

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 24, 2022

Report Number: TC2022-0009

Report Name: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards
Country Report

Country: United Arab Emirates

Post: Dubai

Report Category: FAIRS Annual Country Report

Prepared By: Mohamed Hamza

Approved By: Lucas Blaustein

Report Highlights:

This report covers food and agricultural import regulations and standards in the United Arab Emirates. U.S. agricultural suppliers are advised to consult with local importers prior to shipping to verify application of this tax on their products. This report is intended to be used in conjunction with information provided in the 2022 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Export Certificate Report for the United Arab Emirates. Noted updates this year include the UAE extension of the dates for implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Article 3.1 to December 29, 2022, and regulations on plastic bags by the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Section I. Food Laws	5
Section II. Labeling Requirements	8
Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations	16
Section IV. Food Additive Regulations	17
Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants	17
Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures	18
Section VII. Other Specific Standards/Regulations.....	21
Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights	26
Section IX: Import Procedures	27
Section X: Trade Facilitation	30
APPENDIX I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts	31
APPENDIX II: Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts.....	32

List of Abbreviations

UAE	United Arab Emirates
GCC	The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, known as the Gulf Cooperation Council
GSO	Gulf Cooperation Council’s Standardization Organization, known as Gulf Standardization Organization
MOIAT	Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology
MOCCA	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment
DM	Dubai Municipality
NFSC	National Food Safety Committee
ECAS	Emirates Conformity Assessment Scheme
EQM	Emirates Quality Mark
GCCFAC	The GCC Food and Agricultural Committee
TR	Technical Regulation
VC	The Veterinary Committee
WTO	World Trade Organization
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius

List of Abbreviations Cont'd.

FDA	Food and Drug Administration
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TBT	Technical Barrier to Trade
ISO	The International Organization for Standardization
EFSA	European Food Safety Agency
UCL	GCC Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff
AMS	Agricultural Market Service
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
UAE.S GSO	United Arab Emirates Standard – Gulf Standard Organization
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TBT	Technical Barrier to Trade
ISO	The International Organization for Standardization
EFSA	European Food Safety Agency
UCL	GCC Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff
AMS	Agricultural Market Service
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
UAE.S GSO	United Arab Emirates Standard – Gulf Standard Organization

DISCLAIMER:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service in Dubai, UAE for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

Questions about this report?

Please contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Phone: +971 4 309 4000
Email: AgDubai@USDA.gov

Office of Agricultural Affairs Dubai
USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
American Consulate General
Dubai, U.A.E.



Executive Summary



In 2021, the UAE's agricultural and agricultural related imports were valued at approximately \$17.7 billion compared to \$ 14.6 billion in 2020. The United States is the fourth largest agricultural supplier to the UAE, with annual exports averaging more than \$1.2 billion over the last five years.

In this retail dominant market, U.S. 2021 consumer-oriented product exports to the UAE were worth \$897.6 million. Products exported to the UAE are diverse and include things like tree nuts (\$387 million), food preparations (\$72.3 million), beef and beef products (\$60 million), dairy products (\$55.6 million), poultry meats and products (\$48.5 million), condiments and Sauces (\$44.1 million), dextrin, peptones and proteins (\$42.6 million), bakery goods, cereals and pasta (\$40.1 million) and hay (\$36.4 million).

The novel coronavirus pandemic disrupted U.S. exports of agricultural and agricultural related commodities to the UAE. In 2020, U.S. exports of agricultural and related products dropped by 25 percent or \$333 million to reach \$963,402 million compared to \$1.3 billion the year before. As a temporary measure related to COVID-19 trade disruptions, the UAE authorities reduced import taxes on food to 4 percent (from 5 percent) and instituted other measures to facilitate trade until the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. Emirati officials are beginning to end these temporary measures.

U.S. agricultural and agricultural related sales to the UAE from January through July 2022 have increased by 12.2 percent or \$80.3 million to reach \$740.9 million compared to \$660.6 million over the same period in the preceding year. The increase in demand has been mainly for exports of consumer oriented, intermediate related and agricultural related products, while demand for U.S. bulk commodities dropped during the first seven months of 2022.

