

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: April 09, 2024

Report Number: TC2024-0004

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: United Arab Emirates

Post: Dubai

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Mohamed Hamza

Approved By: Harrison Grafos

Report Highlights:

In MY 2024/25, Post forecasts imports by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) of all wheat, rice, corn, and barley to increase to meet high local demand. Strong tourism, population growth, and expanding poultry and dairy sectors will drive this demand. The UAE's all wheat consumption is forecast to increase by 3 percent to 1.75 million metric tons (MMT) with imports higher by 2.6 percent or 1.95 MMT. Post revised its import estimates for the 2023/24 marketing year upward to 1.9 MMT, equal to the USDA official estimate. Rice consumption is expected to increase by 2.6 percent or 975,000 metric tons (MT) with imports to increase by 5.5 percent or 950,000 MT to meet this growth. Corn consumption is forecast to increase by 3.5 percent at 445,000 MT and imports to increase by 3.3 percent or 465,000 MT. Post projects barley consumption to increase by 4.3 percent to 360,000 MT and imports to increase by the same percentage to 365,000 MT.

Executive Summary

In the 2024/25 marketing year (MY), strong tourism, population growth, and expanding poultry and dairy sectors will increase demand for all wheat, rice, corn, and barley. With the absence of local grain production, the UAE will increase imports to meet this increased demand. Maintaining strategic reserves enough for 3 to 6 months of basic food commodities, including grains, continues to be a top priority for the UAE’s food security. Tensions in the Red Sea have slowed shipping from Europe and the Americas, resulting in increased shipping and insurance costs. Higher revenues from a spike in oil prices have provided the UAE with additional fiscal capacity. This should temper any effect from a rise in international grain prices.

Table 1: Changes in Consumption and Import Forecasts

Commodity	MY	Consumption		Imports	
		MY 2024/25	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2023/24
Wheat	June-July	1.75 MMT, up 3 percent or 50,000 MT	1.7 MMT, upward 50,000MT, higher than USDA official estimate	1.950 MMT, up 2.6 percent or 50,000 MT	1.9 MMT, up 150,000 MT, equal to USDA official
Rice	January-December	975,000 MT, up 2.6 percent or 25,000 MT	950,000 MT, downward 100,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimate	950,000 MT, up 5.5 percent or 50,000 MT	900,000 MT, downward 150,000 MT, higher than USDA official
Corn	October-September	445,000 MT, up 3.5 percent or 15,000 MT	430,000 MT, downward 10,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimate	465,000 MT, up 3.3 percent or 15,000 MT	450,000 MT, downward, 10,000 MT, equal to USDA official
Barley	October-September	360,000 MT, up 4.3 percent, or 15,000 MT	345,000 MT, downward 125,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimate	365,000 MT, up 4.3 percent or 15,000 MT	350,000 MT, downward 130,000 MT, equal to USDA official

Source: Post

Note: Not official USDA data

Report Coverage and Common Terms

This report covers all wheat, rice, corn, and barley. Wheat numbers include wheat grain (HS 1001), wheat flour (HS 1101), pasta (HS 190219, HS 190230), couscous (HS 190240) and bulgur (190430) and have been converted to the wheat grain equivalent. Rice figures include milled rice (HS 100630), broken rice (HS 100640), rough or paddy rice (HS 100610), and brown rice (HS 100620) converted to the milled equivalent. Corn is HS 1005 and barley is HS 1003.

ADAFSA: Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority

COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019

CY: calendar year

EU: European Union

FSI: food, seed, and industrial

GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council

HA: hectare

HS: Harmonized System

IMF: International Monetary Fund

KEZAD: Khalifa Economic Zones Abu Dhabi

KIZAD: Khalif Industrial Zones Abu Dhabi

MMT: million metric ton

MT: metric ton

MY: marketing year

UAE: United Arab Emirates

UAECSC: United Arab Emirates Competitiveness and Statistics Center

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

Area Planted and Production

Wheat, Rice, Barley, and Corn

The United Arab Emirates is an arid country with limited water resources and little natural water recharge. Demand for water is mainly met through costly desalination programs and water recycling. Negligible rainfall precludes the production of row crops like wheat, corn, rice, and barley where the demand for these crops is primarily met through import and storage programs. Despite these facts, the government continues its efforts to use the available emerging technologies to rise rainfall and try growing crops like wheat and rice in desert areas.

Cloud Seeding Shows Promise of Increased Rainfall

Launched by the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and managed by the National Centre of Meteorology, the UAE has carried out cloud seeding over the last couple of years by identifying convective clouds and injecting small ice-like particles to modify the clouds, thus increasing the chance of precipitation. Non-hazardous natural salts such as potassium chloride and sodium chloride are used for cloud seeding (Figure 1). A minimum of 15 per cent additional rainfall each year, yielding between 84 and 419 million cubic meters of usable water from these seeding operations. It may appear that the country's cloud

seeding efforts are having an effect: The first quarter of the year saw the highest recorded amount of rainfall in the country's history.

Figure 1: UAE Cloud Seeding



Photo credit: Homesgofast

UAE Ramps Up Agricultural Production and Investment Abroad

The COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine put a renewed impetus on improving food security for the United Arab Emirates. While the country imports more than 90 percent of its food needs, increasing local food production is crucial for its food security. The desert country has completed several trials for certain grain varieties that can withstand heat, high salinity soil, and drought. It is hoped that these trials will eventually lead to a greater ability of the country to address its food security.

In February 2024, the ruler of the Emirate of Sharjah witnessed the harvesting of the second phase of an area of 880 hectares (HA) of wheat at Mleiha farm (Figure 2). The first phase was completed in 2023 with an area of 400 HA while the last phase of 620 HA is expected to complete in 2025. This will bring the total planted area to 1900 HA and expected to produce around 15,000 MT of wheat annually by 2025. This represents a small but significant step towards achieving the country's long-term goal of increasing its farming industry. The Mleiha wheat farm project is part of other projects including cattle and poultry farms that are expected to be fully operational in the coming two years.

Figure 2: Ruler of Sharjah Observing the Second Wheat Harvest of a Mleiha, Sharjah, Farm



Photo credit: *Gulf News*

The Sabaa Sanabel wheat flour brand (Figure 3) made from the wheat indigenously produced in Emirate of Sharjah's Mleiha farm. It has becoming the first national product to obtain the "Made in the UAE" mark. Local authorities confirm that the protein content of the flour is 18 percent higher compared to other flour in the local market.

Figure 3: Sabaa Sanabel Flour Brand Produced from the Wheat Harvested from First Season



Photo credit: Sharjah Cooperative Society

In addition to the UAE's efforts to increase local agricultural production, the country is investing in agricultural production abroad. Abu Dhabi's largest government owned holding company, the Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company, purchased a 50 percent stake in Al Dahra. This solidifies government control over the UAE's largest food conglomerate. Al Dahra manages or owns farmland across the world, including 20,000 HA in Serbia, 4,047 HA in Spain, 2,023 HA in Australia, and 4,047 HA in the United States.

The UAE has been successful in the introduction of advanced hydroponic farming systems to increase its production of highly perishable leafy greens, and some fruits and vegetables. Growing indoors without soil has become a popular method of production in the UAE as it saves water and conserves land. However, growing row crops using this system is not economically viable.

In April 2023, Khalifa Economic Zones Abu Dhabi (KEZAD) group, a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi Ports Group, signed a 50-year land lease agreement with Al-Ghurair Foods to set up three mega food processing projects in Khalif Industrial Zones Abu Dhabi (KIZAD) with total investments worth more than \$272 million to boost the UAE's food production capabilities and enhance food security. Al-Ghurair Foods will set up a region's first starch processing plant, a broiler production unit with total annual production capacity of 10,000 MT of poultry meat and the third project will be announced later in 2024 but could be linked to involvement with KEZAD on its mega food hub project.

Consumption

Wheat and Rice

UAE MY 2024/25 all wheat total consumption (July 2024-June 2025) is forecast to increase slightly by 3 percent or 50,000 MT to reach 1.75 MMT. Post has revised the MY 2023/24 wheat consumption estimate upward to 1.7 MMT, higher than the USDA official estimate at 1.65 MMT. UAE MY 2024/25 rice consumption (January 2025-December 2025) is forecast to increase by 2.6 percent or 25,000 MT to reach 975,000 MT. Post has revised the MY 2023/24 rice consumption estimate downward to 950,000 MT, equal to USDA's official estimate. Post attributes the increase in wheat and rice consumption to continued economic growth; increasing tourism; a healthy hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector; and a growing population.

Population Growth and Strong Tourism Sector Drive Growing Demand

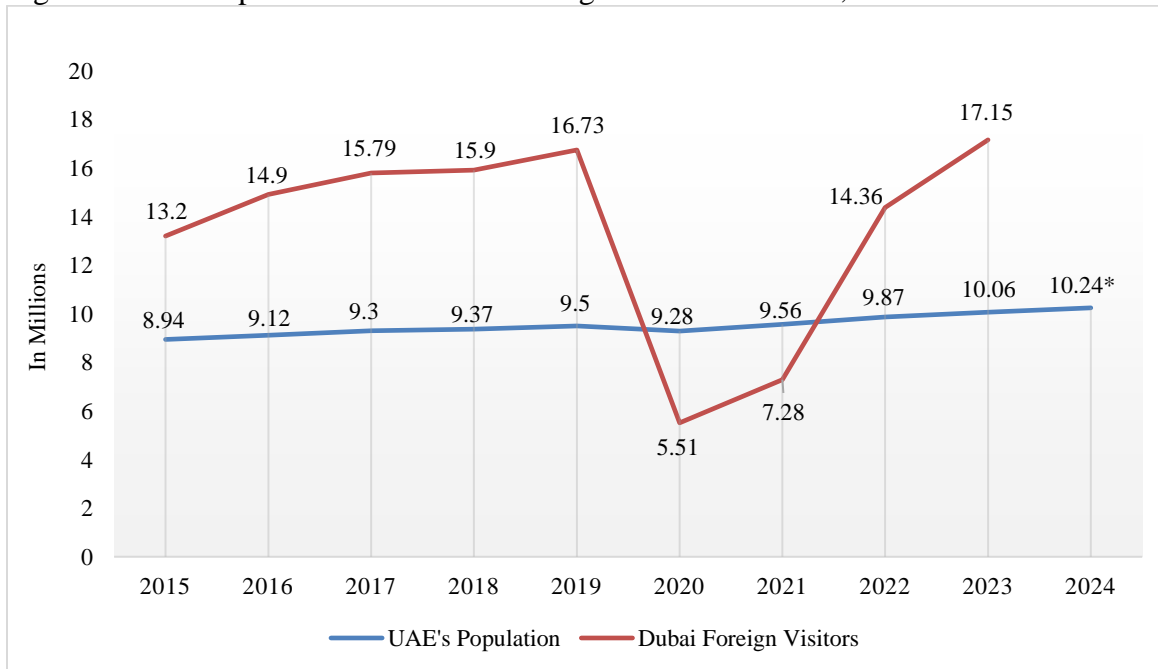
The primary drivers of the UAE's wheat and rice consumption are the country's growing population and the annual increase in foreign visitors. The IMF [projected](#) the UAE's population to increase to 10.24 million in 2024 versus 10.06 million in 2023, an increase of 1.78 percent. Population is projected to grow yearly to reach 11 million by 2028. Around 90 percent of the UAE's population are foreign nationals, a dynamic that is unlikely to change. The UAE's economic growth and government's strategy to strengthen its position as an ideal destination to live, work, and invest by introducing new policies to attract foreign residence, have led to an influx of foreign workers to the country.

