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GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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United Arab Emirates

Grain and Feed Annual 2019

2019 UAE Wheat, Corn, Rice and Barley Report

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Report Highlights:

The UAE's overall consumption of grain and feed is projected to grow moderately over the next year. FAS Dubai (Post) forecasts all UAE wheat imports in MY2019/20 at 1.6 million metric tons (MMT), down slightly from last year's estimates of 1.8 MMT. Rice imports are forecast to increase 100,000 MT to reach 1.0 MMT in MY2019/20. Corn imports are expected to rise by 4.4 percent or an additional 20,000 MT over last year's estimates, totaling 470,000 MT. Barley imports are up from previous estimates with projections of 515,000 MT in MY2019/20.

Executive Summary:

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

Rising demand for grain and feed in the UAE is attributed to a series of factors, including steady growth in population and tourism, large-scale investments infrastructure, preparation for the UAE-hosted World Exposition in 2020, and a food security initiative that focuses on improved food processing and grain storage capabilities within the country. These variables will contribute to the UAE's increased need for wheat, barley, rice, and corn.

Area Planted & Production

Commodity: Wheat, Rice, Barley and Corn

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) severe weather conditions and limited water resources effectively eliminate the country's production of wheat, corn, rice and barley. The country relies exclusively on imports and storage of these raw commodities to meet consumer demand.

Addressing Food Security with an Emphasis on Grains

The UAE imports 80 to 90 percent of the food it consumes. Acutely aware of this reality the UAE has implemented a food security strategy to reduce risks associated with unforeseen global supply shortages or price surges and to ensure sufficient food quantities are readily available to feed the population.

Within this food security initiative is the establishment of grain silos with enough storage capacity to feed the population for approximately six months. In 2016, the UAE, through its Al-Dahra Holding Company, constructed 20 silos (28 meter diameter and 42 meter height) in an area covering approximately 45,000 square meters alongside the port of Fujairah. These silos are capable of storing roughly 300,000 MT of wheat, corn, rice and other bulk commodities. Furthermore, the surrounding area has planned space for an additional 30 silos, making the total storage capacity approximately 900,000 MT. Etihad Mills, a subsidiary of Al Dahra Holding, is operating and managing these strategic silos under the supervision of UAE authorities.



Fujairah Silos

The UAE government expects these silos to expand domestic and regional capabilities in grain trade and create a strategic food reserve for local consumption. This facility imports grains from North and South America, Europe and Australia and distributes across various GCC countries, the Indian Subcontinent, East Asia and Africa.

In absence of its own agricultural production, the UAE has a substantial number of foreign agricultural investments to produce food directly intended for the UAE market. This approach diverges from previous self-sufficiency strategies of expanding domestic agricultural output that proved economically inefficient and resource depleting.

Recent examples foreign investment include the Saudi Arabia Agricultural and Livestock Company (SALIC) and the UAE's Al-Dahra Holding \$1.33 billion dollar agreement in 2017 to develop lands for food production in the Black Sea region. The two companies are reported to have assets in Ukraine, Poland, Romania and Serbia. Furthermore, in April 2018 Al-Dahra acquired Agricost Braila, the largest agricultural producer in Romania with a farming capacity of 56,000 hectares.

Finally, in 2017 the UAE established a Ministry of State for Food Security. The mission of this Ministry will focus on “food data, research and development, establishing a national food waste program, expanding nutritional guidelines, and enhancing the regional trading environment.”

Consumption:

Commodity: Wheat & Rice

Post forecasts UAE total wheat consumption in MY2019/20 to increase by three percent or 50,000 MT to 1.7 MMT. Post estimates wheat total consumption at 1.65 MMT in MY2018/19, similar to the USDA official estimate.

Rice consumption is forecast to increase in MY2019/20 by four percent or 30,000 MT to reach 770,000 MT compared to 735,000 MT estimates for MY2018/19.

Post attributes the increase in wheat and rice consumption to an uptick in foreign workers and tourism associated with next year's World Expo in Dubai. According to Euromonitor, UAE retail sales of flat bread in CY2017 were at AED 1.1 million (USD 298,000) and is expected to jump to nearly AED 1.6 million (USD 435,000) by 2022. Similarly, the retail sales of packed rice was at AED 1.7 million (USD 453,000) in 2017 and is forecast to increase to nearly AED 2.6 million (USD 708,000) by 2022.

Wheat Bread & Rice are the Main Course for Expatriates Diet:

UAE population is heavily comprised of expatriates at an estimated 89 percent, the majority from sub-continental Asia, the Philippines and other Arab countries. The largest group of non-UAE nationals is South Asians, especially Indians and Pakistanis, followed by other Asians and Western expatriates. Diets within many of these groups have traditionally consisted of staple goods such as rice and bread and are consumed at almost every meal.

Tourism:

According to World Travel and Tourism Council's report, in 2018, the UAE tourism sector attracted 21.3 million visitors. By 2028, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 33.5 million. A recent Euromonitor report indicated that in 2018, Dubai alone received one of the highest numbers of visitors from around the world. Data shows Dubai's international arrivals increased by 6.2 percent to nearly 17 million last year and ranked in the top five most visited cities in the world.

New Workers Preparing for Expo 2020:

The UAE government acknowledges natural resources are not a sustainable revenue stream and have invested heavily in infrastructure development and tourism. As a result, large numbers of immigrants in search of employment have been attracted to the UAE market over the last decade. Furthermore, Dubai will host the World Expo beginning October 2020. Over the next year and a half, analysts predicted the UAE employment sector will see a boost with approximately 277,000 new jobs created for Expo preparations.

