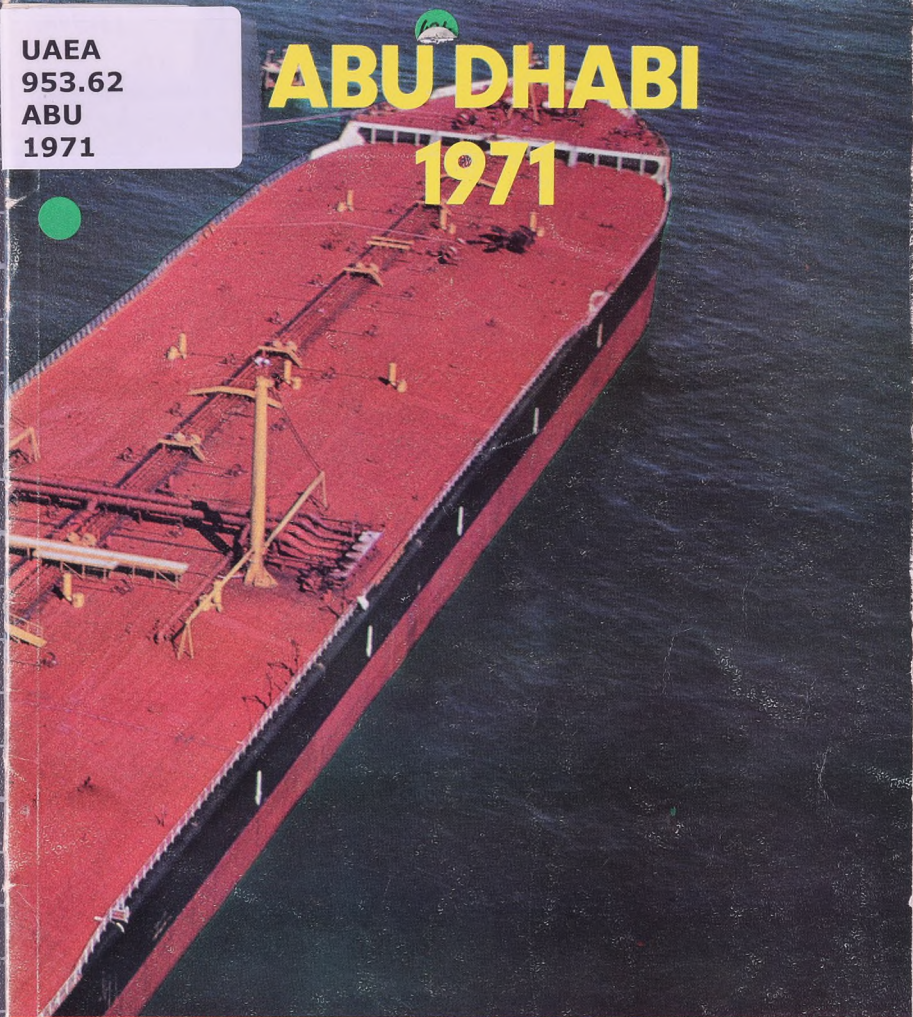


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ABU DHABI 1971



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ABU DHABI 1971

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SHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NAHYAN
(RULER OF ABU DHABI)



SHEIKH KHALIFA BIN ZAYED AL-NAHYAN
(CROWN PRINCE & PRIME MINISTER)

HISTORY OF ABU DHABI

INTRODUCTION

ABU Dhabi today enjoys a prominent position among Arab States and is fast becoming better known throughout the world. Located in an area where some of the world's richest oil reserves are found, Abu Dhabi has been amply endowed with oil deposits and in a matter of only a few years has become one of the most important oil producing countries in the Middle East. Archaeologists have discovered ruins that indicate a civilization that flourished 4,000 years ago in what is today Abu Dhabi. Today, under the progressive leadership of His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, a new civilization is flourish-

ing again in Abu Dhabi. Development and progress are the bywords of today's Abu Dhabi that is working steadfastly toward a better future.

HISTORY OF ABU DHABI

A Danish archaeological expedition has uncovered ruins which indicate that a civilization flourished 4,000 years ago in the area. However, during most of its history Abu Dhabi was home to nomadic tribesmen seeking pasture land. Mention of the Beni Yas tribe, which has provided the leaders of modern Abu Dhabi, was made as early as 1624 when the tribe joined the Imam of Oman in a war to liberate his land from the Portuguese.



An aerial view of Abu Dhabi



The Maktaa bridge

The actual emergence of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is considered to have come in 1793 with the beginning of the reign of Sheikh Shakbout Bin Diab. During his reign he concluded alliances with the tribes who compose the Abu Dhabi population and kept the Emirate free from the foreign intrusion that plagued neighbouring States. One of the most prosperous eras in Abu Dhabi history was known as "The Pearl Age" which began during the half-century reign of Sheikh Zayed Bin Khalifa, known as Sheikh Zayed the Great.

"The Pearling Age" began in the later part of Sheikh Zayed the Great's reign which lasted from 1855 to 1909. His successors continued to encourage the development of pearl fishing and a large fleet of boats was built. During the height of the pearl trade Abu Dhabi accounted for one fifth of the entire fishing fleet of the Gulf.