More than 200 nationalities live in the UAE of which around 12 percent of the population are UAE citizens and the remaining 88 percent of the population made up of expatriates. The largest group of foreign nationals in the UAE hail from India and Pakistan, representing more than 50 percent. For these groups and UAE citizens, wheat and rice are staple foods, and various wheat- or rice-based items, including bread, pasta, pastries, and rice dishes are an integral part of their local diet. With the high-income levels of large segment of UAE's population, consumers can afford to pay more to get their preferred basmati rice. This rice is offered at premium higher prices compared to other rice varieties. The same is true for wheat flour that is used to make their preferred bakeries and pastas. These

consumers are not willing to shift and substitute their basmati rice or wheat flour products with any other commodities. Bread and basmati rice feature in the main dishes, often consumed two to three times per day.

In addition, the UAE’s tourism sector has fully recovered since the COVID-19 pandemic and is forecast to grow again in 2024 with number of visitors to Dubai expected to reach even higher levels than before. For each of the last 10 years, except during the COVID-19 pandemic, more tourists visited Dubai than the country’s entire population. In 2023, Dubai welcomed more tourists, attracting 17.15 million international overnight visitors representing a 19.4 percent growth over the 14.36 million tourists in 2022 (Figure 4). In 2020, during the pandemic, the number of visitors to Dubai dropped to a low of 5.5 million visitors. This growth aligns with the Dubai Economic Agenda D33 launched just over a year ago to further consolidate Dubai’s position as one of the top three global cities for business and leisure, and the best city to visit, live, and work in.

Figure 4: UAE Population Growth and Foreign Visitors to Dubai, 2015-2023



*IMF forecast

Source: IMF Population Numbers and Dubai Statistics Center, Government of Dubai for Foreign Visitors

Stocks and Price Control System are Vital to Control Food Inflation

The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, tensions in the Red Sea, and other factors contributing to high commodity prices and food security challenges have put downward pressure on food and feed consumption. This included all wheat-based commodities and animal products due to price increases for corn and fertilizers in the last couple of years. However, the UAE’s food stocks, lasting for three to six months, have helped temper price increases while government price ceilings for certain basic food commodities remain strictly enforced and have been limiting the ability of wholesalers and retailers to pass on higher input costs to consumers without prior government approval.

To comply with price ceiling requirements, wholesalers and retailers are pressuring importers, producers, and manufacturers to maintain prices despite increased costs throughout the supply chain. The UAE’s price control system, the country’s fiscal ability to secure grain imports, and its ability to diversify grain suppliers, have all helped to moderate high prices negatively impacting local consumption.

Wheat flour and rice prices in the local market are stable thanks to government price control system. The average retail price for 5-kilogram (KG) package of all purposes use wheat flour is \$3.92 to \$8.82. The average retail price for 5-KG package of Indian Basmati rice is \$9.80 to \$18.40, locally packaged basmati rice \$9.24 to \$10.62, Pakistani basmati rice \$11.57 to \$14.16, Australian rice \$11.95, and Egyptian medium grain rice \$11.71.

Background on Wheat Consumption and Flour Milling

The UAE has a wheat milling capacity of 1.67 MMT per year and total storage capacity of around 920,000 MT, these capacities haven’t been changed since Post’s previous annual year report (Table 2). Wheat milling and processing is driven by both re-export demand and local consumption. Diverse baked goods reflect the international origins of the UAE’s population, with Arab, Eastern, and Western baked goods widely available. White medium hard accounts for 70 percent of wheat imported to the UAE; the remainder is a blend of white hard and soft wheat. Soft red wheat is the least imported given its limited use in local baking.

Table 2: UAE’s Wheat Flour Milling Capacity

Company	Annual Flour Milling Capacity	Storage Capacity
Al Dahra (Etihad Mills)	500,000 MT	300,000 MT
IFFCO	500,000 MT	130,000 MT
Al-Ghurair (National Mills)	300,000 MT	300,000 MT
Agthia (Grand Mills)	300,000 MT	150,000 MT
Others	70,000 MT	40,000 MT
Total	1.67 MMT	920,000 MT

Source: Post

Figure 5: Al Dahra Grain Silos at Fujairah Port



Photo credit: Hasacoship

Figure 6: IFFCO Grain Silos at Sharjah Port



Photo credit: Glassdoor

Rice Consumption and Milling

Rice and bread are widely consumed by majority of population and foreign visitors. Basmati rice is the most popular rice variety in the UAE and consumed by locals, expatriates, and international visitors. Most rice is bulk bag packaged and sold through hyper and supermarkets. Indian and Pakistani basmati rice is prevalent but other rice varieties from other origins like the United States, Australia, Thailand, Egypt, and the Philippines are available.

Al-Dahra rice facility, which launched in 2016 and is owned by Al-Dahra Holdings, located in KIZAD, is UAE's only rice mill that packs and distributes basmati rice (Figure 7). Al-Dahra imports white basmati rice mainly from India for re-packaging for the local market. The facility is one of the main suppliers to the UAE government's subsidized rice program for local emirates under the brand "Al Hosn" in addition to supplying local markets.

Figure 7: Al-Dahra Rice Facility at KIZAD



Photo credit: Buhler Group

The facility has up to 120,000 MT production capacity with 40 silos with storage capacity of 750 MT each which brings total storage capacity to 30,000 MT. Around 20,000 MT of basmati rice are stocked in the facility for the operation and as part of the government's strategic reserve. The stock is distributed when needed to certain areas in UAE and not the whole country. According to Al-Dahra, the facility has never run on full production capacity. The highest capacity ever reached was 80,000 MT during the COVID-19 pandemic due to increased demand and to support government aid initiatives. The 2024 production forecast is around 30,000 to 40,000 MT of rice due to the cuts in its contracts with two main buyers. The facility used to supply 15,000 MT to the UAE's Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Humanitarian Works and 30,000 MT to the Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA). The first contract with Khalifa Foundation hasn't been renewed and the second contract with ADAFSA has been cut by 50 percent to 15,000 MT. ADAFSA, which uses the rice for the local subsidy program, is now sourcing the other 15,000 MT from another local trader. Al-Dahra is compensating these quantities through increase rice selling to the private sector with plans to expand the sales to local hypermarkets.

Corn and Barley

UAE MY 2024/25 corn consumption (October 2024–September 2025) is forecast to increase by 3.5 percent or 15,000 MT at 445,000 MT versus 430,000 MT estimate MY 2023/24, equal to USDA's official estimate. UAE MY 2024/25 barley consumption (October 2023–September 2024) is forecast to increase by 4.3 percent or 15,000 MT at 360,000. Post has revised MY 2023/24 barley consumption estimate downward to 345,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimates.

Post attributes the increase in corn and barley consumption to the growing demand from the livestock sector led by the poultry industry, as most corn imports go into feed for poultry production. The poultry industry continues to expand production, and UAE government action in 2023 to raise poultry meat and table egg prices by 13 percent helped the industry increase profitability after a couple of years challenged by higher input prices. Post anticipates growth in the UAE's domestic poultry production in 2023 and beyond with local consumption expected to grow by 3 percent in 2024. This is due to population growth, improvement in tourism sector, and high demand from the HRI sector. UAE corn

and barley imports are forecast to increase in MY2024/25 to meet the feed needs of the increase in domestic poultry production.

Livestock Industry is Expanding to Meet the Growing Domestic Demand and Fulfill the UAE's Food Security Policy

The Food and Agriculture Organization [estimates](#) that the UAE's livestock herd numbers at 2,235,981 head in 2022, an increase of 7 percent or 149,268 head from 2021 estimates at 2,086,713 head. This includes cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, horses, and camels. This total herd number is expected to grow in the coming years to support government food security policy to substitute meat imports with local production. These estimates are far below the official data released by the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai. [According](#) to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the total number of livestock in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi were at 3,472,021. This number includes 50,435 cattle, 1,316,678 goats, 1,662,890 sheep, 442,018 camels and around 25,087 of mixed animals. The Emirate of Dubai estimated total number of livestock [Dubai Statistics Center Data](#) at 199,637 head in 2020. This includes 66,372 sheep, 12,263 camels, 99,556 goats, and 21,446 cattle. This brings the total number of livestock (excluding poultry and excluding other available animals in the other five emirates) in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and Dubai to 3,671,658. Post estimates that the total number of animals has increased further in the last three years.

In March 2022, Al-Rawabi company, one of the UAE's major dairy and juice producers, signed a lease agreement to establish a production dairy farm facility in KIZAD. The dairy farm will be the home of 10,000 Al-Rawabi cows which will produce 23 million liters of fresh milk in the first operational year. The facility will include milk parlors, a dairy plant, and a feed factory. The Abu Dhabi Investment Office has developed a pipeline of investment projects worth AED 1 billion (\$272 million) for the private sector to enhance the food security and agriculture sustainability system in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Among these projects is the Agthia Group's new farm for conducting research and improving forage products; the farm will include a new poultry processing facility. Another project is the opening of a dairy processing plant for sheep and goat milk by the Al Suwaidi and Al Ghurair groups. This is in addition to the most recent land lease agreement signed in April 2023 by KEZAD group and Al-Ghurair Foods to set up three mega food processing projects in KIZAD including a broiler production unit with total annual poultry meat production capacity of 10,000 MT.