Wheat Consumption & Flour Milling and Prices:

In the UAE, a small number of companies handle 80 percent of the wheat trade and flour milling industry. These include, Al-Dahra “Etihad Mills”, Agthia “Grand Mills”, IFFCO and Al-Ghurair. The remaining 20 percent is divided among several, privately-owned entities like Ocean Mills, Astarta FZC, and others. Al-Dahra and Agthia are quasi-governmental companies based in Abu Dhabi. Al-Ghurair is Emirati privately-owned and IFFCO, a subsidiary of Indian Allana Sons Limited. These companies have assets in several countries around the globe.

The total wheat flour milling capacity of public and private sector mills is roughly 1.67 MMT per year with total storage capacity of roughly 920,000 MT.

Company	Flour Milling Capacity Per Annum	Storage Capacity
Al-Dahra “Etihad Mills”	500,000 MT	300,000 MT
Agthia “Grand Mills”	300,000 MT	150,000 MT
IFFCO	500,000 MT	130,000 MT
Al-Ghurair	300,000 MT	300,000 MT
Others	70,000 MT	40,000 MT
Total	1.670 MMT	920,000 MT
Source: FAS Dubai Research		

UAE mills package flour for re-export and supply local bakeries, hypermarkets, and retailers. Seventy percent of wheat imported to the UAE is white medium hard with the remainder a blend of white hard and soft. White wheat is desirable due to its high milling extraction, water absorption, flour color, and end-product quality. Red wheat is not desired in this region due to limited baking options. Limited amounts of other flour varieties are produced for specialty breads and bakery products.

Considering the diverse population and consumption trends in the UAE, wheat is consumed in the form of bread, cake, pastry, snacks, and sweets. Bread made mainly from medium hard wheat is used regularly in Arab, Iranian, Pakistani and Indian cuisines. The most popular in the UAE are tandoori breads, which is single layered flat bread baked in a shell oven and made of medium hard wheat. There are over 500 small tandoor bakeries in the UAE specializing in this type of bread. Additionally, Arabic or Lebanese bread (also known in western countries as pita or flat bread) is highly desired especially among Emiratis, Arabs, and Indians. It is made of Flour Number One (80 percent white wheat medium hard and 15-20 percent hard wheat). Chapatti bread is favorable among Indians and made entirely of whole wheat flour.

The majority of the flour sold in the UAE market is processed locally but flour imported from other origins can be found, principally sourced from India. All flour prices are comparable and fluctuate slightly according to variety and origin. In March 2019, the average retail price for locally produced flour ranged from AED 7.40 (USD 2) to AED 11.80 (USD 3.20) for a two kilogram bag (4.4 lbs.). The average retail price for imported Indian flour ranged from AED 8.60 (USD 2.30) to AED 11.40 (USD 3.10) per two kilogram bag. Imported Kuwaiti flour ranged from AED 8.40 (USD 2.2) to AED 11.10 (USD 3) per two kilograms.

Wheat Flour Subsidy Program:

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi subsidizes wheat flour produced within its Grand Mills facility, bearing around 30 percent of the total production costs of the locally produced wheat flour. Additionally, the Ministry of Economy commits bakeries and retailers to sell bread at a fixed government-designated price. However, input prices increase in domestic flour production coupled with a surge in wheat imports has rendered this subsidy ineffective. Domestic producers indicate 2017 prices of imported flour were significantly less than local flour even with the government subsidy. These factors, coupled with the country's lull in oil-based revenues has triggered the UAE government to reconsider all subsidy programs.

In late 2017, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi announced a timely phase-out of the wheat flour subsidy; however, as of March 2019 no official action has been taken to remove this support.

Rice Consumption & Prices

Basmati remains the most prevalent rice variety sold in the UAE and traditionally incorporated into many Indian and Arabic cuisines. Jasmine rice is also popular and used regularly in Filipino and Chinese dishes. Hypermarkets and supermarkets are the main distribution channels for rice in the UAE. Traditionally, retail outlets maintain a larger shelf space for rice that enables consumers to purchase the product in bulk quantities.

At retailer stores, rice varieties from different origins are available to meet the needs of the diverse population. Indian and Pakistani rice is prevalent but rice from other origins like American, Australian, Thai, and the Philippines is available across the market. In March 2019, American long grain rice was sold at AED 39 (USD 10.60) per 5 kilogram bag while a pack of Indian basmati rice is sold at AED 54.50 (USD 14.80).

Commodity: Corn & Barley

In MY2019/20, Post forecasts total corn consumption at 420,000 MT an increase of five percent from MY2018/19 estimates.

The UAE poultry and dairy industries are the main consumers of corn. Over the last five years, UAE poultry farm capacity has increased significantly with imports of day-old chicks for breeding rising to records levels.

A leading public agricultural production company, Jenan, has implemented new projects in to increase local poultry production. The company provides small-scale farmers with chicks, constructions, feed, veterinary services, and worker training to produce eggs and broilers. Jenan then buys the final product from the farmer and markets the goods. To date, 600 small farmers have registered with Jenan to benefit from this partnership, which expected to produce 10 million chickens per year. Jenan's project is part of UAE's government efforts to increase food security and support local farm production. UAE farmers face high input costs, especially for feed, and strong price competition from imports.

Barley consumption in 2019/2020 is expected to rise three percent from the previous year to 500,000 MT. This commodity is utilized in animal feed for sheep, goats and is the preferred feed grain for camel breeders.