The economy in the UAE is highly dependent upon travel and tourism, at roughly 10 percent of gross domestic product. The International Monetary Fund and UAE authorities project the economy to recover in 2021 and 2022 as major international events resume.

While import duties remain low in the country, the UAE has moved forward in expanding its list of products subjects to a “sin tax.” Sweetened drinks containing added sugar or sweeteners, as well as any product that can be converted into a sugar sweetened beverage are subject to a 50 percent excise tax. This action stems from a 2017 regulation levied at goods claimed as harmful to human health or the environment. The excise list now includes carbonated drinks, energy drinks, sweetened drinks, and powdered beverage mixes.

Section I. Food Laws

The UAE is a federation of seven emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Quwain, Ras al-Khaimah, and Fujairah. The UAE is a member of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, commonly referred to as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The GCC is a regional intergovernmental political and economic union consisting of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. Food laws are established within the GCC Gulf Standardization Organization (GSO) and adopted by participating member countries. All GCC member states, including the UAE, have the authority to develop and institute national food legislation in addition to those formed within the GSO.

I.1. Gulf Cooperation Council Bodies

I.1.1. The Standardization Organization of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf:

GCC member countries created the GSO as a mechanism for developing food and non-food standards. GSO food related technical regulations and standards serve as the main point of reference for food imports into the Gulf region. In general, regulations are formally implemented via a ministerial decree issued by each country’s official government gazette. A grace period for enforcement is often granted following the publication of a decree. Codex Alimentarius, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) serve as reference points during the development of GSO standards and technical regulations. However, in some circumstances, GCC laws are not harmonized with these standard setting bodies.

GCC countries are also members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and bound by the agreed obligations and disciplines. Each GCC member country is required to notify the WTO of any proposed standards or regulations. GCC standards and technical regulations may be purchased online at <https://www.gso.org.sa/store/?lang=en>

I.1.2. GCC Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff:

The GCC Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff (UCL) was formed January 2003. Most food products entering a GCC country (from a non-GCC country) are exempt from tariffs or have a duty rate of five percent. Alcoholic products are subject to a 50-percent duty and tobacco to a 100-

percent duty. Additionally, the UCL has established a single-entry point policy that permits duty free transit of goods among GCC member countries. In practice, this policy is applied only to unopened containers transhipped between GCC markets. Repacked, partial, or semi-offloaded shipments may incur an additional five percent import duty once the produce reaches its final destination within the GCC.

The GCC Unified Customs Tariff information can be found on the following links:

<https://www.fca.gov.ae/en/HomeRightMenu/Pages/hscodedefinition.aspx?SelectedTab=5>

The Unified Customs Guide for the clearance stages of goods in UAE

<https://www.fca.gov.ae/en/HomeRightMenu/Pages/CustomsGuide.aspx?SelectedTab=2>

Mechanism for Settlement of Funds collected as Customs Revenues amongst the GCC Customs Federation <https://www.fca.gov.ae/en/HomeRightMenu/Pages/Clearance.aspx?SelectedTab=1>

I.1.3. The GCC Guide for Food Import Procedures:

In 2007, the GCC attempted to clarify its import procedures and released a draft “Guide for Food Import Procedures for GCC Countries.” This guide aimed to unify the applied procedures for clearing food consignments and harmonize import certificates for foods across the GCC. While the GCC continues its internal dialogue on this issue, no final or official version of a food guide has been published.

I.2. United Arab Emirates Bodies

Within the UAE, several ministries and municipalities share jurisdiction for ensuring food safety and regulating imports of agricultural commodities. At a federal level, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCA) and Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (MOIAT) control the laws and standards for food products within the country. Other Ministries, like Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of State for Food and Water Security may also be involved in the formation of certain regulations and laws. Local municipalities within each Emirate serve as administrators of the federal food regulations, ensuring that all imported, and locally produced products are in compliance with the national laws.