The UAE consumes around 3 MMT of grain and forage products annually. In addition to corn and barley, the UAE imports hay, soybean meal, and alfalfa to feed around 4.8 million head of cows, camels, sheep, and goats in addition to 44 UAE poultry farms producing meat and eggs for the country and other markets in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Abu Dhabi Feed Subsidy Program Remains to Support Animal Production

Given most livestock production in the UAE occurs in Abu Dhabi, ADAFSA operates a fixed-price feed subsidy program through the Agthia Group and National Fodder. Emirati farmers located in Abu Dhabi and government owned agribusinesses can purchase both fodder and feed grain for a discount based on the difference between a government set fixed price and the current prevailing market price. More than 1.2 MMT of subsidized feed is distributed every year under this feed subsidy program.

There are five local manufacturers of chicken feed in UAE, one in Dubai, another in Abu Dhabi, and others in Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, and Fujairah. Most manufacturing companies import raw materials and adjust the ratio of the feed ingredients based on the age of the bird, breed, and market demand. The three main types of poultry feed that are available in the UAE and Dubai are concentrates, roughages, and blended feeds, with most ingredients of animal feed in the local market imported from abroad.

Ending Stocks and Carryover

Wheat

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 wheat ending stocks to drop by 9 percent or 50,000 MT at 491,000 MT. Post has revised upward wheat stocks for MY 2023/24 at 541,000 MT, higher than USDA official estimates of 491,000 MT. In cooperation with industry, the UAE government maintains large stocks in accordance with the federal strategic food reserve law that minimum of three months' stock is mandatory.

Rice

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 rice ending stocks at 225,000 MT. Post has revised downward rice stocks in MY 2023/24 at 250,000 MT, higher than the USDA official estimate at 225,000 MT. The UAE maintains three months' supply in its strategic food reserves to combat global food price inflation. However, the majority represents the stock traders' and millers' carryover into the next marketing year from the previous year.

Corn

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 corn ending stocks to remain unchanged from the previous year at 16,000 MT. At least 50 percent of these stocks are carryover maintained by feed mills and traders with the remainder apportioned to food security reserves.

Barley

Post forecasts no ending stocks for barley in MY 2024/25. Barley's total supply is anticipated to be consumed domestically.

Trade

Countries like the UAE, which depend heavily on imports, fear the political impacts of food insecurity, and have learned from the price spikes in 2007 and 2008. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war on Ukraine, and their impact of supply chains was a real test of the UAE government's ability to secure these imports and manage food price inflation. The UAE emerged from the pandemic and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine in a strong position with ample supply and while prices have risen, inflation has been nominal compared to others globally. The Emirates Food Security Council played a vital role with the support of local traders in securing food and feed commodities during the pandemic and after Russia's invasion.

On November 19, 2023, the Houthis hijacked a commercial ship in the Red Sea in response to the conflict in Gaza. The Houthis have since then launched dozens of missile and drone attacks on commercial ships in the Red Sea. Ship traffic is routed through the Red Sea via the Suez Canal as it constitutes the shortest maritime route between Asia and Europe; around 15 percent of global maritime trade volume normally passes. Currently, several shipping companies are diverting their ships around the Cape of Good Hope, adding 10 days or more to the delivery times. This increases the costs for shipping and insurance. Shipping to the UAE from Europe, Canada, and North and South America—which traditionally use the Suez Canal route—are therefore heavily impacted.

A local UAE trader representing a major local grain company reported to Post that shipments belong to certain countries or carrying products from them, mainly Russia and Ukraine, are using the Suez Canal route as normal with no reported attacks. UAE grain imports from Australia, India, Pakistan, and other countries in Asia were not impacted as they do not use this route. In addition, since last October 2023 a severe drought in Panama has slowed trade through the Panama Canal, which accounts for about 5 percent of global maritime trade. This impacted all shipments from the west coast of Canada and United States. According to the [IMF](#), vessels navigating through the Suez Canal dropped by 50 percent in the first two months of 2024 over the previous year. Navigation through the Panama Canal fell by 32 percent, disrupting supply chains and distorting key macroeconomic indicators. However, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's [latest analysis](#) predicts consistent improvement in world trade which will rebound in 2024, despite the shipping challenges, after declines for several quarters.

If tensions in the Red Sea continue, UAE grain imports for the rest of MY2023/24 and MY 2024/25 may be affected, especially for shipments from Europe and North America. For example, UAE traders may shift to buy more from Australia, India, Russia, and Ukraine to avoid increased shipping costs around the Cape of Good Hope. However, the recent fall in world grain prices, along with the UAE government's fiscal capacity in its increased revenues from higher global oil prices, may temper any effect.

In addition, on March 22, 2024, the European Commission suggested imposing robust tariffs on grain imports from Russia and Belarus to secure the European Union (EU) agricultural market and diminish Moscow's revenue stream that supports its military actions against Ukraine. The planned tariffs would apply a rate of 95 euros (\$103) per metric ton on imports of corn and wheat, contrary to the present zero tariffs. If implemented, Russian wheat and corn prices may fall further, and suppliers may shift and offer competitive prices to other buyers like the UAE. This could bring Russian wheat and corn exports to the UAE up in the second half of MY 2023/2024 and in MY 2024/25. The UAE maintains a zero-import tariff on wheat (HS 1001), wheat flour (HS 1101), corn (HS 1005), and barley (HS 1003).

Grain and Feed Re-Exports

Dubai is one of the largest re-export hubs in the world and home to Jebel Ali port, one of the world's largest commercial ports and among the ten busiest, and the adjoining free zone hosts more than 20,000 companies taking advantage of the free zone. On March 28, 2023, UAE's Cabinet approved the "National Agenda for Re-Export Development 2030" that seeks to double re-exports from the UAE over the next seven years and deliver a 50 per cent increase in the added value of the UAE economy. This

will be achieved through 24 new initiatives and programs that are designed to strengthen and deepen re-export markets, expand product categories for re-export and streamline processes to attract more re-exports to the UAE.

According to UAE’s government, the country’s non-oil foreign trade reached a record \$953 billion in 2023 despite macroeconomic headwinds and a slowing global economy. Re-exports of non-oil trade grew by 6.9 percent in 2023 to reach a record \$188 billion. The UAE is among the top five re-export hubs globally, with 2.4 per cent of all ocean container trade transiting through one of the UAE’s state-of-the-art ports.

According to the most recent available data from the United Arab Emirates Competitiveness and Statistics Center (UAECSC), the UAE’s all wheat re-exports in MY 2022/23 were at 132,716 MT (Table 3). In MY 2021/22, UAE’s rice re-exports were at 80,508 MT while from January through September 2023, rice re-exports were at 36,310 MT (Table 4). UAE’s corn re-exports in MY 2022/23 were at 49,640 MT while for the same period UAE’s Barley re-exports were at 3,318 MT.

Table 3: UAE Re-Export Data for All Wheat (in MT)

HS Code	Description	MY 2022/23
1001	wheat	117,436
1101	wheat flour	4,523
190219	uncooked pasta	5,260
190230	other pasta	5,251
190240	couscous	55
190430	bulgur	191
Total		132,716 MT

Note: Wheat figures have been converted to wheat grain equivalents
Source: UAECSC

Table 4: UAE Re-Export Data for Rice (in MT)

HS Code	Description	MY 2021/22	From January through September 2023
100610	rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	1,355	468
100620	rice, husked (brown)	1,609	413
100630	rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	74,807	34,955
100640	rice, broken	2,737	474
Total		80,508 MT	36,310 MT

Note: Rice figures have been converted to milled rice equivalents
Source: UAECSC

Imports

Post forecasts UAE MY 2024/25 all wheat imports (July 2024-June 2025) are forecast to increase by 2.6 percent or 50,000 MT at 1.95 MMT. Post has revised UAE MY 2023/24 all wheat imports upward from

previous estimates at 1.9 MMT, equal to USDA official estimates. Post attributes this increase to rising domestic consumption to the growing population and improved tourism sector. Around 92 percent of the UAE’s wheat imports are raw products with the remainder coming in the form of wheat products such as flour, pasta, and couscous.

Figure 8: UAE Wheat Imports from the World



Note: MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 exclude exports from Russia, which does not report trade data

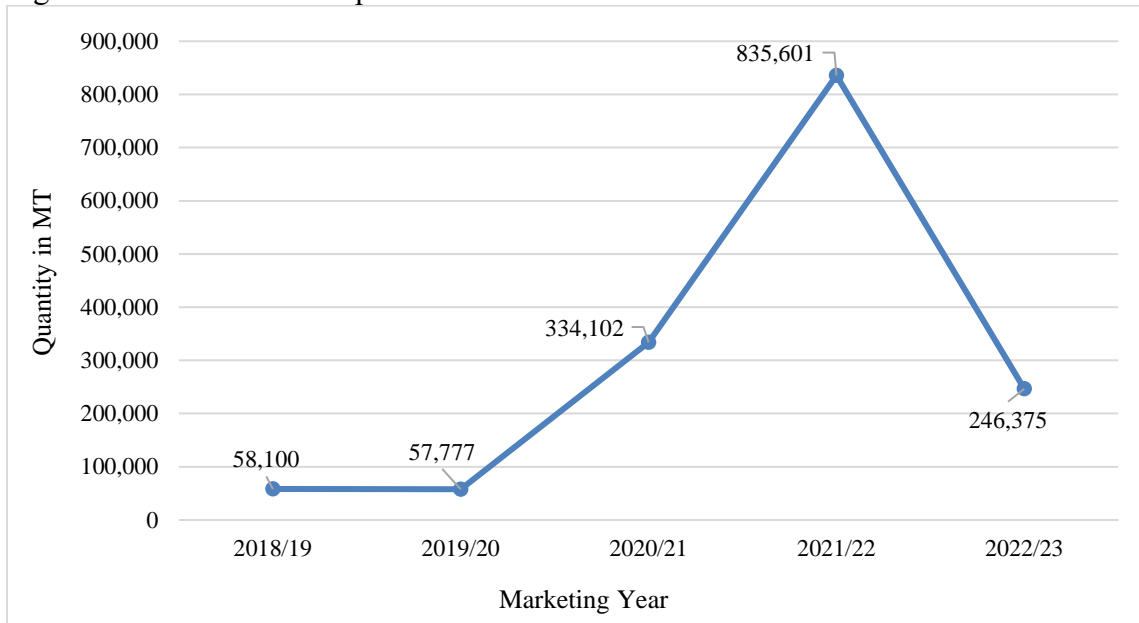
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Securing food commodities is a top priority for UAE’s government as part of its food security strategy. Given the UAE’s fiscal strength, the main food security challenge will not be grain prices but the availability of commodities from other origins. Fiscal strength will allow the UAE to continue to diversify wheat origins so long as oil rents remain high.

