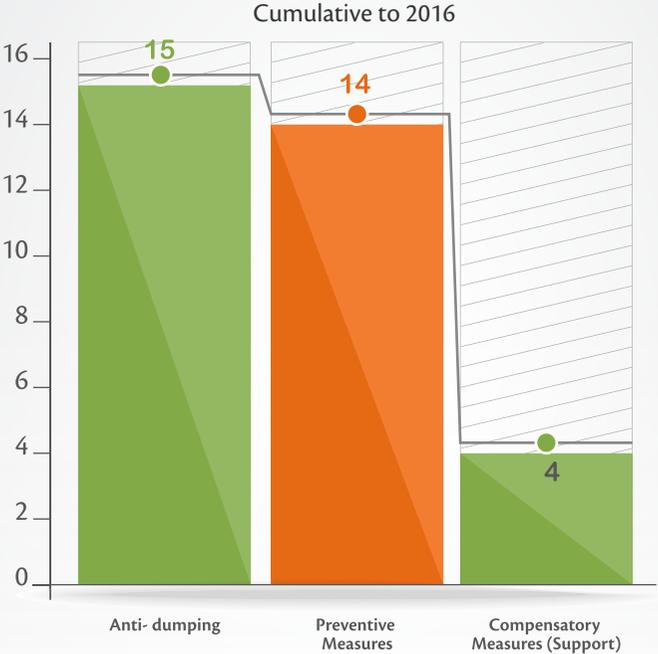


Figure (30)

Fees and investigations concluded by the end of December 2016



Management of Harmful Practices

B. Opened investigations:

The total number of open investigations in the state in 2016 was 8 investigations, divided by type between 6 investigations, preventive measures and 2 anti-dumping investigations.

Figure (31)

Investigations that opened on the country's exports classified by type in 2015

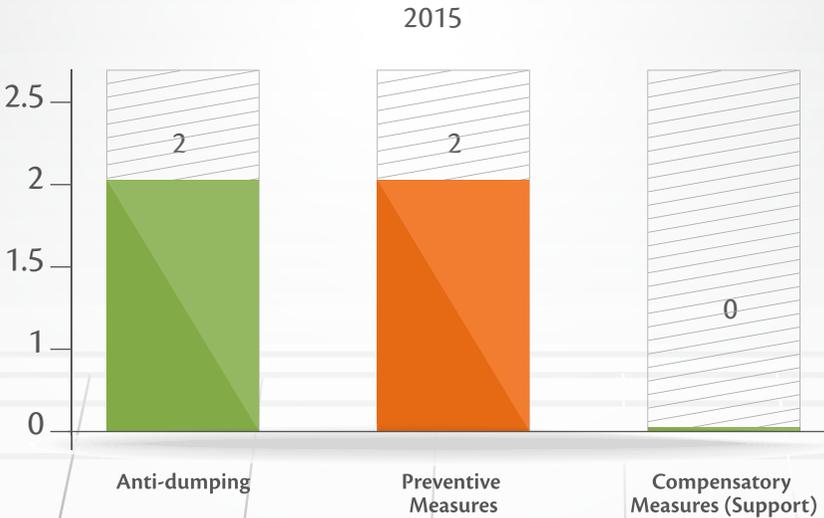
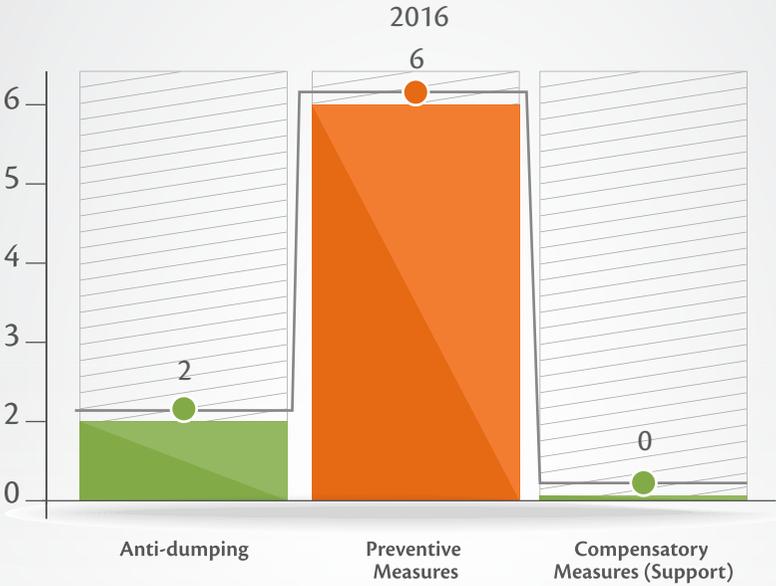


Figure (32)

The investigations opened on the country's exports classified by type in 2016



Management of Harmful Practices.

C- Fees imposed

Total fees imposed to the State until December 2016 reached 21 fees, between 11 anti-dumping fees and 10 preventive measures, instead of 18 fees in 2015.

Figure (33)

State export duties until the end of 2015.

