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Introduction

In the light of the rapid economic and social development in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, price indices and indicators are considered key tools that express changes in the prices of industrial and commercial production and services. Indices are also considered important economic indicators that provide accurate data to decision makers, economists, researchers and development policy makers and planners.

The remarkable economic development witnessed by Abu Dhabi Emirate has called for the construction of a statistical index that reflects the growth of the economic production sectors. Therefore, Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi constructed the industrial producers price index for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The Producers Price Index (PPI), which will be calculated on a quarterly basis, cover the manufacturing sector. The PPI design is based on the main list of products of the industrial manufacturing activities in the International Standard Industrial Classification-revision 4 (ISIC4) which covers all manufacturing economic activities.

The calculated figures build a time series that measures the changes in the production prices during a specific period compared with the base year (2012). SCAD follows the best international practices and methodologies for the calculation of the PPI and the processing of data. Further development of the PPI will cover more activities such as mining and quarrying, and water and electricity.

Key Points

This publication presents the Producers Price Index results for the manufacturing industry in the second quarter of 2014 (base year 2012) .The key findings are as follows:

- 1. The PPI in the second quarter of 2014 increased by 4.2% compared with the same quarter in 2013, rising to 101.4 points in the second quarter of 2014 from 97.3 points in the second quarter of 2013.
- 2. In the second quarter of 2014, the PPI increased by 1.2% compared with the first quarter of 2014, reaching 101.4 points in the second quarter of 2014 compared with 100.2 points in the first quarter of 2014.

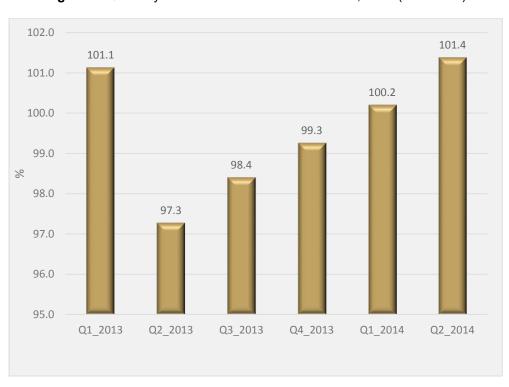


Figure 1: Quarterly Producers Price Indices for 2013, 2014 (2012=100)

Source: Statistical Centre-Abu Dhabi

Producers Price Index for the Second Quarter of 2014 Compared With the Second Quarter 2013

The Producers Price Index increased in the second quarter of 2014 by 4.2% compared with the same quarter in 2013. The rise resulted from changes (increases and decreases) in the rates of the economic activities indices. The key economic activity contributing to this rise was the 'Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment', which rose by 30.6% and contributed 72.4% of the total rise in the industrial producer prices. In addition, the producers price index of the 'Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products' activity increased by 5.5%, contributing 44.8% of the total rise, while the 'Manufacture of other transport equipment' activity increased by 19.0%, contributing 9.7%, The prices of the 'Manufacture of furniture' activity increased by 12.7% contributing 2.3% of the overall increase.

The key activity that contributed to the decline in the producers price index, during the second quarter of 2014 compared with the corresponding quarter in 2013 was the 'Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products' activity for which prices decreased by 3.4%, resulting in a decrease in the producer's price index by 9.2%. Likewise, the prices of the 'Manufacture of electrical equipment' activity decreased by 7.0% contributing 6.8% of the drop in the general index, while the 'Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products' activity decreased by 1.3% with a contribution of 5.5%.

Figure 2 shows the relative change in the Industrial Producers Price Index during the second quarter of 2014 compared with the same quarter in 2013 by economic activity.

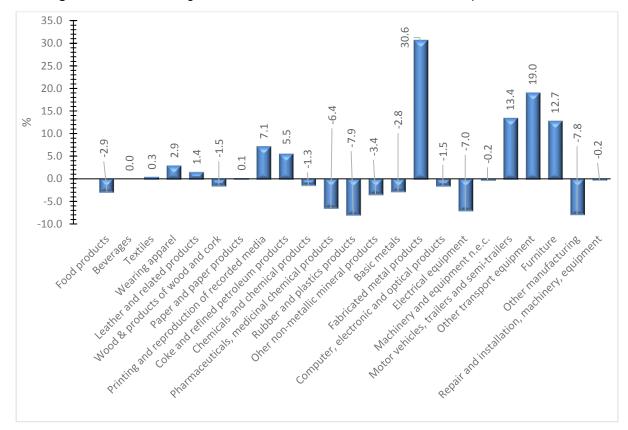


Figure 2: Relative change in the Producers Price Index in Q2 2014 compared with Q2 2013

Source: Statistical Centre-Abu Dhabi

Table 1 shows the contribution of each activity to the change in the general index in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the corresponding quarter in 2013.