India Lost the Most Market Share for Wheat Following Record Exports

An Indian ban on wheat led to UAE wheat imports dropping sharply in MY 2022/23 by 70 percent or 589,226 MT to 246,375 MT (versus 835,375 MT in the previous marketing year). From July 2023 through January 2024, the UAE’s all wheat imports from India were just 2,368 MT compared to 243,026 MT from July 2022 through January 2023. Before MY 2020/21, India was a stable wheat supplier to the UAE with average annual exports of 60,000 MT.

Figure 9: UAE's Wheat Imports from India



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

When a low wheat harvest resulted in a record rise in Indian wheat prices, New Delhi announced a ban on May 13, 2022, on wheat exports exempting exports allowed by the government to other countries to meet its food security requirements based on requests from these governments. On the same day, the UAE's Ministry of Economy and India announced an understanding that the UAE would be exempted from any export ban. Starting from May 13, 2022, the UAE's Ministry of Economy imposed a ban on the exports and re-exports of wheat and wheat flour originating from India. In MY 2020/21 and MY 2021/22, the UAE turned to India to replace Russia as a major wheat supplier after the latter placed wheat export restrictions in 2020. These restrictions included export quotas and taxes, followed by Russia's invasion to Ukraine, that caused further disruption in black sea grain supply.

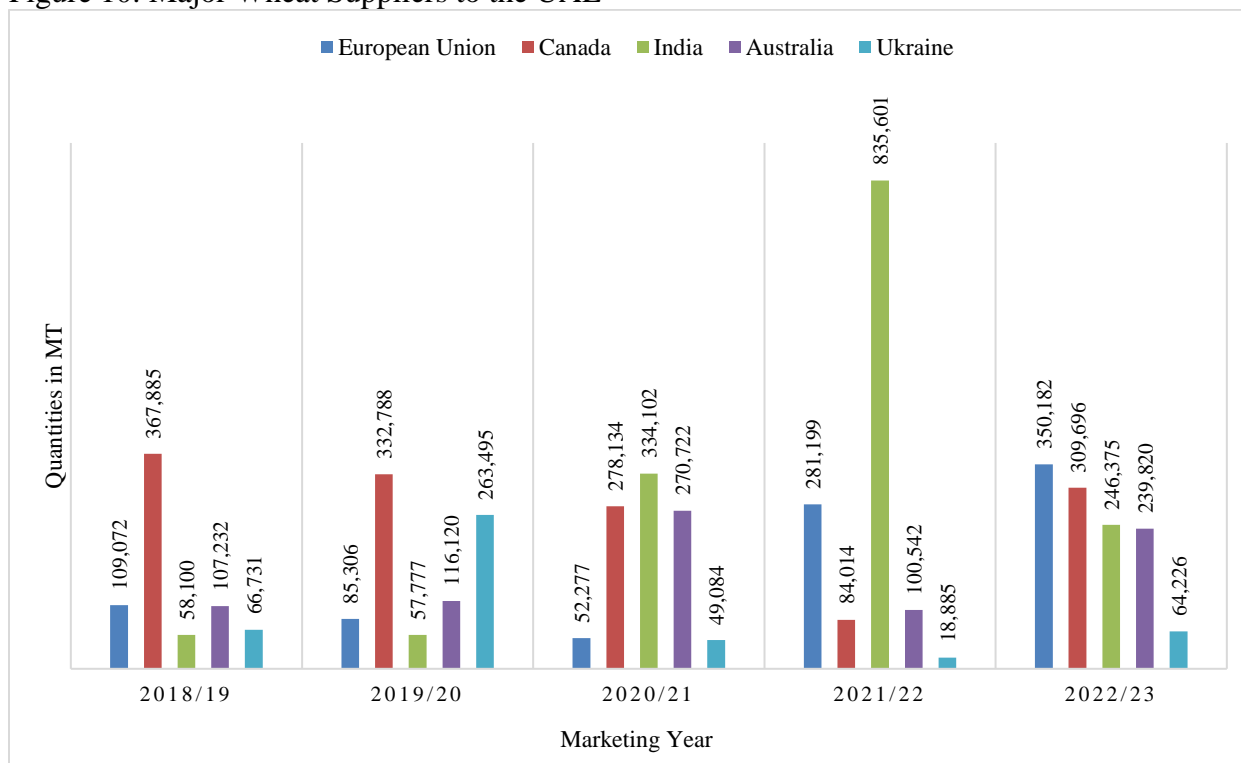
Traders have reported to Post that UAE's wheat imports from India have significantly affected operations due to quality issues. One wheat miller indicated to Post the high percentage of foreign matter in the Indian wheat. The miller indicated that foreign matter was 10 percent from a 90,000 MT shipment it purchased in 2022. Contacts have reported that high foreign matter has caused equipment damage, requiring wheat to be milled multiple times before it became suitable for sale or further processing.

Absence of India and Russia Boost UAE All Wheat Imports from the European Union, Canada, and Australia

In MY 2022/23, the EU was the largest all wheat major supplier to UAE. The EU's all wheat exports to the UAE increased by 24 percent or 68,983 MT at 350,098 MT compared to 281,199 MT in MY 2021/22 and only 52,277 MT in MY 2020/21. The UAE and the EU enjoy a long history of trade, with local industry noting that EU origins are often priced favorably due to proximity and lower logistical costs. Canada was the second largest supplier with total exports of 309,696 MT in MY 2022/23, an increase of 268 percent or 225,682 MT at only 84,014 MT in MY 2021/22. Australia was the fourth

largest major supplier with total exports of 239,820 MT, an increase of 138 percent at 139,278 MT in the marketing year prior. Ukraine exports in MY 2022/23 were at 64,226 MT compared to 18,885 MT in MY 2021/22 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Major Wheat Suppliers to the UAE



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Russian exports data for MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 is not available and Post excluded it from this analysis. Russian and Ukrainian wheat exports have dropped significantly since Russia’s annexation of Crimea in 2014. Prior to the conflict, Russia was the top wheat supplier to the UAE while Ukraine was the third largest supplier. In MY 2020/21, Russia’s wheat exports to the UAE dropped by 65 percent or 588,407 MT to reach 318,524 MT. This compares to 906,931 MT in MY 2019/20. Ukraine’s wheat exports to the UAE likewise dropped by 81 percent or 214,411 MT at 49,084 MT in MY 2020/21, compared to 263,495 MT in MY 2019/20. Ukraine exports in MY 2021/22 dropped further to reach 18,885 MT before it was improved in MY 2022/23 to reach 64,226 MT due to better transportation conditions.

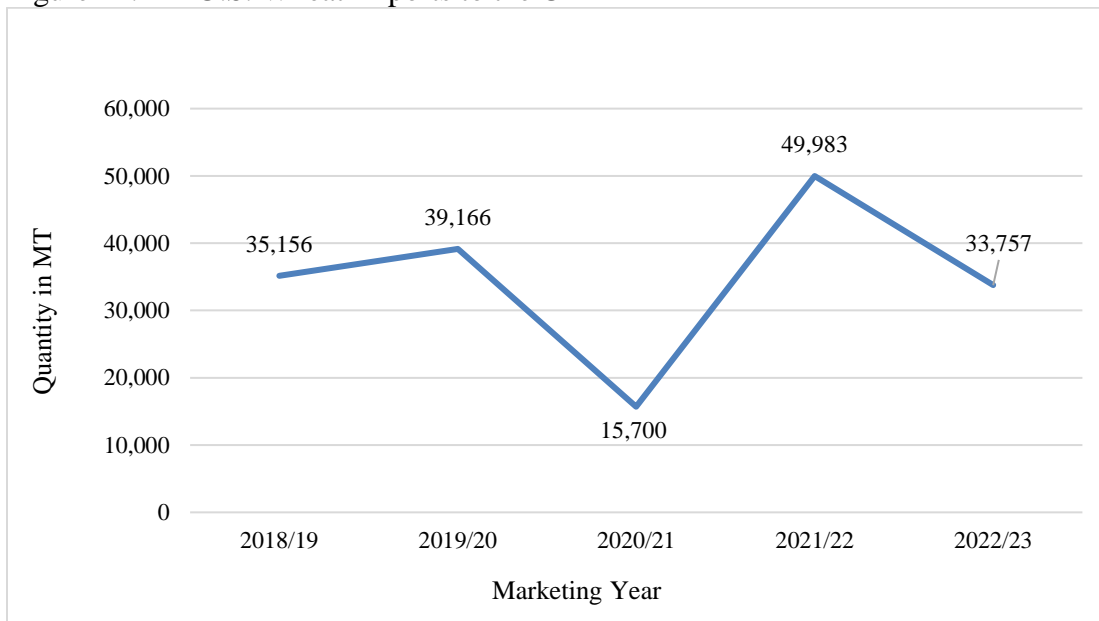
Türkiye’s All Wheat Exports to the UAE Boom

From July 2023 through January 2024, UAE all wheat imports from Türkiye boomed by 906 percent or 112,549 MT at 124,964 MT compared to 12,415 MT for the same period of the previous year. On calendar year basis, UAE all wheat imports from Türkiye in CY2023 were at 139,022 MT compared to 22,465 MT in CY2022. Around 63 percent or 88,000 MT of Türkiye all wheat exports to UAE in CY2023 were of wheat grain (HS 1001), while 28 percent or 38,649 MT were wheat flour (HS 1101). Post attributes this increase to competitive prices offered by Türkiye due to higher wheat production. It is expected that Türkiye will be one of the top five all wheat suppliers to the UAE in MY 2023/24.