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan became Ruler of Abu Dhabi in August 1966. He is fully aware of the potentials and

difficulties of development. "Our material progress will do more harm than good", he has said, "unless accompanied by social progress serving as the foundation for a civilization in which we can create a society based on the true Arab tradition, a society which can enshrine and preserve these traditions for the other Arab countries."

UNION OF ARAB EMIRATES

July 18, 1971 will go down in the history of the Arabian Gulf as a day of great significance and national importance. For it was on this day that six Rulers of the Arab Emirates decided to unite their Sheikdoms into a single Federal nation and thereby speak with one voice in the comity of nations.

The Union of Arab Emirates, as the new nation will be known, and the adoption of a Constitution represent a major breakthrough in three-year old attempts to knit the Gulf Sheikdoms into a viable union able to manage its own affairs, both internally and externally.

The urgency for the formation of a single union has been further strengthened by the fact that Britain, which for over a century maintained special Treaty relationship with the Sheikdoms, has finally decided to withdraw its military establishment from the Gulf.



The Old Fortress

Although Qatar, Bahrain and Ras Al Khaaima have not been able to join the newly-formed Union of Arab Emirates, the door for their entry either now or in the near future has been kept wide open.

Nevertheless, the newly-formed Union of Six embracing a population of about 300,000 is, in the opinion of informed sources, likely to be a powerful voice in the Arabian Gulf. The six States of the Union are:-

Abu Dhabi - The largest in area and rich in oil;

Dubai - The nerve centre of trade and commerce;

Sharjah - Possessing some mineral resources in the form of Red Oxide;

Ajman - The smallest of the Trucial States;

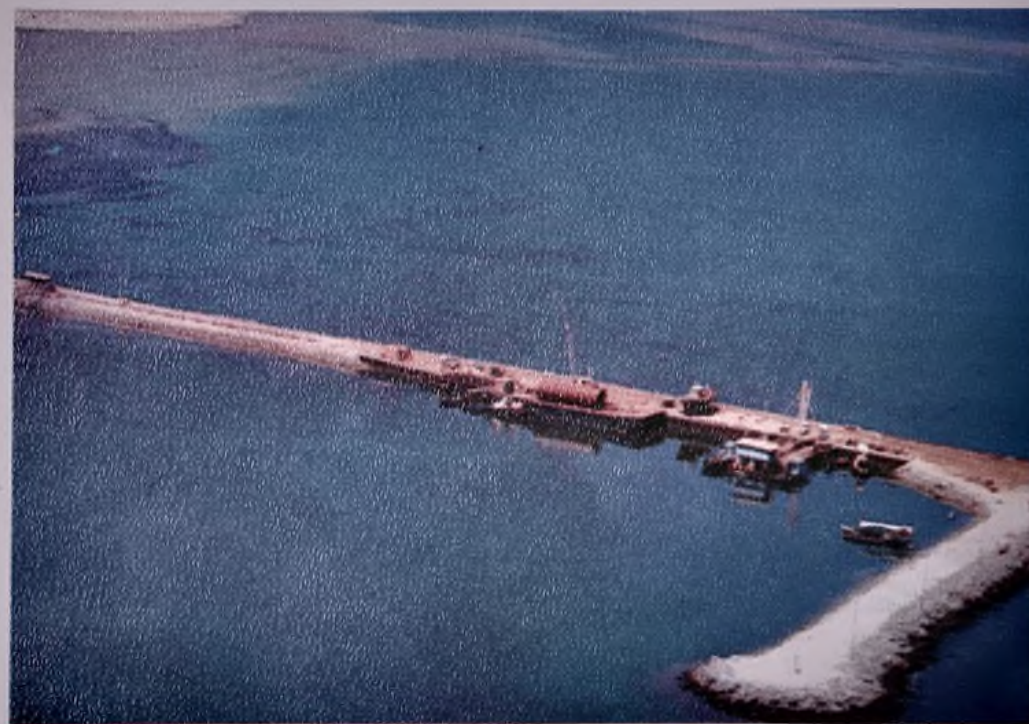
Umm al-Quwain Undeveloped but possessing a fertile oasis;

Oman-Though mountainous inland, it possesses a fertile coastal stretch.

GENERAL

Area and population

Abu Dhabi has an area of 80,000 square kilometers and a population of around 90,000 people distributed



Abu Dhabi's breakwater

among the cities and villages of the Emirate. Its territories stretch from the base of the Qatar peninsula to the border of Dubai and extends for some 240 km. The barren and broken coastline is about 400 kilometers in length and there are numerous islands attached to Abu Dhabi, the most important of which are Das and Delma.

The land is arid desert except for the oasis of the Liwa and Al Ain. The former comprises a group of some 30 small oases about 160 km south-east of Abu Dhabi town. The latter, highly fertile, is situated in the east of the State at a meeting place of traditional trade routes in South-East of Arabia.

Climate

The months of May to October are extremely hot with shade temperatures of 38°C - 50°C (100.4°F - 122°F) and high humidity, particularly along the coast. During the rest of the year the climate is pleasant. Rainfall is scanty (25-125 mm a year) though torrential storms of short duration can occur.



