



إحدى مؤسسات دائرة التنمية الاقتصادية - حكومة دبي
An Agency of the Department of Economic Development - Government of Dubai

مؤسسة دبي لتنمية الصادرات
DUBAI EXPORTS 

UAE Hong Kong Bilateral Trade

- UAE total trade with Hong Kong stood at around 24 Billion AED in 2016, out of which exports and re-exports achieved about 14 Billion AED
- UAE total trade with Hong Kong increased by about 5% in 2016 on 2014
- Top exports to Hong Kong were precious metals and articles, machinery and Plastics . and re-exports were precious metals and articles ,machinery and vehicles
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region direct investment in UAE was among the top 10 countries in 2010 and registered 5.6 Billion AED

UAE Bilateral Trade with Hong Kong 2014-2016

السنة YEARS	الواردات IMPORTS		الصادرات غير النفطية NON-OIL EXPORTS		إعادة التصدير RE-EXPORTS	
	الوزن (كغ) WEIGHT IN KG	القيمة (بالدرهم) VALUE IN AED	الوزن (كغ) WEIGHT IN KG	القيمة (بالدرهم) VALUE IN AED	الوزن (كغ) WEIGHT IN KG	القيمة (بالدرهم) VALUE IN AED
2014	9,573,891	10,096,184,461	32,615,028	1,596,903,267	12,502,317	11,163,611,244
2015	9,905,682	12,554,771,013	28,484,457	2,939,712,732	9,416,603	11,949,308,641
2016	7,876,590	10,207,689,671	32,409,541	2,873,861,399	11,954,745	10,878,461,539

UAE Hong Kong Bilateral Trade 2016 by section of products

<u>Top Exports</u>		<u>Top Re-exports</u>		<u>Top Imports</u>	
Section& description	AED	Section& description	AED	Section& description	AED
14 PEARLS, STONES, PRECIOUS METALS AND ITS ARTICLES	2,656,336,659	14 PEARLS, STONES, PRECIOUS METALS AND ITS ARTICLES	8,504,778,311	14 PEARLS, STONES, PRECIOUS METALS AND ITS ARTICLES	9,989,885,434
16 MACHINERY, SOUND RECORDERS, REPRODUCERS AND PARTS	85,526,836	16 MACHINERY, SOUND RECORDERS, REPRODUCERS AND PARTS	1,320,929,512	16 MACHINERY, SOUND RECORDERS, REPRODUCERS AND PARTS	57,063,038
7 PLASTICS, RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	41,524,332	17 VEHICLES OF TRANSPORT	626,737,848	4 FOODSTUFFS, BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO	40,070,059
10 MINERAL PRODUCTS	31,736,129	18 PHOTOGRAPHIC, MEDICAL, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & PARTS	234,723,024	11 TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	38,481,654
15 BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METAL	12,325,022	7 PLASTICS, RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	42,655,092	18 PHOTOGRAPHIC, MEDICAL, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & PARTS	23,614,138
4 FOODSTUFFS, BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND TOBACCO	11,857,460	6 PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES	41,304,144	20 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	13,474,749
11 TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	7,827,729	21 PIECES AND ANTIQUES 'WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS	35,703,396	7 PLASTICS, RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	10,293,984
13 ARTICLES OF STONE, MICA; CERAMIC PRODUCTS AND GLASS	6,986,009	20 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	27,441,900	10 MINERAL PRODUCTS	7,317,444
1 LIVE ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS	5,105,716	11 TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	12,430,206	15 BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METAL	5,536,187
6 PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES	4,138,773	1 LIVE ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS	11,966,756	12 FOOTWEAR, UMBRELLAS, ARTICLES OF FEAT-HER & HAIR	4,696,745

جدول 6: الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر لأبرز عشرة دول لعام 2010

Table 6: Foreign Direct Investment from Top 10 Countries, 2010

(Million AED)

(مليون درهم)

Country	2010	الدولة
United Kingdom of Great Britain	35,076	المملكة المتحدة- بريطانيا
Japan	13,800	اليابان
Kuwait	11,304	الكويت
Saudi Arabia	5,721	المملكة العربية السعودية
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	5,620	الصين- هونغ كونغ
United States of America	5,120	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
Australia	4,847	استراليا
France	4,807	فرنسا
Qatar	4,702	قطر
Switzerland	3,729	سويسرا

Source: Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority

المصدر: الهيئة الاتحادية للتنافسية والإحصاء

Hong Kong Economy/ Market Overview

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong economy grew moderately in 2016. Hong Kong, a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (PRC) since its reversion in 1997, has proven in past economic crises to be exceptionally resilient. Dominant and sustained drivers of economic growth include private consumption (retail), logistics and business services, financial services, real estate development (bolstered by ongoing public infrastructure works), and tourism. Hong Kong has benefited from continued economic integration with mainland China's growing economy. In particular, Beijing's policy of opening its service sector and gradually expanding the scope of the offshore renminbi (RMB – the PRC's currency) market in Hong Kong and the sustained high numbers of mainland Chinese visitors have strengthened Hong Kong's economy.

Hong Kong is an ideal platform for doing business in Asia, especially mainland China. Hong Kong is a free port that does not levy any customs tariff and has limited excise duties. Its strong rule of law and respect for property rights make it a strategic platform for foreign companies seeking to do business in Asia. Hong Kong's businesses enjoy close links to mainland China and the rest of Asia.

Hong Kong's key characteristics are its openness, tourism, trade and investment.

- Population: 7.38 million (end-year 2016)
- Visitors: 56.7 million (2016)
- Total GDP: US\$319 billion (2016)
- GDP Per Capita: US\$43,430 (2016)
- GDP Growth: 1.9 percent (2016)
- Trade to GDP Ratio: 305 percent (2016)

Major Trading Partners: mainland China, United States, EU, Japan, and India.

Key characteristics: World-class infrastructure; free flow of information; no restrictions on inward or outward investment; no foreign exchange controls; no nationality restrictions on corporate or sectoral ownership; simple, low-tax regime; and world financial hub.

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China. Hong Kong enjoys a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign affairs and defense. It has its own common law legal system (as distinct from the PRC), currency, and customs jurisdiction. There are numerous business opportunities given Hong Kong's expertise in finance and marketing, sophisticated infrastructure, and access to mainland China's manufacturing base. A majority of Hong Kong manufacturers has moved production to South China's Pearl River Delta (PRD), with Hong Kong functioning as the region's services and trade hub. Mainland China is Hong Kong's largest trading partner.

Hong Kong enjoys gradually growing preferential access to the mainland. The Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) offers Hong Kong's products and firms preferential access to the mainland's market. CEPA goes beyond China's World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, eliminating tariffs and allowing earlier or preferential access to some services sectors. Overseas companies can also benefit from CEPA. For trade in goods, foreign investors can set up production lines in Hong Kong to produce goods that meet the CEPA rules of origin requirements. For trade in services, companies incorporated in Hong Kong by foreign investors can make use of CEPA as long as they satisfy eligibility criteria of a "Hong Kong Service Supplier" (for example, they must be engaged in business operation in Hong Kong for three to five years) or by partnering with or acquiring a CEPA-qualified company.

Source internet (export.gov)

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