U.S. Exports of Wheat to UAE Dropped in MY2022/23

In MY 2022/23, U.S. exports of all wheat to the UAE dropped by 32 percent or 16,226 MT at 33,757 MT compared to 49,983 MT in MY 2021/22 (Figure 11). The competitive prices primarily offered by Canada, Australia, the EU, and Ukraine provided opportunities for these origins to fulfill the shortage supply from India and Russia. The current competitive prices (as of March 2024) offered by Russia, Ukraine, the EU, and Argentina versus U.S. wheat prices will remain a challenge for U.S. all wheat exports to UAE in MY2023/24. As of March 6, 2024, U.S. wheat prices quoted \$272/MT versus Russia (\$199/MT), the EU (\$209/MT), and Argentina (\$217/MT). However, higher prices offered by Canada (\$292/MT) and Australia (\$282/MT) may support higher market share of U.S. wheat exports to the UAE market. From July 2023 through January 2024, U.S. exports were at 12,734 MT versus only 5,677 MT same period of MY 2021/22.

Figure 11: All U.S. Wheat Exports to the UAE



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Most U.S. wheat exports to the UAE take place during the second half of the marketing year or the first half of the calendar year (January-June). UAE flour producers appreciate the quality of U.S. wheat compared to other origins and will regularly buy at least one cargo for blending purposes. UAE traders cite distance, the lack of regular vessel strings, inability to do grocery boats, and unload at multiple ports of call, as major reasons the United States remains a minority exporter.

UAE Rice Imports Projected Higher

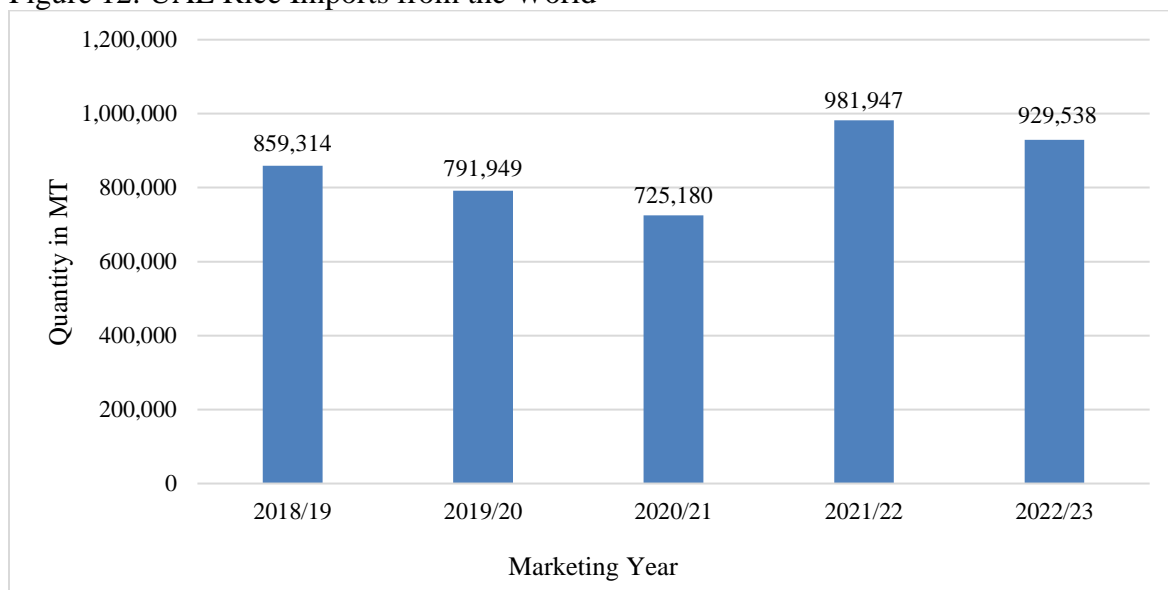
Post forecasts UAE MY 2024/25 rice imports (January -December 2025) to increase by 5.5 percent or 50,000 MT at 950,000 MT. Post has revised downward UAE MY 2023/24 rice imports estimate at 900,000 MT, higher by 25,000 MT than USDA official estimates. Post attributes this increase to strong local consumption and the UAE government's mandatory policy to keep stocks for at least three months.

Around 98 percent of the UAE’s rice imports are milled and semi-milled while the other 2 percent are brown and broken rice.

Indian and other Asian expatriates represent most of the UAE population and prefer rice that originates from their home countries, mainly basmati rice. According to data from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, India, Pakistan, and Thailand were the major rice suppliers to the UAE in MY2022/23 and expected to maintain the same position for the coming marketing year especially with the competitive prices offered due to improved local production.

India’s rice exports increased by 3.5 percent or 18,803 MT in MY 2022/23. While Pakistan’s exports number are not reflected in Trade Data Monitor, LLC, the country will remain the second largest rice exporter to the UAE in MY 2022/23. Rice exports from Thailand, the third major rice supplier to UAE, sharply dropped in MY 2022/23 by 83 percent or 66,598 MT at 13,439 MT versus 80,037 MT in MY 2021/22. The United States was the fourth largest exporter with total rice exports of 2,183 MT in 2022/23 (Figure 12). Other suppliers include Türkiye, Sri Lanka, the EU, and Japan.

Figure 12: UAE Rice Imports from the World



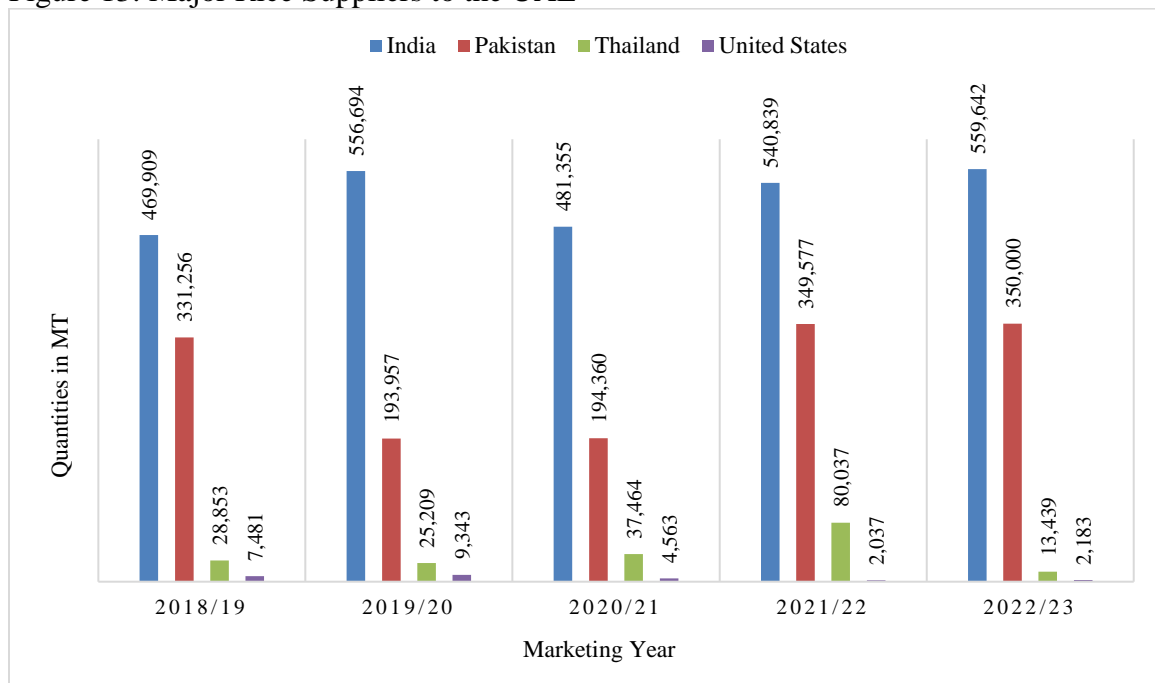
Note: MY2022/23 numbers include estimates for Pakistan’s rice exports at 350,000 MT

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

On September 9, 2022, India announced a ban on the exports of broken rice (HS 100640) and applied a 20 percent export tariff on paddy rice (HS 100610), brown rice (HS 100620), and white rice that is neither basmati nor parboiled (HS 10063090). The ban only had a nominal effect on the UAE’s rice imports given that they are primarily composed of the basmati varieties. However, the ban did affect the UAE’s imports of broken rice from India: UAE broken rice imports from India in MY 2022/23 declined to zero compared to 6,367 MT and 2,886 MT in MY 2020/21 and MY 2021/22, respectively (Figure 13). Pakistan made up the gap and broken rice imports to the UAE from the country increased from 2,007 MT in MY 2020/21 to 6,183 MT in MY 2021/22. They are expected to reach a record high in MY

2022/23. There was little impact of the Indian rice export tariff on paddy rice (HS 100610) and brown rice (HS 100620) because the UAE normally imports these varieties from Pakistan.

Figure 13: Major Rice Suppliers to the UAE



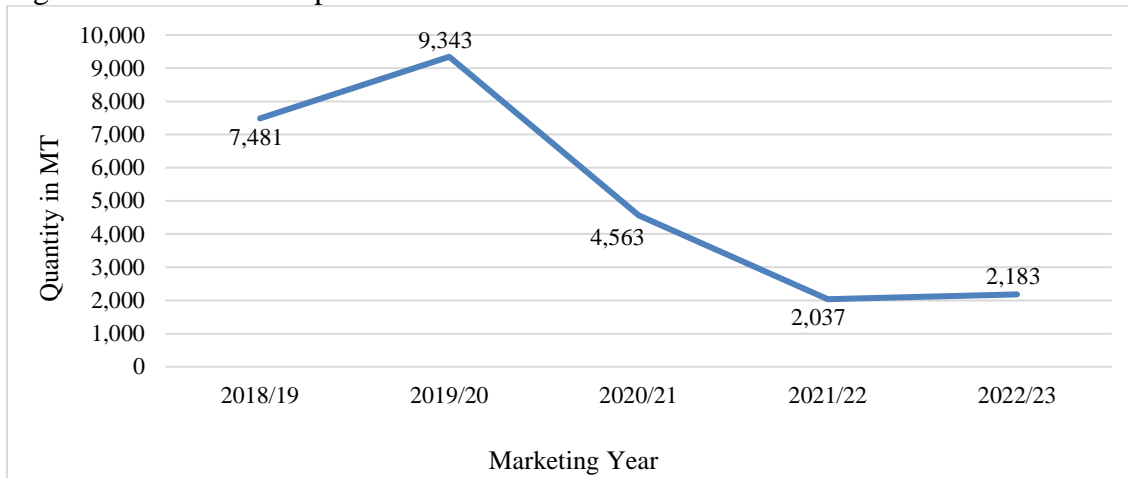
Note: Exports numbers for Pakistan in MY2022/23 are estimated due to data unavailability

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

U.S. Rice Exports to the UAE Remain Lower

In MY 2022/23, the United States was the fourth largest rice supplier to the UAE with total exports of 2,183 MT, an increase of 7 percent or 146 MT compared to 2,037 MT in the previous marketing year (Figure 14). Post forecasts U.S. exports to remain modest at 2,000 MT. For the last 15 years, U.S. exports of rice to the UAE have ranged between 2,000 and 11,000 MT.