Oil industry of Abu Dhabi

Summer

Winter

Average Temperature (Max)

38°C (100.4°F)

25°C (77°F)

Average Temperature (min)

28°C (82.4°F)

14°C (57.2°F)

Average Humidity

63%

39%

OIL

The story of the discovery of oil in Abu Dhabi is one of a long and arduous struggle. Interest in exploring for oil in Abu Dhabi dates back to 1935. In January, 1939, Petroleum Development Trucial Coast Company was granted a concession for exploration. World War II suspended the operation which was resumed in 1971. But it was not until 1959 - and after considerable effort - that oil in commercial quantities was found at the Murban field south of the Tarif region.

Following this discovery, the company, which has changed its name to Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, began looking for a deep water harbour and selected Jebel Dhanna which became the terminal for a 24-inch pipeline stretching 70 miles from Murban.

At Jebel Dhanna six quarter-million barrel storage tanks were built along with underwater pipelines leading to two tanker berths.

In December, 1963, the first of what was to become several oil tankers sailed from Jebel Dhanna harbour.

Abu Dhabi today is the 12th largest oil exporting country in the world and the fifth largest in the Middle East coming after Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq. Six foreign oil companies are active in Abu Dhabi. They are: The Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd; Phillips Petroleum Company, (Abu Dhabi) Ltd; Abu Dhabi Oil Co. Ltd. (Japan) The Middle East Oil Co. Ltd. (Japan), and the Pan Ocean Group.



An Offshore drilling platform

Oil exports in 1971 amounted to 32.8 million long tons, which represent an increase of 15.8% on the amount of oil exported in 1969. Oil exports from Abu Dhabi during the first six month period ending June 1971 increased by 49 per cent as compared with the quantity exported during the same period last year.

Export during the six month period in 1971 amounted to 188,566,000 barrels as against 161,286,000 barrels in the same period in 1970.

The Phillips Company was granted a land concession of 12,934 square kilometers in 1967 and has begun drilling but so far has not discovered oil.

The Abu Dhabi Oil Co. Ltd. (Japan, which has been granted an offshore concession of 4.416 square kilometers in 1967 and has begun drilling and discovered oil in 1969. The Mid-

dle East Oil Co. Ltd. (Japan) owned by Mitsubishi group companies, has two onshore concessions totalling about 15,500 square kilometers and has also begun exploratory drilling.

The Pan Ocean Group consisting of the American Pan Ocean Oil Co., Canadian Syracuse Oil Co.; and Wingten Enterprises was granted a concession in June 1970. The new concession, which covers 3150 sq. km. was relinquished by ADMA, and is valid for 35 years. The new agreements have meant higher bonuses and rentals for Abu Dhabi as well as higher spending obligations by the concessionaries. They also include an option for the State to share in the production. The agreement signed with the Pan Ocean group was hailed in the Petroleum Press as the best one signed in the Middle East over the last three years.



Oil installations in Abu Dhabi

Abu Dhabi was signatory to the Teheran agreement signed on Feb 14, 1971 which raised the revenues due to oil producing countries. The agreement establishes security of supply and stability in financial arrangements for the 5-year period 1971-1975, and will yield the Gulf states concerned an estimated additional revenue of over 1,200 million U.S. dollars in 1971 rising to about 3,000 million U.S. dollars in 1975. The agreement between the six Gulf oil producing countries (Abu Dhabi, Iran Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi

Arabia and Qatar) and the Western oil companies will lead to an expected increase of BD 40 million in oil revenue to Abu Dhabi.

The posted price of crude oil is increased by 35 cents a barrel. The agreement between Gulf oil producing countries and Western oil companies came after a month of hard bargaining in Teheran. Its terms give the Gulf states big price increase in return for a five year price stability deal.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Abu Dhabi, together with the other Trucial States, has a special treaty relationship with Britain which ends by the end of 1971. It forms part of the Union of Arab Emirates composed of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Fujaira, and Um al Quwain.

The present Ruler is Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyan, who came to power in August 1966. The Crown Prince is Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who is also the Prime Minister.

Abu Dhabi has a sixteen-member



Ruler addresses Consultative National Assembly



Council Ministers in session.

cabinet and a 50-member Consultative Assembly. The Cabinet is composed of:-

- Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed
Prime Minister
- Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mohammed
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Public Works
- Sheikh Mubarak Bin Mohammed
Minister of the Interior
- Sheikh Tahnoun Bin Mohammed
Minister of Municipality and Agriculture
- Sheikh Mohammed Bin Khalid
Minister of Communications
- Sheikh Seif Bin Mohammed
Minister of Health
- Sheikh Khalifa Bin Mohammed
Minister of Water & Electricity
- Sheikh Sorour Bin Mohammed.
Minister of Justice
- Sheikh Ahmed Bin Hamad
Minister of Information & Tourism
- Sheikh Mohammed Bin Butti
Minister of Labour & Social Affairs

- Sayed Ahmed Khalifa Suweidi
Minister of Prime Ministerial Affairs
- Sayed Khalaf Oteiba
Minister of Economy & Trade
- Sayed Manna al Oteiba
Minister of Petroleum & Industry
- Sayed Mohammed Khalifa Kindi
Minister of Education
- Sayed Mohammed Habroush
Minister of State
- Dr. Adnan Pachachi
Minister of State

The Consultative Assembly, appointed on 31st August, 1971, acts in a consultative capacity as the legislative arm of the Government.