Stocks and Storage Capacity:

Wheat: Post forecasts MY2019/20 ending stocks at 374,000 MT. This total is divided between government strategic reserves and carry-over maintained by private traders until the following marketing year. In late 2018, the managing director of the UAE’s state Food Security Center informed local media that average yearly stocks fill 50 to 60 percent of the total Fujairah silo storage capacity (300,000 MT).

Rice: Post forecasts MY2019/20 rice ending stocks at 100,000 MT. The stock is maintained by the government as a strategic reserve in the Emirate of Fujairah and the Al Dahra Kohinoor rice milling facility in Abu Dhabi.

Corn: Post forecasts MY2019/20 corn ending stocks at 20,000 MT, similar to MY2018/19 estimate. At least 50 percent of these stocks are carry-over maintained by feed mills and traders with the rest as food security reserves.

Barley: Post forecasts no ending stocks for barley in MY2019/20. Barley total supply is expected to be consumed domestically with three percent exported to neighboring countries.

Trade:

Imports

While agricultural products, including wheat, barley, rice, and corn are exempt from a UAE customs duty, the UAE introduced a five percent Value Added Tax (VAT) on goods and services, including food. All grain imports into the country are subject to this additional charge.

Wheat Imports:

In MY 2019/20, Post forecasts UAE wheat imports to remain unchanged from MY2018/19 estimate at 1.6 MMT. Around 92 percent of UAE wheat imports are raw product with the remainder coming in the form of wheat products such as flour, pasta and couscous.

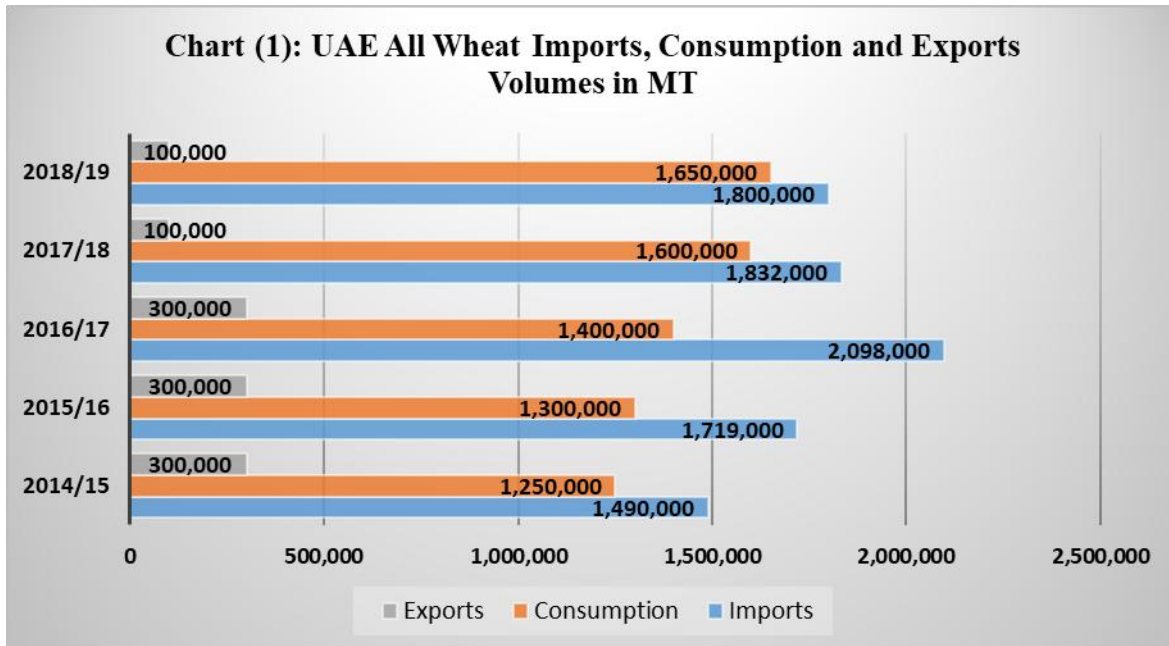
MY & Monthly Data	Wheat 1001	Flour 1101	Uncooked Pasta 190219	Prepared Pasta 190230	Couscous 190240	All Wheat (Equivalent)
MY2015/16	1,501,730	127,868	22,247	6,115	666	1,716,364
MY2016/17	1,910,995	118,438	23,248	6,847	546	2,114,935
MY2017/18	1,648,230	105,612	20,953	7,288	533	1,832,070

Source: GTA

According to industry, UAE wheat imports in first half of MY2018/19 were 715,875 MT. This figure is significantly lower than previous year’s volumes for the same period. From July 2017 to January 2018, UAE wheat imports were 1.087 MMT. Similarly, current MY flour imports dropped to 40,195 MT, compared to 60,022 MT from July 2017 to January 2018.

Post estimates UAE all wheat imports (wheat, wheat flour, pasta and couscous) from February through June 2019 will range between 750,000 to 850,000 MT.