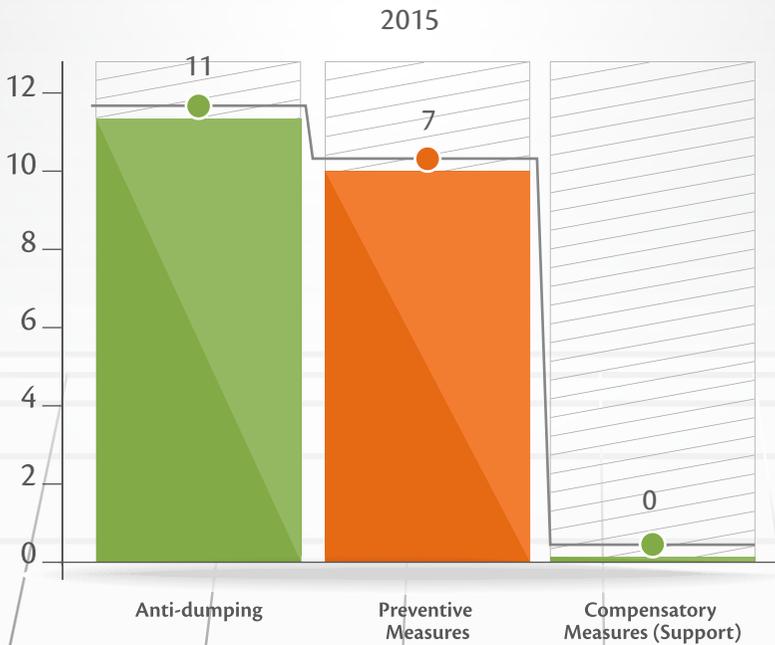
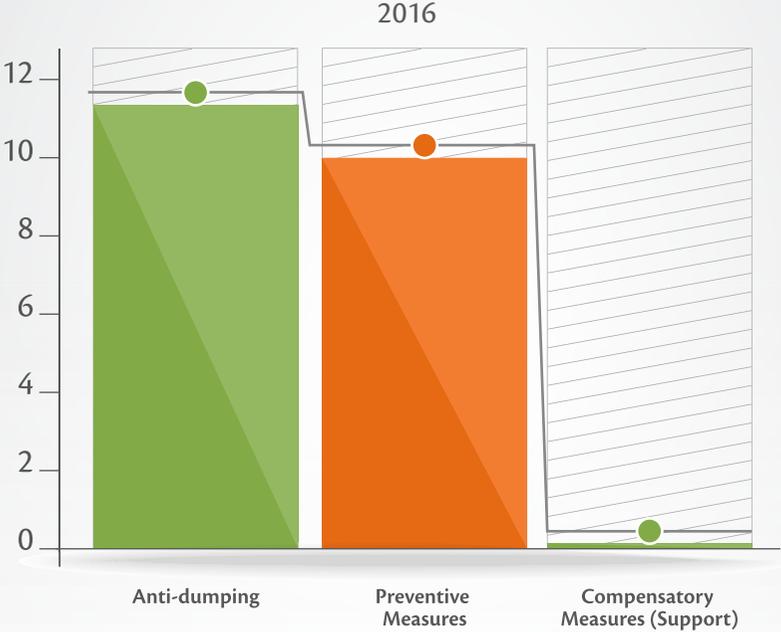


Figure (34)

State export duties until the end of 2016



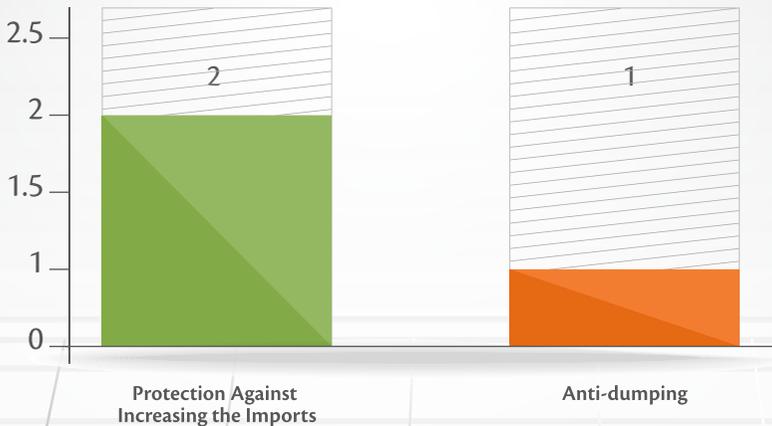
Management of Harmful Practices.

(Second) Anti-dumping, support and prevention complaints filed by the Gulf industry against harmful practices in international trade in the Gulf market;

A- Complaints filed by the Gulf industry against harmful practices in international trade in the Gulf market; The number of complaints filed by the Gulf-industry against imports to the Gulf market until December 2016 was (3) complaints divided between (2) complaints against the increase in the imports of silicon iron manganese and colored iron surfaces, and (1) complaint against dumping on the imports of the Republic of Korea from Car batteries.

Figure (35)

Types of complaints of harmful practices in international trade brought by the Gulf factories to the year 2016



Management of Harmful Practices.

B- Actions taken regarding the complaints filed by Gulf factories against harmful practices in world-trade: Till December of 2016, it was taken a decision of imposing an anti-dumping fee on the Republic of Korea imports into the GCC countries from car batteries, in addition to release a decision of closing the increase in the imports of the GCC countries from the manganese silicon producer without imposing a final precautionary measure, while the final review of the increase in imports of colored iron plates is still under review.

Figure (36)

Action taken on complaints of harmful practices in international trade brought by Gulf factories to 2016