Sheikh Zayed with Arab leaders (from left to right Gen. Numeiry (Sudan) Hafiz Asad (Syria) and Col. Anwar Sadat (Egypt))

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Abu Dhabi has been represented at political and economic conferences of the Arab League and has donated generously to the development Fund of the Trucial States Council and various funds and humanitarian institutions.

Abu Dhabi is a member of OPEC and OAPEC. By the end of this year the Union of Arab Emirates is expected to become full member of the Arab League and the United Nations.

The Ruler has paid several state visits to Arab and other capitals in an attempt to foster strong relations with the Arab governments and the international community of nations.

Abu Dhabi Arab Development Fund

The Ruler signed a decree on 15th July, 1971 establishing the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development. The law defined the aims of the Fund as extending economic aid to Arab Governments in the form of loans and contributions for development projects.

It has set the capital of the Fund, which is to be run as an independent body, at 50 million Bahraini Dinars to be paid in instalments by the Abu Dhabi Government. The Government will pay 10 million Bahraini Dinars in the first year and eight million in each subsequent year until the capital is fully paid up.



Sheikh Zayed with Col. Gadaffi of Libya

The law further stipulated that the Fund can borrow additional funds or issue bonds as it deems necessary.

It set up a seven-member Board of Directors under the chairmanship of the Abu Dhabi Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed with the responsibility of drawing up internal regulations for the Fund and assessing applications for loans or contributions.

In a public address to the nation, Sheikh Zayed, announcing the law, said that the Abu Dhabi Fund was set up in order to assist Arab countries in developing their economies by providing them with long and short term loans and by extending economic aid to them.

He added that the Fund's capital will be used in financing important Arab projects aimed at strengthening the economies of the Arab countries concerned.

Sheikh Zayed said that the financing will be restricted to economically viable projects which have priority in the development plans of the Arab countries, taking into consideration the circumstances of the projects and their financial requirements.

Sheikh Zayed added that the Fund will have a panel of financial, economic, legal, and technical advisers, who will study the feasibility of projects requiring finance.

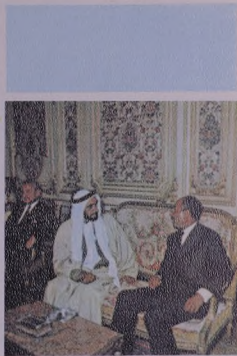
ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Abu Dhabi has a free enterprise system. However, the Government plays a considerable role in the economy through its development projects, the establishment of Government institutions, and the liberal system of spending of oil revenues.

Money and Finance

The currency in use is the Bahraini Dinars (BD. 1 = \$ 2.10 = £0.875). Abu Dhabi is a schedule territory of the sterling area, but there are no restrictions on the amount of currency which may be taken into or out of Abu Dhabi. There is no income tax for individual or private enterprises. All the oil companies pay 55% tax.

The Government publishes annual budgets of revenue and expenditure on 1st January of every year.



Sheikh Zayed with Egyptian President Sadat



His Highness the Ruler with the Amir of Kuwait



His Highness Shaikh Zayed with his Majesty King Faysal



His Highness the Ruler meeting another Arab leader
for the Arab cause.



Shaikh Zayed receiving an automatic gun from Mr. Arafat
the Palestinian leader



Shaikh Zayed conferring with Mr. Hassouna
Secretary of Arab League



Shaikh Zayed talks with his Highness the Ruler of
Sharjah about the Federation.



His Highness Shaikh Zayed with his Majesty
the Emperor of Persia



Shaikh Zayed inspecting guard of honour during
his visit to Morocco



Shaikh Zayed is seen talking to the Crown Prince
of Umm Alquwain



A conversation over the Federation between Shaikh Zayed
and the Ruler of Fujairah.



Shaikh Zayed talks to the Ruler of Ajman



Shaikh Zayed welcomes Shaikh Rashid Al-Maktoum
Ruler of Dubai.

COMMUNICATIONS

A major network of internal roads in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain as well as a major dual carriageway between Abu Dhabi and Al Ain have been constructed. Plans are going ahead for constructing an Abu Dhabi-Dubai and an Abu Dhabi-Qatar Road.

A new harbour is at present under construction and a temporary lighterage wharf has been completed. At present three berths in the new harbour are expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Abu Dhabi has an international airport which can receive Jet Flights. Regular flight services connect Abu

Dhabi to the rest of the world.

In the field of telecommunication Abu Dhabi has an automatic telephone system linking the major cities. It also has a major radio and television service.