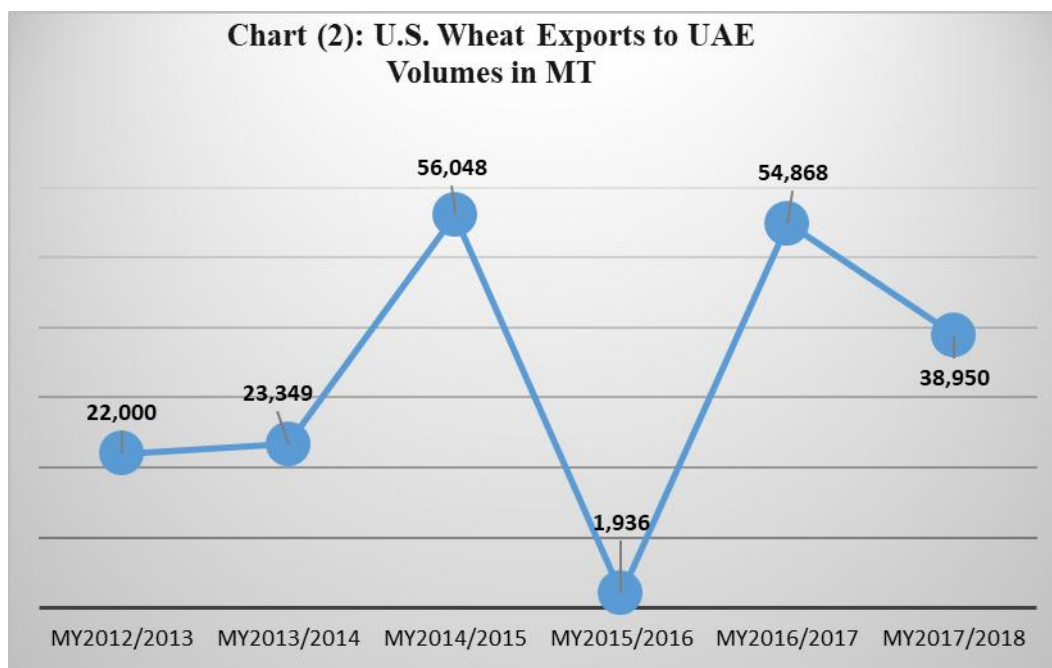
Total combined wheat import estimates in MY2018/19 are 1.8 MMT.



Source: USDA

U.S. Exports of Wheat to UAE

Post forecasts U.S. exports of all wheat to UAE in MY2019/20 to remain at 50,000 MT. From July 2017 through December 2018, U.S. exports of wheat to UAE were 1,042 MT.



Source: GATS

Table (2): U.S. Exports of Wheat and Wheat Products to UAE Volumes in MT				
	Wheat HS 1001	Flour HS 1101	Uncooked Pasta HS 190219	Prepared Pasta HS 190230
MY2013/14	23,349	524	152	112
MY2014/15	56,048	1,046	107	215
MY2015/16	1,936	522	56	127
MY2016/17	54,868	890	111	93
MY2017/18	38,950	877	51	95
Jul-Dec 2018	1,042	406	12	49

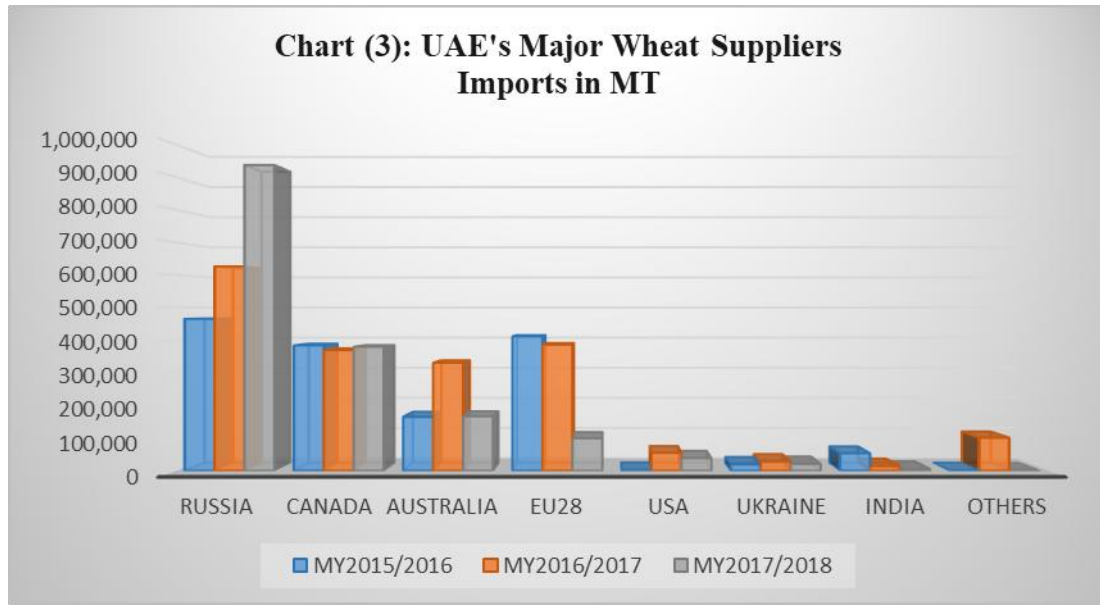
Source: GATS

From July through December 2018, the United States exports of wheat flour were at 406 MT. In MY2017/18, The United States exports of wheat flour to the UAE were at 877 MT compared to 890 MT and 522 MT in MY2016/17 and MY2015/16 respectively (table 2).

UAE flour producers appreciate the quality of U.S. wheat compared to other origins. However, high prices of U.S. wheat limits UAE flour producers willingness to expand their imports from the United States.

Main Suppliers of Wheat and Flour to UAE Market:

Russia, Canada, Australia and the European Union are the major suppliers of wheat to the UAE, supplying nearly 90 percent of UAE wheat imports. The leftover 10 percent is provided by Argentina, United States, and Ukraine. Russia wheat exports to the UAE market have increased significantly over the last couple years. In MY2017/18, Russia wheat exports were 936,300 MT compared to 625,691 MT and 465,128 MT in MY 2016/17 and 2015/16 respectively. In MY2017/18, EU wheat exports to the UAE market dropped to 99,446 MT compared to 385,894 MT and 411,582 MT in the previous two market years. Traders attribute this drop to competitive prices offered by Russian suppliers (Chart 3).