Figure 14: U.S. Rice Exports to the UAE



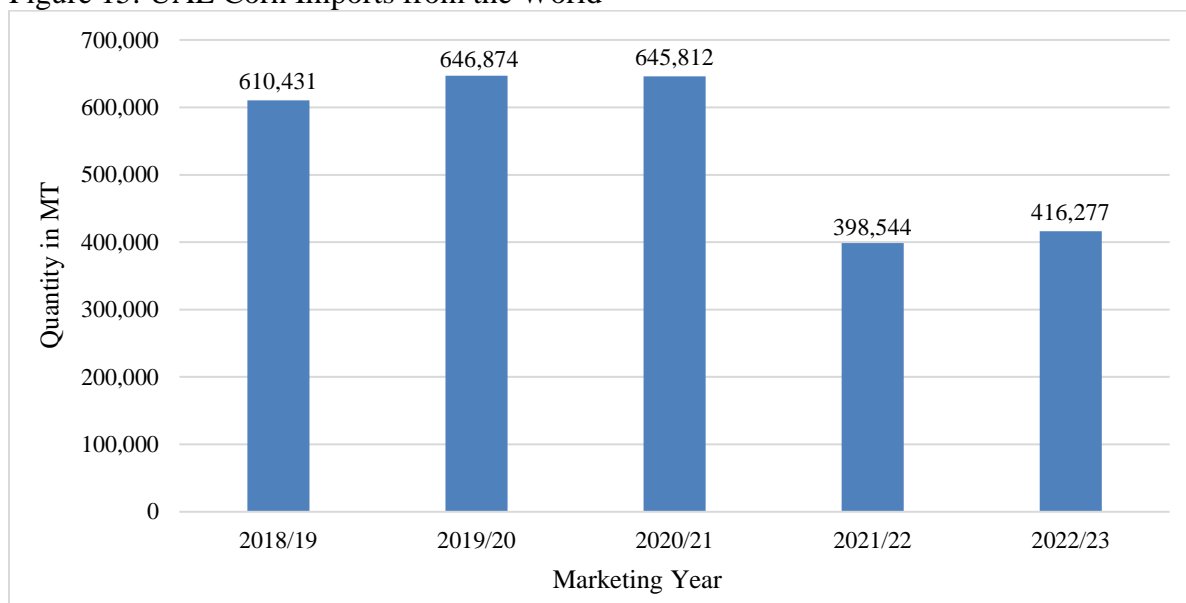
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

U.S. rice prices in UAE hypermarkets are often 13-15 percent higher by when compared to the same varieties from other origins. These higher prices are due primarily to shipping costs.

Corn Imports Increase to Meet the Increased Demand from Livestock Sector

Post forecasts UAE MY 2024/25 corn imports (October 2023–September 2024) to increase by 3.3 percent or 15,000 MT at 465,000 MT. Post attributes this increase to growing demand from the dairy and poultry industries. Post has revised MY 2023/24 corn estimates for the UAE downward to 450,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimates. In MY 2022/23, UAE’s corn imports from world increased by 4.4 percent or 17,433 MT at 416,277 MT compared to 398,544 MT in previous marketing year. Due to the unavailability of Pakistan exports numbers from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, for the MY 2022/23, Post estimates Pakistan’s corn exports to the UAE at 5,000 MT. This brings the UAE’s total corn imports estimates to 421,277 MT (Figure 15).

Figure 15: UAE Corn Imports from the World

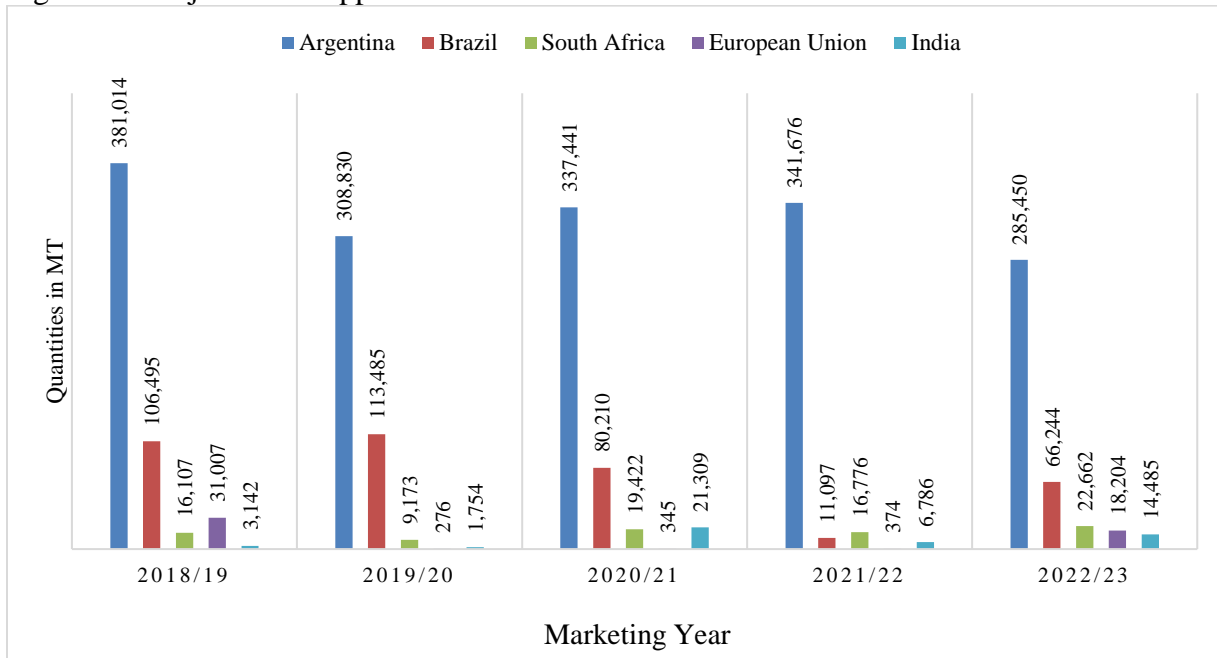


Note: Pakistan exports numbers for MY 2022/23 excluded due to data unavailability

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Argentina remains the UAE's major corn supplier in MY 2022/23, even with the drop in its exports to the UAE as production has been heavily impacted by the drought. Argentina corn exports in MY 2022/23 dropped by 16.5 percent or 56,226 MT at 285,450 MT versus 341,676 MT in previous marketing year. Argentina exports represent 68.5 percent of UAE's total corn imports due to competitive prices compared to other origins. Brazil was the second largest supplier with total exports of 66,244 MT versus 11,097 MT in previous marketing year, an increase of 497 percent or 55,147 MT (Figure 16). South Africa, the EU, and India have increased exports in MY 2022/23 compared to previous marketing year. South American origins for corn is preferred in UAE due to the ease of booking multiple cargos and more logistical flexibility. Like wheat, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had a deleterious impact on the UAE's imports of Ukrainian corn. Ukraine's corn exports significantly dropped in MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 by more than 90 percent compared to Ukraine's corn exports in MY 2019/20 and MY 2020/21.

Figure 16: Major Corn Suppliers to the UAE



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

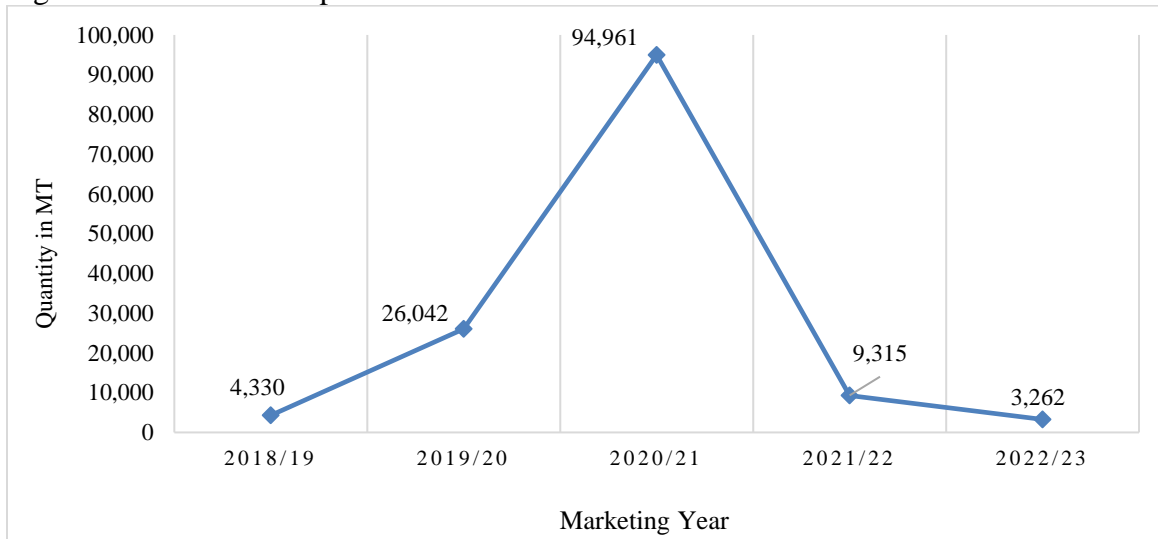
From October 2023 through January 2024, UAE corn imports from world were at 181,076 MT. Brazil supplied 48 percent or 86,193 MT while Ukraine was the second largest supplier with total exports of 40,150 MT. This was followed by Argentina at 39,201 MT, the EU at 8,991 MT, South Africa at 5,174 MT, India at 620 MT, the United States at 570 MT, and Türkiye at 170 MT.