DEVELOPMENT

A five year national development plan was initiated in 1968 with the aim of improving the social and economic infrastructure in Abu Dhabi. The plan made the following allocations:- Abu Dhabi's first five-years of development have been remarkable in every field. Achievements included:-

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Chapters	1968 1972 (in Thousand Dinars)					Plan Appropriations	
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
1 Education	12,140	4,228	1,803	2,057	2,588	1,646	12,140
2 Public Health	6,510	830	2,465	2,040	845	330	6,510
3 Agriculture	13,969	880	1,769	2,560	4,130	4,050	13,389
4 Industry	63,100	11,270	14,460	9,970	8,220	15,420	59,340
5 Communications	82,870	17,260	16,990	17,370	11,060	8,350	71,030
6 Municipalities	54,260	8,725	12,925	11,650	9,520	7,490	50,310
7 Housing	16,700	2,750	4,700	3,150	2,400	2,800	15,800
8 Labour	2,785	260	930	640	550	375	2,755
9 Tourism	5,916	850	1,170	1,325	1,571	1,000	5,916
10 Public Buildings	9,720	2,220	3,715	2,375	830	580	9,720
11 Loans & Investment	49,000	3,000	4,250	11,750	14,500	15,500	49,000
Total	316,970	52,273	65,177	64,887	56,214	57,359	295,910



Abu Dhabi's breakwater



Abu Dhabi-Al Ain road

Power and Water

Abu Dhabi has at present a major desalination plant run on gas. When fully operational, the plant will distill 2 million gallons of water per day and produce 96,000 KW of electricity.

Agriculture

The oases in Abu Dhabi (especially in the Liwa and Al Ain) are well known for their agricultural potential, due to their fertile land and abundance of water supply. The Ruler has always been interested in promoting agriculture by introducing new methods of irrigation and fertilization to in-

crease the productivity of cultivated land. The present plans promise to make Abu Dhabi a leading country in exporting agricultural products to the whole Gulf. The Government has already signed contracts with companies who prepared hydraulic and geological surveys and aerial maps. A firm is at present planting trees along the highway from Abu Dhabi to Al Ain.

A major agricultural project is being undertaken by the University of Arizona on the island of Sadiyat near Abu Dhabi island with subsidy from the Ruler.



Palm grove in Al Ain



An afforestation project

Education

When Sheikh Zayed became the Ruler of Abu Dhabi in 1966 there were only six preliminary schools with 587 students. Over the years there has been a phenomenal growth of schools and pupils.

Today the Emirate can take pride in the fact that there are 30 schools with 9,011 male and female students attending.

More than 200 students have gone abroad for higher education. A bonus scheme has been introduced to encourage parents to send their children to school.

In the coming year it is expected that the student population will reach twelve thousand.

Health

The vast economic development of Abu Dhabi during the last five years was concomitant with an equally impressive development in social services. This is apparent in the progress achieved by the Ministry of Health over the last five years. The services have been expanded, expert medical officers brought in, and new hospitals and clinics constructed to provide free medical care.

The achievements included the opening of a new medical centre in the Baynonah, the construction of a clinic on Dalma Island, the expansion of the present Abu Dhabi hospital, the construction of a modern 60 bed hospital in the Eastern District, the setting up of a Blood Bank in the hospital and the purchase of a mobile dental unit and a mass radiography mobile unit.

In addition the Department has supervised the construction and operation of a hospital in the neighbouring Emirate of Um al Quwain.

The Abu Dhabi hospital is provided with all modern facilities and medical officers are available on 24 hours a day basis.

The Department has participated in a number of Arab medical conferences.

A major health survey for the medical requirements of Abu Dhabi and the Coast will be completed by the end of this year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

A Department of Labour and Social Affairs was established in 1966. It initiated a phased social programme starting with an immediate short term



programme to administer aid to needy families, a middle term one which will be based on the particular requirements of Abu Dhabi society and which will be planned according to a detailed social survey of the country, and a long term one which will entail a plan incorporating the expected population and social changes in Abu Dhabi resulting from the rapid economic growth. Social planning in the Department takes account of the various stages of age of the individual and includes plans for individuals, families, communities, as well as the society. One of the major achievements of the Department has been setting up of social units in Tarif, Batin, and Jabal Dhanna.



A woman social surveyor interviews an Abu Dhabi



Health workers examining an eye patient



An oasis in Liwa



cost of these three villages is about half a million dinars. The village projects aim to achieve the following:

- * Settling the Bedouins and raising their standards of living by providing houses and establishing social services.

- * Coping with the construction expansion which is expected to bring Abu Dhabi and Al Ain in the next few years within easy reach.

Town Planning

Abu Dhabi Island, the capital of the Emirate, is triangular in shape, with its base connected to the sea and its head connected to the mainland. In planning the town several considerations have been taken into account, such as the desirability to make Abu Dhabi town regional in its functions, efficient in its layout, and comfortable for living, while retaining its traditional character.

The Town Planning Department is comprised of overall planning and executive sections.

Chamber of Commerce & Industry

The Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established early in 1968 to co-ordinate relations between commercial institutions and the Government to supervise the affairs of companies. Over the three years the Chamber was able to contribute effectively to the promulgation of commercial laws in Abu Dhabi and to establish strong relationship with commercial institutions abroad. It thus began to play an important and direct role in the national economy.

The Chamber was represented in a number of meetings abroad and is part of the Union of Gulf Chambers of Commerce & Industry.

Industry:

Plans are going ahead in Abu Dhabi for launching four major industrial projects.

The first is a 200,000 tons per year cement factory, to be constructed in Al Ain near the mountain of Hafeeth.

Consultants from Switzerland have been appointed for this project. They have submitted their report to the Ministry of Petroleum & Industry. This project is expected to be run by the Government with participation from the private sector. The cost of this factory, which is expected to meet home demands for portland cement, is estimated at five million Bahraini Dinars.