Table 1: Contribution to change in Producers Price Index by activity, Q2/2014 compared with Q2/2013

| Activity Name | Contribution % |
|---|----------------|
| Manufacture of food products | -2.1 |
| Manufacture of beverages | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of textiles | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel | 0.8 |
| Manufacture of leather and related products | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials | -0.2 |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products | 0.0 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 0.6 |
| Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 44.8 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | -5.5 |
| Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products | -0.3 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastics products | -2.4 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | -9.2 |
| Manufacture of basic metals | -4.0 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 72.4 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | -6.8 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 0.4 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 9.7 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 2.3 |
| Other manufacturing | -0.1 |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | -0.2 |

Source: Statistical Centre-Abu Dhabi

Producers Price Index for the Second Quarter of 2014 Compared With the First Quarter Of 2014

The industrial producers price index increased by 1.2% in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2014, mainly due to the rise in the producers price index of the 'Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products' by 13.2%. The prices of the 'Manufacture of other transport equipment' increased by 12.8%. Likewise, the prices of the 'Other manufacturing' and 'Printing and reproduction of recorded media' activities increased by 4.4% and 3.9% respectively.

The price index of the 'Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products' activity decreased by 4.2%, and similarly the 'Manufacture of electrical equipment' and 'Manufacture of rubber tyres and pipes, and renewal and restructure of outer surfaces of rubber tyres' activities decreased by 2.6% and 2.4% respectively.

Table 2 shows the producers price indices for the first and second quarters of 2014. The table also shows the relative importance (weights) and the relative change in the price index in the second quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2014 by economic activity.

Table2: Relative change in the PPI in Q2 of 2014 compared with Q1 in 2014

| Economic activity | Relative importance | Q2 2013 | Q1 2014 | Q2 2014 | Relative change Q2/Q1 2014 (%) |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| Manufacturing industry | 10,000 | 97.3 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 1.2 |
| Manufacture of food products | 287.4 | 102.8 | 100.3 | 99.9 | -0.4 |
| Manufacture of beverages | 84.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of textiles | 33.9 | 99.8 | 102.5 | 100.2 | -2.3 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel | 118.4 | 101.7 | 104.5 | 104.6 | 0.1 |
| Manufacture of leather and related products | 5.3 | 99.4 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of wood, wood products and cork, except furniture, and manufacture of straw items and plaiting material | 65.8 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 98.6 | -1.3 |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products | 37.7 | 100.5 | 103.3 | 100.6 | -2.6 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 33.1 | 101.7 | 104.8 | 109.0 | 3.9 |
| Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 3653.8 | 92.0 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 0.1 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 1690.4 | 99.0 | 101.9 | 97.6 | -4.2 |
| Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products | 23.0 | 97.1 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of rubber tyres and pipes, and renewal and restructure of outer surfaces of rubber tyres | 126.3 | 99.4 | 93.8 | 91.5 | -2.4 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 1104.4 | 100.5 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 0.7 |
| Manufacture of basic metals | 626.5 | 95.7 | 90.9 | 93.1 | 2.4 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 960.1 | 101.3 | 116.8 | 132.2 | 13.2 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 11.7 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | 410.9 | 97.6 | 93.1 | 90.7 | -2.6 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 59.0 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | -0.2 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers | 12.1 | 100.6 | 114.2 | 114.1 | -0.1 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 164.5 | 127.6 | 134.5 | 151.8 | 12.8 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 75.0 | 100.1 | 109.4 | 112.9 | 3.2 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 7.5 | 101.4 | 89.5 | 93.4 | 4.4 |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 408.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 0.0 |

Source: Statistical Centre-Abu Dhabi

Next Release

The PPI for the third quarter of 2014 will be released in December 2014. For more information about price indices and other statistics, please visit the website of the Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi: www.scad.ae

Producers Price Index Methodology

Definition

The Producers Price Index (PPI) is an economic and statistical indicator that measures the change in the prices of industrial production (manufacturing industries) in two periods, the base period and the comparison period.

