

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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Abu Dhabi, which dominated the United Arab Emirates'¹ (UAE) hydrocarbon industry, accounted for most of the country's crude oil and natural gas production (Arab Petroleum Research Center, 2000, p. 471-474; U.S. Energy Information Administration, October 2000, United Arab Emirates—Oil—Country analysis briefs, accessed February 3, 2001, at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/uae2.html>). Other minerals and mineral commodities produced in the UAE included aluminum and steel from Dubai; ammonia from Abu Dhabi;

¹ Comprises the following: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qaywayn.

cement from Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras Al-Khaimah, and Sharjah; and chromite from Fujairah. All mineral resources were controlled by the individual emirates and only loosely administered by the Federal Government.

For more extensive coverage of the mineral industry of the UAE, see the 1997 Minerals Yearbook, volume III, Mineral Industries of Africa and the Middle East.

Reference Cited

Arab Petroleum Research Center, 2000, United Arab Emirates, *in* Arab Oil & Gas Directory—2000: Paris, Arab Petroleum Research Center, p. 469-520.

TABLE 1
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES 1/ 2/

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity 3/	1995	1996	1997	1998 e/	1999 e/
Aluminum, primary	247,400	258,500	381,000	352,000	440,000
Cement, hydraulic e/ thousand tons	5,918 4/	6,000	5,200 r/	6,000	6,000
Chromite, gross weight	37,000	56,000	61,000	76,886 r/ 4/	60,000
Fertilizer materials:					
Ammonia:					
Gross weight e/	441,000	405,000	453,000 r/	404,000	460,000
N content	362,700	331,200	372,500	331,000 4/	380,200 4/
Urea:					
Gross weight e/	575,000	490,000	651,000 r/	560,000	583,000
N content	293,600	258,400	303,520	259,000 r/	271,500 4/
Gas, natural:					
Gross million cubic meters	40,860	46,530	48,500	49,000	49,000
Dry do.	31,320	36,250	37,300	36,300 r/	37,100
Gypsum e/ thousand tons	90	90	90	90	90
Lime e/ do.	50	50	50	50	50
Natural gas plant liquids e/ thousand 42-gallon barrels	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Petroleum:					
Crude do.	800,500	831,470	845,340	880,000	756,000
Refinery products:					
Gasoline do.	12,738	12,446	12,812	12,800	12,800
Kerosene do.	21,243	20,330	24,419	24,000	22,000
Distillate fuels do.	24,345	24,090	27,521	27,000	25,000
Residual fuels do.	12,995	16,717	17,812	17,500	13,000
Other do.	12,665	12,154	26,061	26,000	12,000
Total do.	83,986	85,737	108,625	107,300	84,800
Steel e/	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Sulfur, byproduct of petroleum refining and natural gas processing e/	256,500	780,000 r/ 4/	967,000 r/ 4/	967,000 r/ 4/	1,089,000 4/

e/ Estimated. r/ Revised.

1/ Table includes data available through December 26, 2000.

2/ Estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ In addition to the commodities listed, crude industrial minerals, such as common clays, diabase, gravel, limestone, marble, sand and shale, presumably are produced, but output is not reported, and information is inadequate to make estimates of output.

4/ Reported figure.