The second project involves the construction of a sulphur recovery plant in Abu Dhabi and for export purposes. A British consultants firm been commissioned to submit a feasibility report, which is expected to be completed in the near future.

The third project involves the construction of a petrochemical plant, estimated to cost BD. 6,000,000. The plant will be run as a joint venture, in which the participants will be the Government of Abu Dhabi and foreign firms. The primary products for the plant exist in Abu Dhabi, with the exception of phosphate, which can be imported from Jordan. Preliminary studies have shown that such a project can be economic.

In the meantime, a British firm is preparing a study for the construction of a major aluminium factory to be established on the island of Sir Bani Yas, which lies near the oil terminal of Jebel Dhanna. Preliminary studies estimate the cost of this factory, which is expected to have a production capacity of 200,000 tons per year, at dollars 185 million. Gibb Ewebank are doing a full feasibility study for the project.

IMPORTANT PROVINCES IN ABU DHABI

Al Ain - The Eastern District

Abu Dhabi has gained world wide fame as one of the major oil producing countries of the world. A less publicised and less well known aspect of the Emirate, however, is its green orchards and rich palm groves in Al Ain, the heart of a large and fertile oasis.

Al Ain lies 160 KM South East of Abu Dhabi town and is connected to the capital by a dual carriageway. Its surrounding villages consist of Jimi, Hili, Qattara, Masoudi, al Muattared, Muwaji, and Jahili, interlinked by a network of roads. Al Ain occupies an important political and historical position in the life of the country. The villages used to depend for their irrigation on an ancient network of Aflaj (underground canal), constructed in pre-Islamic eras. The recent archaeological excavations in the area point to a rich and prosperous ancient

history when the region supplied copper and diorite to Mesopotamia and the extensive mesolithic and neolithic finds uncovered date to the third million B.C. Its more recent history is interwoven with the history of the al Nahyan family. Old fortresses are found everywhere and include the Morayjib built by Sheikh Shakbout Bin Diab in 1830, the Jahili fort, built by Sheikh Zayed al Kabir in 1898 and the Musiji fort, built by the present Ruler.

Al Ain is bounded by Hafeet mountain to the South and the Hazza Boush Sands to the East.



The Liwa



Grand Mosque of Abu Dhabi



A cinema house in Al Ain

The Dhafra Region

The Dhafra Region, the tribal centre of Abu Dhabi lies in the middle of Abu Dhabi territory and is renowned for its rich oases and pastures. More than sixty villages are scattered in the area known as "Mahader Liwa". The Dhafra Region includes the following Districts:

1. Al Taff area,
2. Baynounah area, which includes the oil terminal Jebbel opposite Sir Bani Yas Island,
3. Al Hamra region to the East of the Emirate,
4. The Liwa oasis to the north of the Emirate.

At the beginning of the century when Lorimer compiled his gazetteer of the Gulf, the Liwa was still unknown to European travellers. The first that Europeans heard about it was in 1906 when an exceptionally large pearl was found near Ras Massandum. The driver who found the pearl was interrogated and it transpired that he came from the Liwa. His description of the Liwa aroused considerable interest and led to speculation about the possibility of the existence of fertile hollows among the huge dunes spread all over the Rub al Khali (The Empty Qatar).

The Hilton Hotel in Al Ain



Tarif

The population in Tarif is mainly employed with the companies operating in the District. Tarif includes a number of rocky elevated sites scattered in the sand dunes which have become recently named according to the companies operating there. The sites include Jabal Khan Sahin (the centre for Khan Sahib Transport Co.), Jabal al Hamdanieh School (the site for a primary school opened in October 1968), al Mustanfa (a centre for an Anglo American oil drilling company), al Radim (centre for Phillips Petroleum Company), Habashan, Bu Hassa, and Hidwanniya.

INFORMATION OF USE TO VISITORS

Hotels & Restaurants

Telephone No.

- Al Ain Palace Hotel
22377
- Beach Hotel
22561/2
- Strand Hotel
22199
- Ewan Night Club & Restaurant
41184
- Zakher Hotel

- 41940
- Hotel Al Jazira
41677
- Hotel Othman
41259
- Hotel Venus
42222

Publications

The Ministry of Information & Tourism have been issuing two weekly publications which accept advertisements. The newspapers are **ABU DHABI NEWS** (English) and **AL ITTIHAD**.

Besides the Ministry of Defence issues a monthly publication **DAR AL WATTA** (Arabic) and the Ministry of Petroleum & Industry publishes a monthly, **PETROLEUM NEWS** in Arabic.

The Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce & Industry also issues a monthly business magazine in Arabic entitled **MAJALAT GHARFAT AL TIJARA WAL SUNAA**, Abu Dhabi.

There is also a monthly travel magazine in English and Arabic called **THE PASSENGER** issued by a travel agency of Abu Dhabi.



Travel Agency at Abu Dhabi International Airport

Travel Agents

Tel. No.