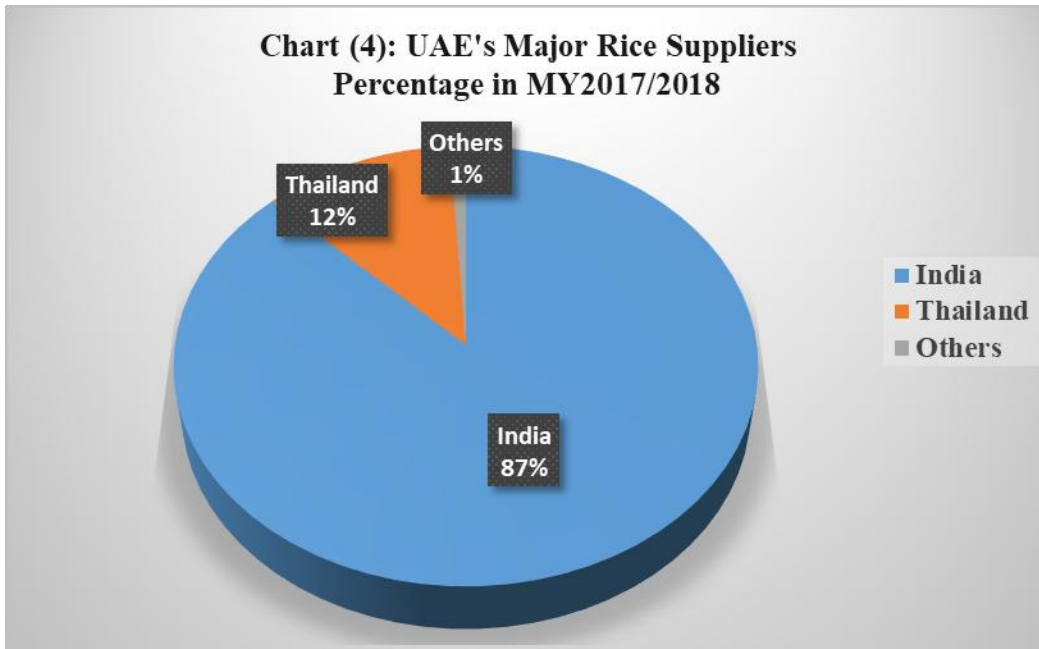
Source: GTA

Rice Imports:

In MY 2019/20, Post forecasts UAE rice imports at 1.0 MMT, an increase of nearly 10 percent or 100,000 MT. Post estimates rice imports in MY2018/19 at 900,000 MT, similar to the USDA official estimate. Post attributes this increase growing local consumption, exports, re-exports and government grain stocks. Around 98 percent of UAE rice imports are milled rice while the other two percent are paddy, brown and broken rice.

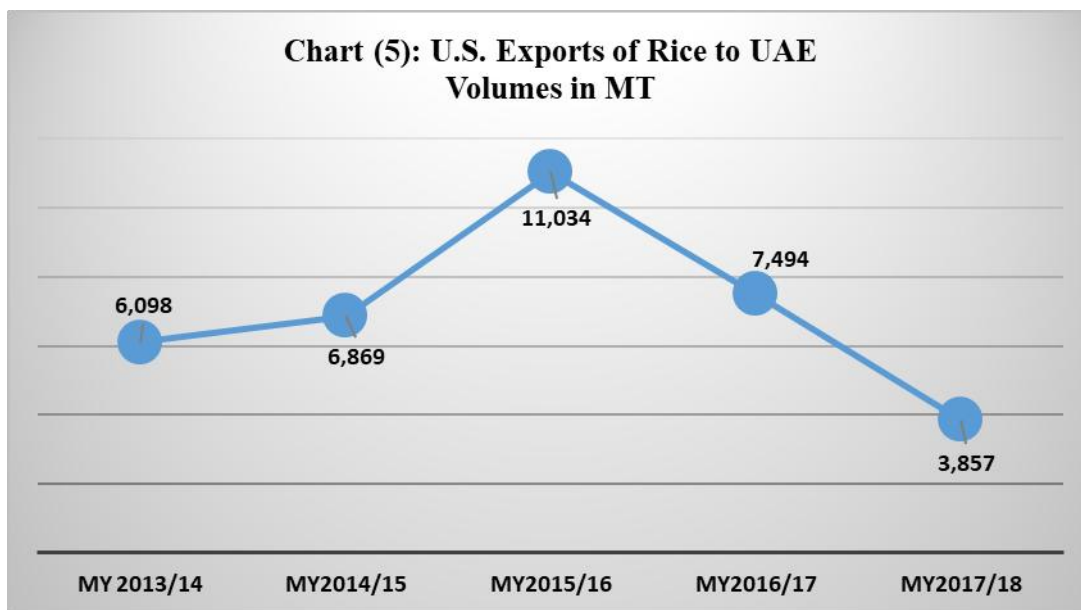
Rice Main Suppliers to UAE Market:

India is the dominant supplier for rice to the UAE, with 87 percent or 621,566 MT of total rice imports in MY2017/18. Thailand was ranked second with 82,074 MT of supply to the UAE. Exports from the United States, EU and other small suppliers account for only one percent of UAE'S total rice imports (chart 4). Asian expatriates who represent the majority of UAE population prefer to buy products originating from their home countries.



Source: GTA

Post forecasts U.S. exports of rice in MY2019/20 at a modest 5,000 MT, slightly higher from previous years.