U.S. Corn Exports to UAE Dropped due to Competitive Prices Offered by Other Origins

In MY 2022/23, U.S. corn exports to the UAE dropped by 65 percent or 6,053 MT at 3,262 MT compared to 9,315 MT in previous marketing year (Figure 17). From October 2023 through January 2024, U.S. corn exports to UAE were at 570 MT, a drop of 70 percent or 1,364 MT compared to same period in of MY 2022/23. Favorable prices offered by competitor suppliers, mainly Argentina and Brazil, played the main role in limiting U.S. competitiveness in the UAE market. In MY 2020/21, the United States was UAE’s second largest corn supplier with 15 percent market share and U.S. corn exports to the UAE reached their highest volume in recent history, increasing by 68,997 MT or 265 percent at 94,961 MT. The increase in U.S. exports in MY 2020/21 was due to a drop in Ukrainian and Brazilian exports.

According to the Foreign Agricultural Service’s March 2024 [grain report](#), corn export bids for all major exporters continue to ease amid ample global supplies. One March 6, 2024, bids for Argentina, Brazil, and the United States are now essentially at parity. Argentinian corn was offered at \$185/ton, Brazilian corn at \$188/ton, Ukrainian corn at \$169/ton, and U.S. corn at \$188/ton.

Figure 17: U.S. Corn Exports to the UAE

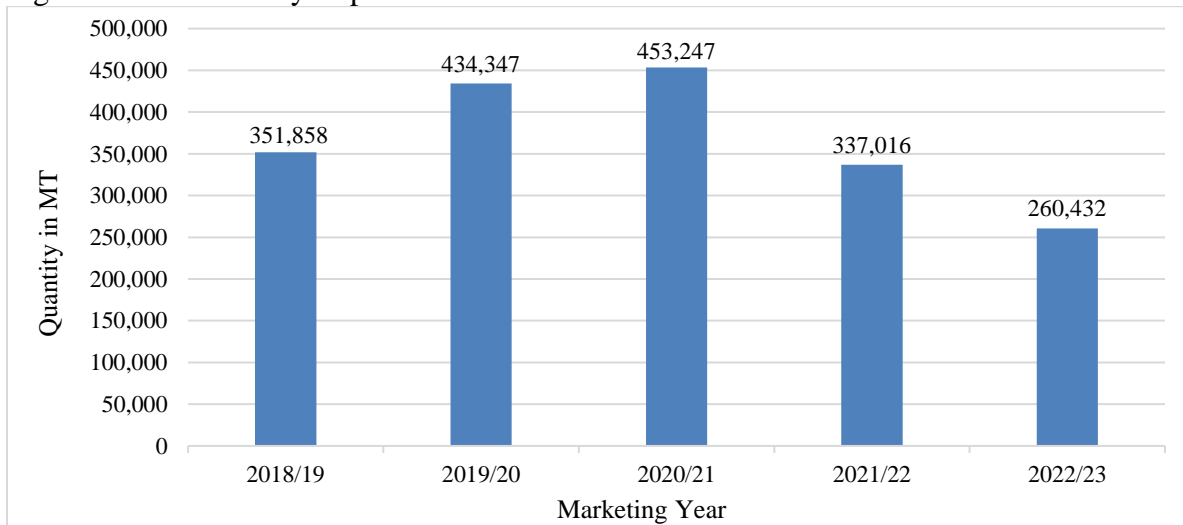


Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Barley Imports to Increase

Post forecasts UAE MY 2024/25 barley imports (October 2023–September 2024) to increase by 4.3 percent or 15,000 MT at 365,000 MT. Post attributes this increase to the expected high demand from the growing dairy and poultry industries. Post has revised MY 2022/23 barley estimates downward to 350,000 MT, equal to USDA official estimates. In MY 2022/23, UAE barley imports from world dropped by 22.7 percent or 76,584 MT at 260,432 MT versus 337,016 MT in previous marketing year (Figure 18).

Figure 18: UAE Barley Imports from the World

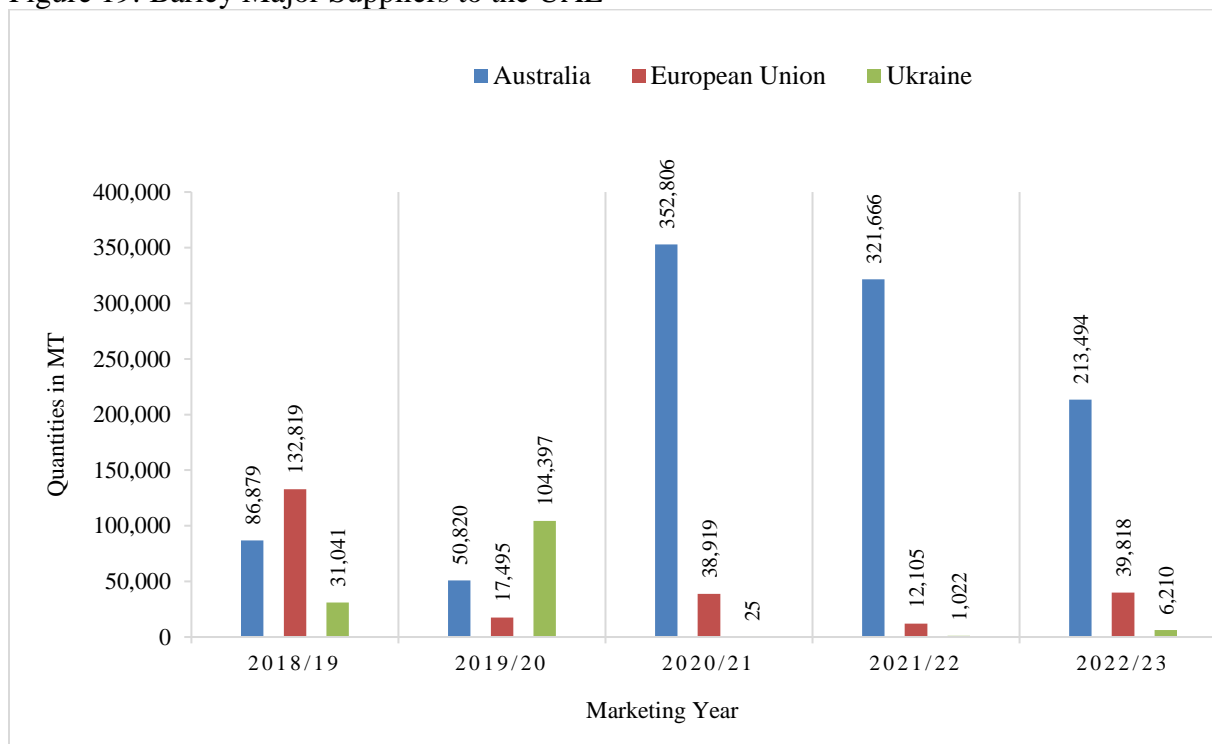


Note: Russia export figures for MY 2022/23 excluded due to unavailable data

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2022/23, Australia remained the UAE’s major barley supplier with total exports of 213,494 MT, represents 82 percent of UAE’s total barley imports. Australian barley exports in MY 2022/23 dropped by 33.6 percent or 108,172 MT at 213,494 MT compared to 321,666 MT in previous marketing year. This drop is part of the continuous drop of Australian exports for the fourth year since MY 2018/19 with total exports at 86,879 MT.

Figure 19: Barley Major Suppliers to the UAE



Note: Export numbers from Russia for MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 excluded due to data unavailability

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

The EU’s total barley exports to UAE in MY 2022/23 increased by 229 percent or 27,713 MT at 39,818 MT versus 12,105 MT in previous marketing year. For the third year, Argentina reported zero exports since MY 2020/21. In MY 2019/20, Argentina barley exports to UAE were at 102,543 MT (Figure 19).

Exports

The UAE is a major regional center in the international container trade, with large container ports in Jebel Ali, Sharjah, and Khalifa. Many products never get unloaded at the UAE’s large freezones; some are lightly processed before being re-exported. Due to low tariffs and tax agreements both within the GCC and Arab League, many traders in the UAE import products only to quickly resell them to other markets. All of this heavily impacts trade and consumption numbers. Other local traders and distributors sell these imported goods to foreign buyers once the product has officially entered the UAE and is

recorded as “imports.” Other big local importers import the products into the UAE and then decided to re-export the products to other countries.

Around 1,200 wooden ships at Dubai Creek and Deira Ports support the UAE’s grain exports and re-export trade with Asian and East African countries. Vessel weight capacity ranges between 75 and 3,000 tons. The port of Deira accounts for the largest percentage of these small ships at 650, followed by Dubai Creek with 550 ships (Figure 20). Customs authorities estimate that 10 to 15 percent of UAE trade is done through these channels, with rice being one of the principal commodities loaded and shipped. These wooden ships are also used to deliver Indian basmati rice to Iran. India exporters sell basmati rice to Iranian agents in the UAE who pay in Emirati dirham.

Figure 20: Wooden Boats Sets Sail from Dubai Creek



Photo credit: *Gulf Today*

Wheat Exports to Remain Stable Amid High Competition with Türkiye

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 UAE wheat exports to remain unchanged from MY 2023/24 volumes at 250,000 MT. Post has revised upward UAE all wheat exports for MY 2023/24 at 250,000 MT, lower than USDA official estimate. Local traders reported to Post that Türkiye’s competitive prices have impacted UAE exports to East African countries, mainly to Djibouti and Somalia. From July to December 2023, Türkiye exports of all wheat to Somalia increased by 75 percent or 180,802 MT at 423,625 MT. This was compared to 242,823 MT the same period in 2022. Exports to Djibouti during the same period in 2023 increased by 497 percent or 278,784 MT at 334,876 MT, compared to 56,092 MT during the same period in 2022.