- Abu Dhabi Travel Bureau
41578/41876/41510
- Khalifa & Omeir Travel Agency
41661, 41328, 41662, 41663
- Abdul Jalil Travel Agency
41341
- Al Yousef Travel Agency
42191
- Gray Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.
22902
- Gulf Travel Service Bureau
41233
- International Travel Agency
22188
- Salem Travel Agency
41821

Banks

- Eastern Bank Ltd.
Tel: 41451
- British Bank of the Middle East
Tel: 22430
- National & Grindlays Bank (Ottoman Branch)
Tel: 41863
- The Arab Bank
Tel: 41332
- The First National City Bank
Tel: 41071
- National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Tel: 22801
- National Bank of Dubai
Tel: 41611
- Bank Saderat Iran
Tel: 41107
- Oman Bank
Tel: 42287
- United Bank Ltd.
Tel: 41636
- Distributors Co-operative Credit Bank Iran
Tel: 41358

Government Ministers

- Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed, Prime Minister & Crown Prince - Tel: 41031
- Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mohammed, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works - Tel: 41514
- Sheikh Mubarak Bin Mohammed, Minister of Interior - Tel: 41421

Sheikh Tahnoun Bin Mohammed, Minister of Municipalities & Agriculture

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Khalid, Minister of Communications - Tel: 22409

Sheikh Seif Bin Mohammed, Minister of Health - Tel: 61413

Sheikh Khalifa Bin Mohammed, Minister of Water & Electricity - Tel: 61333

Sheikh Surour Bin Mohammed, Minister of Justice - Tel: 61361

Sheikh Ahmed Bin Hamed, Minister of Information & Tourism - Tel: 41901

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Butti, Minister of Labour & Social Affairs - Tel: 22641

Sayyed Ahmed Khalifa Suweidi, Minister for Prime Ministerial Affairs
Tel: 22151

Sayyed Khalifa Oteiba, Minister of Economy & Trade - Tel: 41970

Sayyed Manna Saed al Otebia, Minister of Petroleum & Industry - Tel: 22961

Sayyed Mohammed Khalifa Kindi, Minister of Education - Tel: 41854

Sayyed Mohammed Habroush, Minister of State - Tel: 41234

Dr. Adnan Pachachi, Minister of State

GENERAL INFORMATION

Official Public Holidays

Friday is the weekly holiday; Saturdays and Sundays are normal working days. The holidays marked with an asterisk * are dependent on the Moslem Lunar calendar and may differ by one or two days from the dates given.

Holidays

1971

New Year's Day
1, January

- ✧ 1d-al-Adha
6-8 February
- ✧ Al-Hijra (Moslem New year)
26 February
- ✧ Al-Ashura (10 of Muharram)
7 March
- ✧ The Prophet's Birthday
7 May
- Accession of H.H. the Ruler of Abu Dhabi
6 August
- ✧ The Prophet's Ascension Day
17 September
- ✧ 1d-al-Fitr (end of Ramdan)
19-21 November
- Christmas Day
25 December
- Boxing Day
26 December

Hours of Business

Government offices Abu Dhabi:
07.00 to 13.00 Saturday to Wednesday
Offices close at 12.00 on Thursday
08.00 to 14.00 Saturday to Wednesday (Winter)

Commercial Offices (Oil Companies) Abu Dhabi
07.00 to 14.00 Saturday to Wednesday
07.00 to 13.00 Thursday

Banks
08.00 to 12.00 Saturday to Wednesday
08.00 to 11.00 Thursday.

Customs Regulations

Duty on goods entering Abu Dhabi is 2.1/2 per cent ad valorem except on seeds, dates, livestock, camels, horses, live birds, religious books, newspapers, magazines, currencies and gold which enter freely and on liquor which attracts a duty of 25 per cent. The import of firearms, ammunition and explosives, narcotic drugs and alcohol is permitted only on approval of the Political Agent. The im-

port of cultured or artificial pearls is forbidden.

Samples

There are no regulations on samples in Abu Dhabi but all commercial samples upto the value of BD. 50 are exempt from duty. Samples in excess of this value attract duty of 2½ per cent of the invoice value, refundable on export.

Electricity supply

The electricity supply in Abu Dhabi is 240/415 volts AC 50 cycles, and in the Northern Trucial States 220/380 volts AC 50 cycles. Plug fitting of the 3-pin round or flat type, and bayonet-type lamp fittings are used in all the Trucial States.

Official Regulation

Islam is the Official religion. There is an Anglican church as well as a Roman Catholic church in Abu Dhabi Town with resident chaplains.

Clothing

From the end of November to the end of March, medium-weight clothing is suitable. For the remainder of the year, and especially during July, August and September, men wear light-weight suits or cotton shirts and slacks.