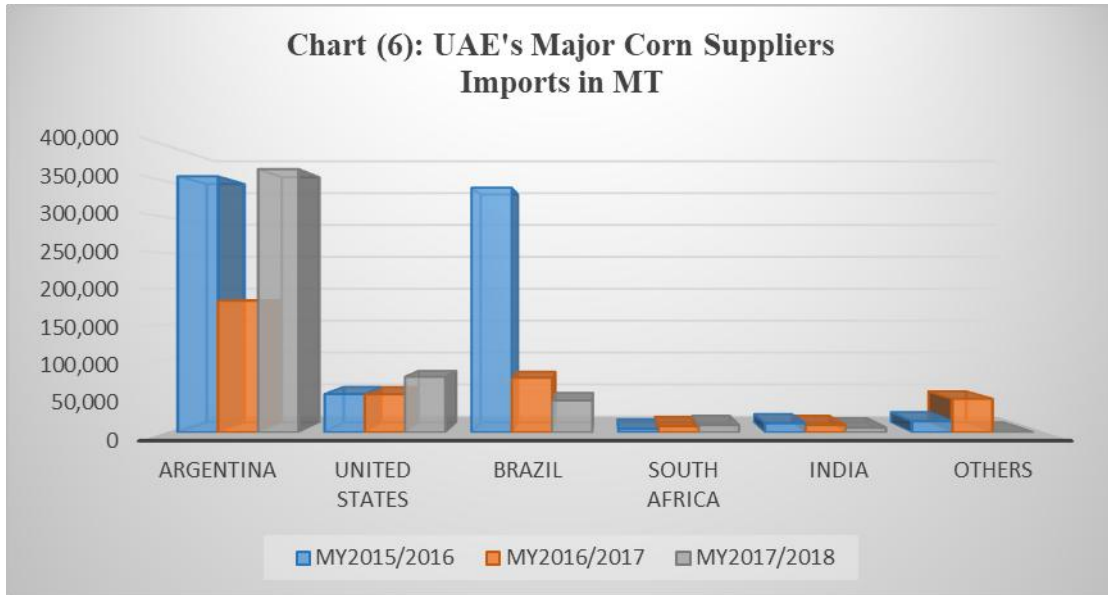
Source: GATS

Table (4): U.S. Rice Exports to UAE					
Volumes in MT					
	MY 2013/14	MY 2014/15	MY 2015/16	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18
Product	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty	Qty
1006100000 - RICE IN HUSK, PD	0	0	267	270	243
1006204020 - RICE, LNG GRN, HSK	147.8	227	215	60.3	101
1006204080 - RICE MXD HSKD	1.9	0	0	53.9	78
1006204040 - RICE, MED, HSKD	326	1.4	3.4	0	0.7
1006202000 - RICE, BASMATI, HSK	22.4	82.4	206	66	0
1006204060 - RICE SHT GRN HSK	2.1	0	0	1.5	0
1006309020 - RICE, MLD, MED, NES	2,734	2,990	6,843	5,036	1,050
1006309010 - RICE, MLD, LG, NES	49	212.5	148.2	347	467
1006309030 - RICE, MLD, SHT, NES	756	842.6	373.7	364	363
1006301020 - RICE, PB, LONG GR	880	2,078	1,776	1,214	1,468
1006309040 - RICE, MLD, MXD NES	264	433	194.7	78	57
1006301040 - RICE, MLD, PB, NES	913	0	1,005	0.8	19.8
1006400000 - RICE, BROKEN	0	0	0	0	6.9
Total	6,098	6,868	11,034	7,494	3,857
Total (Milled Rice Equivalent)	6,035	6,830	10,901	7,390	3,761

Source: GATS

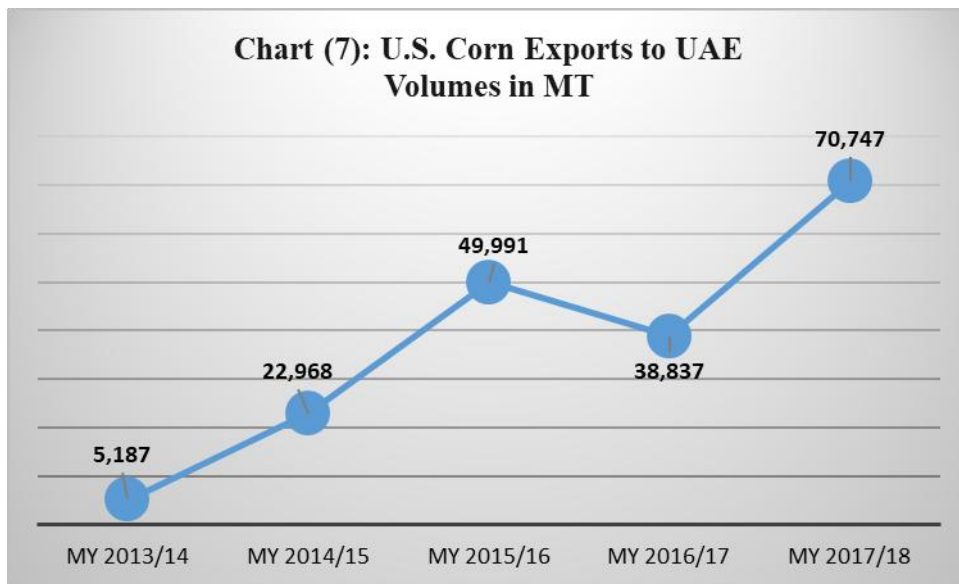
Corn Imports:

In MY 2019/20, Post forecasts UAE corn imports to increase by 4.4 percent over last year to 470,000 MT. Post revised MY2017/18 corn imports to 450,000 MT. Argentina, Brazil, United States and Ukraine are the main suppliers of corn to the UAE market and expected to remain as the leading sources for MY2019/20. Argentina supplies 50 percent of UAE total corn imports, Brazil 20 percent, United States 14 percent, Ukraine nine percent and the rest from suppliers like India, EU, South Africa and Russia.