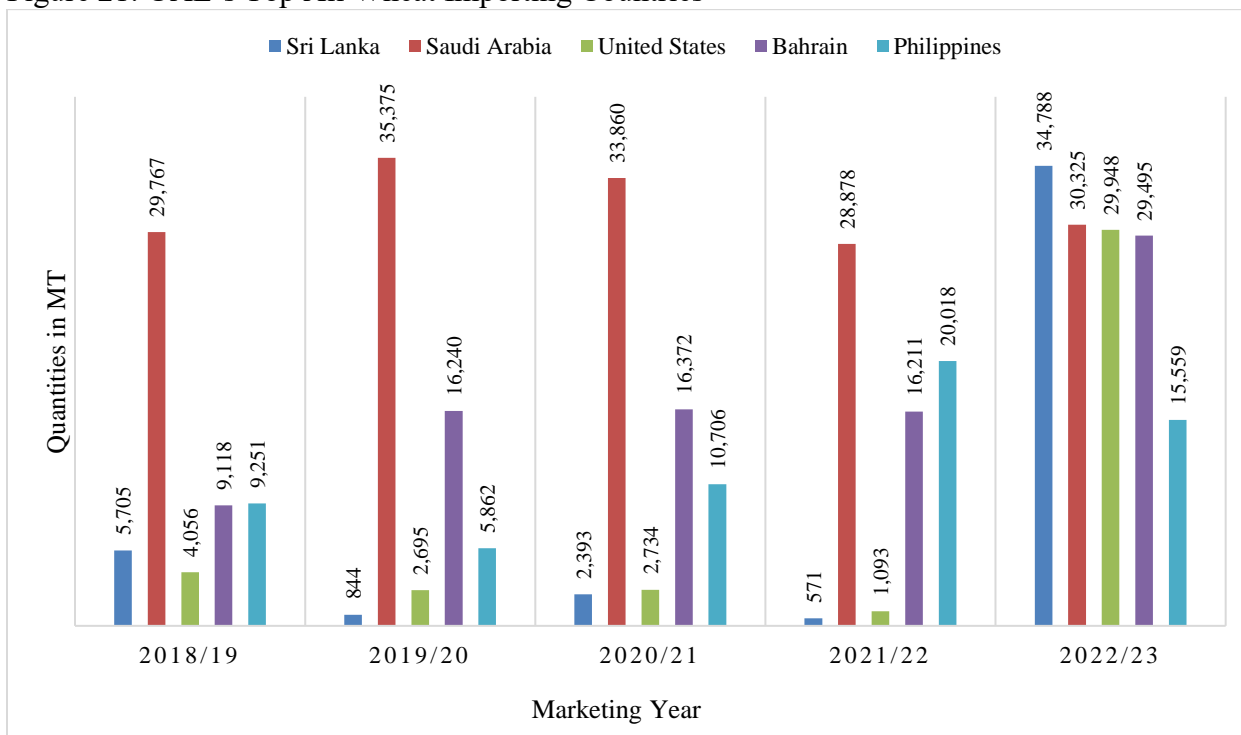
In MY 2022/23, UAE all wheat exports to world significantly increased by 95.5 percent or 90,631 MT at 185,553 MT compared to 94,922 MT in the previous marketing year. UAE exports to the world from July through December 2023 were 93,967 MT compared to 87,889 MT during same period of MY 2021/22. Post attributes this increase to UAE changing import origins from India to other major suppliers mainly the EU, Canada, and Australia, which allow the UAE to re-export the wheat and wheat

flour. The drop of UAE all wheat exports in MY 2021/22 was due to an UAE-India agreement preventing onward shipment of Indian wheat products from the UAE.

Sri Lanka was the UAE’s top wheat importing country with total imports of 34,788 MT, representing 18.7 percent of UAE’s total exports in MY 2022/23, the highest record since MY 2012/23. Saudi Arabia was the UAE’s second largest importer of all wheat, followed by the United States, Bahrain, and the Philippines (Figure 21). Other importing countries include Taiwan, Australia, Jordan, Singapore, and Canada.

UAE all wheat exports to Sri Lanka have significantly increased in MY2022/23 by 98 percent or 34,217 MT at 34,788 MT compared to 571 MT in MY 2021/22. Post attributes this increase to the significant drop of Sri Lanka’s wheat imports from India due to India’s wheat export ban; UAE and other suppliers had to fill this shortage. In MY 2022/23, Sri Lanka all wheat imports from India were at 107,317 MT compared to 631,217 MT of exports in MY 2021/22. From July 2023 through February 2024, Sri Lanka’s all wheat imports from India were at only 658 MT compared to 104,317 MT same period of the previous marketing year.

Figure 21: UAE’s Top All Wheat Importing Countries



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Saudi Arabia was the second largest importer with total import of 30,325 MT, representing 16.3 percent of UAE’s total exports followed by the United States. The UAE exports to the United States increased significantly in MY 2022/23 at 29,948 MT compared to only 1,093 MT in MY 2021/22. From July 2023 through February 2024, UAE exports of wheat were at 21,264 MT compared to 8,897 MT same period of MY 2022/23. This indicates another possible record for UAE all wheat exports to the United States in

MY2023/24. Almost 98 percent of UAE exports to the United States are wheat flour and the other 2 percent are pasta.

Rice Exports to Remain Zero

Post forecasts UAE rice exports to remain at zero in MY 2024/25 (Table 5). Post notes that export numbers in Trade Data Monitor, LLC, reported importing countries buying rice from UAE should be counted as re-exports from the UAE. The UAE’s centrality to global food trade flows, especially to the Middle East and North Africa, have enabled the country’s emergence as a re-export hub. In MY 2022/23, UAE rice exports dropped by 47 percent or 16,360 MT at 18,039 MT compared to 34,399 MT in the previous marketing year. UAECSC reports total exports of rice were minimal but re-exports were up in MY 2021/22.

Table 5: UAE Total Rice Re-Exports by Major Destination for MY 2021/22 (in MT)

Country	UAE Rice Exports	Percentage of Total Exports
Kenya	12,956	71.8 percent
Zimbabwe	1,674	9.2 percent
Ghana	1,323	7.3 percent
United States	785	4.3 percent
Canada	346	2 percent
Others	955	5.2 percent

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

UAE Corn Exports Unchanged

Post forecasts UAE corn exports to in MY 2024/25 to remain unchanged at 20,000 MT (Table 6). In MY 2022/23, the UAE’s exports of corn increased by 271 MT or 12 percent at 2,476 MT compared to 2,205 MT in the previous marketing year. The increase in UAE’s corn exports was due to higher demand from Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia. UAE corn exports to Bahrain have dropped significantly in MY 2022/23 to just 8 MT compared to 642 MT in the previous marketing year.

Table 6: UAE Total Corn Exports by Major Destination (in MT)

Country	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Saudi Arabia	1,148	1,372
Ethiopia	411	1,040
Bahrain	624	8
Others	22	56

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

UAE Barley Exports Unchanged

Post forecasts UAE exports of barley in MY 2024/25 to remain unchanged at 5,000 MT. In MY 2022/23, the UAE’s exports of barley dropped by 94.5 percent or 37,443 MT at 2,209 MT compared to 39,652 MT. The significant drop in exports is due to zero exports to Saudi Arabia, which alone imported 37,142 MT, representing around 94 percent of UAE total barley exports in MY 2021/22. Bahrain was the UAE’s second largest barley importer in MY 2022/23 with total imports of 2,169 MT, a drop of 13.6

percent or 341 MT from MY 2021/22 at 2,510 MT. UAE corn and barley exports are largely imported by local traders and distributors who sell these imported goods to foreign buyers once the product has officially entered the UAE and is recorded as “imports.” Other big local importers bring the products into the UAE and then decided to re-export the products in search of higher profits or to off-load surplus product.

Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution						
Wheat	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
MY Begins	July 2022		July 2023		July 2024	
United Arab Emirates	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	397	397	591	591	0	541
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	1944	1944	1900	1900	0	1950
TY Imports	1944	1944	1900	1900	0	1950
TY Imp. from U.S.	34	34	0	50	0	0
Total Supply	2341	2341	2491	2491	0	2491
MY Exports	100	100	350	250	0	250
TY Exports	100	100	350	250	0	250
Feed and Residual	150	150	150	150	0	150
FSI Consumption	1500	1500	1500	1550	0	1600
Total Consumption	1650	1650	1650	1700	0	1750
Ending Stocks	591	591	591	541	0	491
Total Distribution	2341	2341	2341	2491	0	2491

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

Note: Not USDA official data

Rice (Milled) Production, Supply, and Distribution						
Rice, Milled	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
MY Begins	January 2023		January 2024		January 2025	
United Arab Emirates	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	325	325	300	300	0	250
Milled Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling Rate (.9999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	900	900	875	900	0	950
TY Imports	900	900	875	900	0	950

TY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	5	0	0
Total Supply	1225	1225	1175	1200	0	1200
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	925	925	950	950	0	975
Ending Stocks	300	300	225	250	0	225
Total Distribution	1225	1225	1175	1200	0	1200

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

Note: Not official USDA data

Corn Production, Supply, and Distribution						
Corn	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
MY Begins	October 2022		October 2023		October 2024	
United Arab Emirates	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	16	16	18	16	0	16
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	417	430	450	450	0	465
TY Imports	417	430	450	450	0	465
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	433	446	468	466	0	481
MY Exports	20	20	20	20	0	20
TY Exports	20	20	20	20	0	20
Feed and Residual	395	410	430	430	0	445
FSI Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption	395	410	430	430	0	445
Ending Stocks	18	16	18	16	0	16
Total Distribution	433	446	468	466	0	481

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

Note: Not official USDA data

Barley Production, Supply, and Distribution						
Barley	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
MY Begins	October 2022		October 2023		October 2024	
United Arab Emirates	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post	USDA Official	*New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0

MY Imports	260	260	350	350	0	365
TY Imports	260	260	350	350	0	365
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	260	260	350	350	0	365
MY Exports	5	0	0	5	0	5
TY Exports	5	0	0	5	0	5
Feed and Residual	255	255	345	345	0	360
FSI Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption	255	255	345	345	0	360
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	260	260	350	350	0	365
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Note: Not official USDA data

Contact Information

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service Regional Office of Agricultural Affairs
 Consulate General of the United States
 8 Al Seef St, Umm Hurair 1
 Dubai
 United Arab Emirates

Phone: +971 4 309 4000

Fax: +971 4 354 7279

Email: AgDubai@usda.gov

Website: <https://fas.usda.gov/>

Attachments:

No Attachments