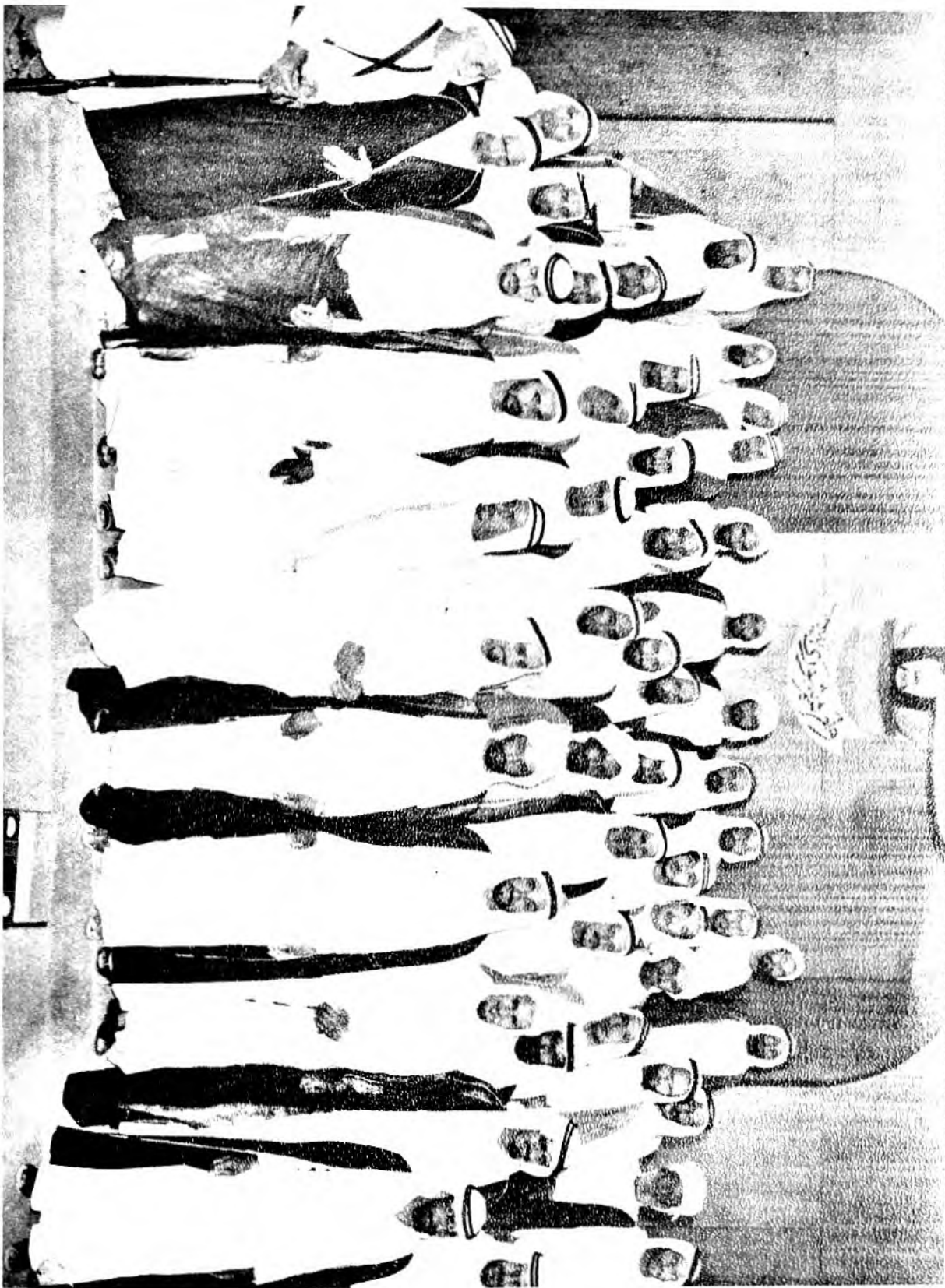
From April to the end of November, women will find loose fitting silk or cotton dresses the most comfortable. For the remainder of the year a light woollen dress will be needed during the day and a cardigan or stole for evening. When visiting Oman, women should avoid dressing in a manner which will offend local susceptibilities.

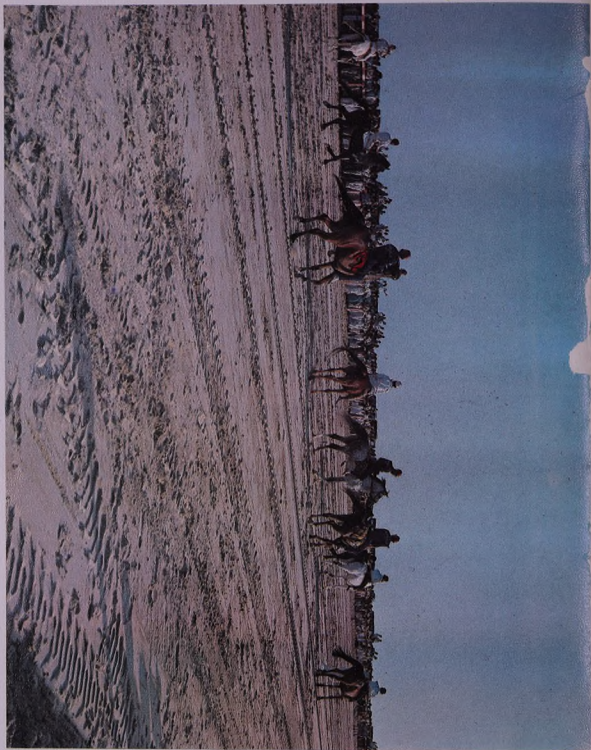
Evening dress is worn only on the more formal occasions. Sunglasses are useful during the summer months.

Weights and measures

British and American standard weights and measures as well as the metric system are understood by most merchants. Local weights and measures are also used.

Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the Ruler, photographed with members of the National Consultative Council in Abu Dhabi.





These racing is popular sport of Abu Dhabi