Source: GTA

In MY2019/20, Post forecasts U.S. corn exports to UAE to remain stable at 70,000 MT. In MY2017/18, total U.S. corn exports to UAE were at their highest volume in the last decade at 70,747 MT.



Source: GATS

Barley Imports:

In MY 2019/20, Post forecasts UAE barley imports to increase three percent or 15,000 MT. Post estimates barley imports in MY2018/19 at 500,000 MT, similar to the USDA official estimate. Post attributes this increase to rising demand from the UAE feed industry.

Argentina, EU, Australia, Canada, Ukraine and Russia are the main suppliers of barley to the UAE market. Offsetting a severe drop in Australian barley entering the UAE, Argentina exports to UAE were at 181,850 MT in MY 2017/18 an increase of 43 percent.

There were no reported exports of U.S. barley to UAE in MY 2016/17 or MY2017/18.

Exports

The UAE sits as a geographic gateway between East and West is one of the top transit and re-export hubs in the world. A significant portion of its import volume are ultimately destined for another market. Goods that are shipped to the UAE, mainly to Dubai’s Jebel Ali Free Zone, often never leave the port, these commodities are recorded by UAE authorities as “re-exports.”

Additionally, local traders and distributors sell imported goods that officially entered the UAE to buyers from other countries and are then exported out of the UAE. This occurs regularly and in large quantities, ultimately impacting trade and consumption data.

Trade in re-exported goods has given UAE economy a competitive advantage over neighboring Middle East countries. Goods merely passing through the free zones of Emirati ports, like Jebel Ali represent over three quarters of the country’s total exports but generate significant revenue.

Wheat Exports:

Post forecasts 2019/20 UAE all wheat exports to remain unchanged at 100,000 MT estimated in MY2018/19, similar to the USDA’s official estimate of 100,000 MT.

Table (5): UAE All wheat Imports, Exports and Re-exports				
Local Official Data				
Volumes in MT				
Commodity	HS Codes	MY2017/2018		
		Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
Wheat	1001	1,209,828	43,894	19,010
Flour	1101	74,111	52,971	4,466
Pasta & Cuscus	190219, 190230, 190240	39,229	44,156	6,438
All Wheat (converted)		1,364,878	176,765	33,928
Source: Emirates Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA)				

Wheat export declines coming from the UAE can be attributed to Iran’s reduction in wheat imports, which is expected to remain in MY2019/20. Iran traditionally absorbed around 95 percent of UAE wheat re-exports. In MY2017/18, UAE wheat re-export to Iran dropped to only 20 MT compared to 78,770 MT in MY2016/17, 325,839 MT in MY2015/16, and 515,269 MT in MY2014/15.

In July 2018, Iran’s Customs Administration issued a directive banning 18 agricultural products until further notice. This includes wheat, maize, powder, barley, oats, raw and palm oil, alfalfa, sorghum, oil seeds, fish and meat protein powders, and rye. With a reported output of 14 million tons, Iran declared self-sufficiency in wheat production in 2016-2017 for the first time in the country’s history. Iran exported its first wheat consignment in June 2017 by shipping 29,630 MT to Oman from its wheat

surplus produced in 2016/17. According to Global Trade Atlas data, in MY 2017/18, Iran's official data for wheat imports dropped to 190,231 MT (mirror data from suppliers reported 37,242 MT).

The government of Iran allows wheat imports for only private flour millers which are required to export all its flour production to Iraq. In 2018, Iran was reported to have reached a deal to buy wheat from Russia and Kazakhstan over five years with expected yearly imports of 1.5 MMT. The Iranian private millers, who are not allowed to use domestic wheat for flour exports, would then produce flour from the imported wheat and export it to Iraq.

Rice Exports:

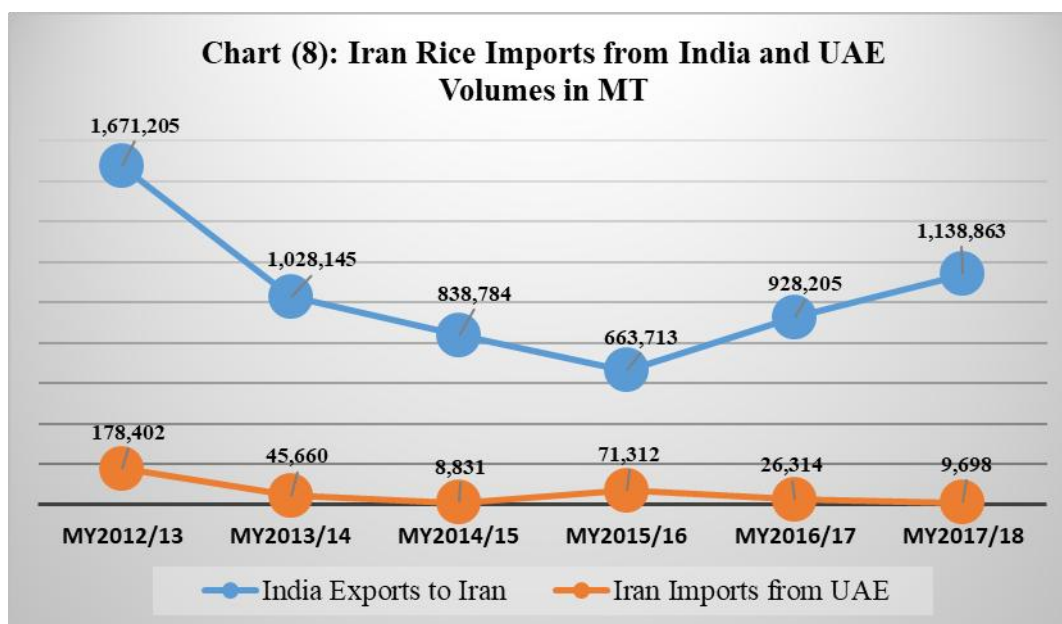
In MY 2019/20, Post forecasts UAE rice exports to remain unchanged at 150,000 MT. The majority of these exports are milled imports sourced from other countries while small amounts are milled in UAE and exported to Gulf and North African destinations.