PPI importance

- The PPI reflects the trends of the industrial producers' prices in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, which help decision makers, planners and researchers to make sound decisions that support the industry sector.
- The PPI measures the change in the prices of industrial production and is used by the government to process and create economic plans and strategies.
- The PPI is used as a main deflator for economic indicators over time. It is used
 to deflate time series of economic data, based on price changes that reflect
 inflation, to their real values in fixed prices within the national accounts
 estimates.
- The PPI is used as a tool that monitors abrupt rises in sale and purchase contracts, especially futures contracts in which a future date for payment is set.
 It is often recommended to list the items whose prices have increased for further study, and to identify their impact on input prices.
- The PPI is used by international economic organizations such as the International Monetary Fund as a tool for comparison and evaluation.

PPI representation and coverage level

The Producers Price Index (PPI) covers all manufacturing activities in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; representing all twenty three manufacturing activities based on the International Standard Industrial Classification, revision 4 (ISIC4/2-digit). At the current time, SCAD is developing the PPI to include the 'Mining and quarrying' activities and 'Water and electricity'.

Data Collection

Prices are collected on a monthly basis from the sampled establishments through field visits or e-mail; these 65 establishments are carefully selected to represent the manufacturing industry. SCAD field enumerators, who have been appropriately

prepared and trained for this purpose, explain the items of the questionnaire and the required data to ensure the collection of accurate data. Field enumerators are also provided with questionnaires that are specially designed for this purpose.

Data source

The prices of 290 products are collected from 65 establishments at the 2-digit level. The sample distribution covers 52 establishments in the Abu Dhabi region and 13 establishments in the Al Ain region.

PPI periodicity

The PPI is designed on a quarterly basis; while prices are collected on a monthly basis. The PPI sample is fixed, all establishments included in the sample are visited by enumerators to collect the prices of the establishment's key products.

Auditing

The auditing phase aims to validate all data to ensure consistency. It also includes comparing the prices against the quantities and the prices of the month with the previous month to avoid input errors, collection errors and incorrect specification of products.

PPI calculation

The PPI is calculated using the "Laspeyres Equation":

$$PPI_L = \sum \frac{P_{1i}}{P_{0i}} \times W_{0i}$$

The quarterly average price of the product is calculated using the arithmetic mean of the product price during the three months. Then, the price level is calculated for the product in each establishment. Then, the higher levels are aggregated using the product weights within the same economic activity.

Base year

The year 2012 was adopted as a base year for the industrial producers price index, while 2009 was adopted as a base year for the weights used in the PPI, when the latest economic data was provided from field surveys. Accordingly, the base year for the PPI weights is 2009 and 2012 for the PPI prices.

Weights and relative importance

The weights used in the PPI calculation depend on the available data of the economic establishment census, which was conducted in 2010. The census has provided a frame for the economic establishments in Abu Dhabi Emirate. This frame was used to design and select the 2009 Economic Survey's sample. The PPI sample was drawn as a partial sample of the 2009 Economic Surveys sample to represent the index for the industrial producers' prices. The data provided on production and revenues in the partial sample was used to calculate weights at the two-digit economic activity level. Weights were also calculated at establishment level. Weights at item level were calculated through the proportional distribution of the establishment's weight by its key products.

Relative importance of manufacturing activities in 2012

| Activity name | Weight |
|---|----------|
| Manufacturing industry | 10,000.0 |
| Manufacture of food products | 287.4 |
| Manufacture of beverages | 84.9 |
| Manufacture of textiles | 33.9 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel | 118.4 |
| Manufacture of leather and related products | 5.3 |
| Manufacture of wood, wood products and cork, except furniture, and manufacture of straw items and plaiting material | 65.8 |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products | 37.7 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 33.1 |
| Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 3653.8 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 1690.4 |
| Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products | 23.0 |
| Manufacture of rubber tyres and pipes, and renewal and restructure of outer surfaces of rubber tyres | 126.3 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 1104.4 |
| Manufacture of basic metals | 626.5 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 960.1 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 11.7 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | 410.9 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 59.0 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 12.1 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 164.5 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 75.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 7.5 |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 408.0 |

Producer's prices

Compiling PPI depends on monthly price data for the main products of establishments, using producer prices (at factory gate price) without any production tax. The prices of 2012 as price base year. The prices cover local production and exports.

Publishing

SCAD publishes the PPI quarterly report by the third month after each reference quarter and it is made accessible to everyone on the SCAD website.

www.scad.ae

Tel: +971 2 8100000 - Fax: +971 2 8100800 P.O. Box: 6036, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.