Similar to wheat, UAE milled rice re-exports to Iran dropped significantly in the last couple of years. In MY2017/18, UAE re-exports of milled rice to Iran were at 9,689 MT compared to 26,314 MT and 71,312 MT in MY2016/17 and MY2015/16 respectively.

**Table (6): UAE Rice Imports, Exports and Re-exports based on Local Official Data
Volumes in MT**

		MY2016/2017			January – June 2018		
		Imports	Exports	Re-Exports	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
Rice	100610	78	6	250	299	440	162
	100620	2,736	198	438	1,963	58	241
	100630	962,607	197	289,844	521,530	200	189,181
	100640	10,336	40	810	5,867	0	552
All Rice (Converted to milled equivalent)		975,392	414	291,342	529,324	558	190,057

Source: Emirates Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA)



Source: GTA

Corn Exports:

In MY2019/20, Post forecasts corn export and re-exports to remain unchanged from MY2018/19 estimates at 50,000 MT.

Table (7): UAE Corn Imports, Exports and Re-exports Local Official Data Volumes in MT			
Corn 1005	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
CY 2017	635,292	18	40,915
Oct 2017 -June 2018	333,685	305	31,602

Source: Emirates Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA)

The Emirates Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA) reports 40,933 MT of total corn exports and re-exports in calendar (CY) 2017. Out of this, 18 MT were exports and 40,015 MT were re-exports. From October through June 2018, total corn exports and re-exports were at 31,907 MT of which 305 MT were exports and 31,602 MT of re-exports.

Barley Exports:

Post forecasts UAE exports and re-export of barley in MY2019/20 to remain unchanged from MY2017/18 estimates of 15,000 MT.

Table (8): UAE Barley Imports, Exports and Re-exports Local Official Data Volumes in MT			
Barley 1003	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
CY2017	394,351	12,666	1,625
Oct 2017-June 2018	240,975	5,956	1,630

Source: Emirates Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority (FCSA)

According to FCSA, in CY2017, UAE total exports and re-exports were 14,291 MT. Data for October 2017 through June 2018 indicated exports and re-exports were 7,586 MT. The Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain and Iran were the main destinations for these volumes.

According to Global Trade Atlas (GTA), Iran reported barley imports of 266,284 MT and 342,698 MT from UAE in MY2016/17 and MY2017/18 respectively. From October 2017 through June 2018, FCSA reported 400 MT of barley re-exports to Iran.

Wheat	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2017		Jul 2018		Jul 2019	
United Arab Emirates	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Beginning Stocks	642	642	774	724		574
Production	0	0	0	0		0
MY Imports	1832	1832	1800	1600		1600
TY Imports	1832	1832	1800	1600		1600
TY Imp. from U.S.	40	40	0	50		50
Total Supply	2474	2474	2574	2324		2174
MY Exports	100	150	100	100		100
TY Exports	100	150	100	100		100
Feed and Residual	150	150	150	150		150
FSI Consumption	1450	1450	1500	1500		1550
Total Consumption	1600	1600	1650	1650		1700
Ending Stocks	774	724	824	574		374
Total Distribution	2474	2474	2574	2324		2174

Yield	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)					

Note: This is not USDA official data

Rice, Milled	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
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	15
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	825	850	900	900	0	1000
TY Imports	825	850	900	900	0	1000
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	4	0	4	0	5
Total Supply	825	850	900	900	0	1015
MY Exports	0	150	0	150	0	150
TY Exports	0	150	0	150	0	150
Consumption and Residual	825	700	900	735	0	765
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	15	0	100
Total Distribution	825	850	900	9	0	1015
Yield (Rough)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Note: This is not USDA official data

Barley	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2017		Oct 2018		Oct 2019	
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	263	263	500	500	0	515
TY Imports	263	263	500	500	0	515
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	263	263	500	500	0	515
MY Exports	15	0	0	15	0	15
TY Exports	0	0	0	15	0	15
Feed and Residual	263	263	500	485	0	500
FSI Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Consumption	263	263	500	485	0	500
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	263	263	500	500	0	515
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Note: This is not USDA official data

Corn	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2017		Oct 2018		Oct 2019	
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	20	0	20
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	0	450	0	450	0	470
TY Imports	0	450	0	450	0	470
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	77	0	70	0	70
Total Supply	0	450	0	470	0	490
MY Exports	0	50	0	50	0	50
TY Exports	0	50	0	50	0	50
Feed and Residual	0	380	0	400	0	420
FSI Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption	0	380	0	400	0	420
Ending Stocks	0	20	0	20	0	20
Total Distribution	0	450	0	470	0	490
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Note: This is not USDA official data