I.2.1. The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment:

MOCCA is responsible for establishing and enforcing food safety regulations and laws based on recommendations from the GSO as well as the UAE National Food Safety Committee (NFSC) for food related matters and the Veterinary Committee (VC) for meat and poultry topics. MOCCA regulates veterinary and plant quarantine issues for domestic agriculture and manages import regulations of live animals, raw agricultural commodities, plants, seeds, and fisheries. Additionally, MOCCA is the UAE’s WTO national notification and enquiry point for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) issues.

I.2.2. The Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology:

The Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (MOIAT) is the UAE's standard setting body. MOIAT was established in July 2020 after merging the office of the Minister of State for Advanced Technology, the Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology (ESMA), and the Industry Sector at the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure into the structure of the newly established MOIAT and since then, all authorities, responsibilities, and duties have been transferred to the newly founded Ministry.

MOIAT works in cooperation with other members of the GSO to develop standards and technical regulations within the GCC, including for food products. MOIAT is the UAE's World Trade Organization national notification and enquiry point for Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues. Copies of UAE food standards and regulations may be purchased online directly from the [MOIAT website](#).

I.2.3. Role of the Municipalities:

UAE Municipalities are the principal bodies overseeing the importation process for agricultural goods including port inspection, testing, label approval, and the release of shipments. Also, Municipalities play an important role in the interpretation of UAE federal laws and regulations and have the ability to petition federal authorities to reconsider, postpone, or cancel a regulation under certain conditions. UAE Municipality representatives meet regularly to discuss and coordinate on issues of mutual concern. UAE food safety officials work closely with local importers to ensure agricultural goods are compliant with the law and permit consignments to clear quickly through ports of entry.

Dubai Municipality: <https://www.dm.gov.ae/en/Business/FoodSafetyDepartment/Pages/default.aspx>

Abu Dhabi Municipality: <https://www.dmt.gov.ae/en/adm>

Sharjah Municipality: <https://portal.shjmun.gov.ae/en/pages/home13.aspx>

Ajman Municipality: <https://www.am.gov.ae/home>

Ras Al-Khaimah Municipality: <https://www.rak.ae/wps/portal/rak/eservices/govt/municipality/>

Fujairah Municipality: <https://www.fujmun.gov.ae>

Umm Al-Quwain Municipality: <http://md.uaq.ae/en/home.html>

Section II. Labeling Requirements

The UAE.S GSO 9:2019 “Labeling of Prepackaged Food Stuffs” and its referenced GSO standards identify the food labeling requirements for the UAE. Labeling regulations apply to all products shipped in bulk and retail packaging. To avoid customs clearance issues, it is important that U.S. exporters must comply with all UAE label requirements and verify all information mentioned on the product label is accurate and legible. Companies are strongly encouraged to review the regulations related to their specific commodity and clarify any questions prior to export.

UAE.S GSO 2333:2019 “Permitted Health and Nutrition Claims Made on Food and Conditions of Use” and UAE.S GSO CAC GL 1:2008 “General Guidelines on Claims” relate to the use of nutrition and health claims in food labeling and advertising.” This regulation supplements the Codex “General Guidelines on Claims” *Note: Nutrition and health claims shall not be permitted on foods for infants and young children except where specifically provided in corresponding Codex standards or national legislation.*

UAE importers are required to apply for a **label assessment** on food items prior to entry into the country. This process can be completed in ZAD,¹ the Dubai Municipality's Food Import and Re-export Service (FIRS), or ZADI portals. The label assessment process reviews product information listed on the food label including barcode, trade name, brand name, nutritional information, country of origin, shelf life, storage condition, etc. Also, it is important to note the following information regarding this process:

- Different packaging of the same food item (for example, one 100-gram package and one 200-gram package) are considered different food items and must be registered separately.
- A label re-assessment should be requested for any food label that has been amended or modified after receiving initial approval. For example, changes in packages, weight, label, barcode, etc., require an updated assessment of the new details.
- In Dubai, importers are required to receive label approval for food consignments intended for local consumption and re-export.

Food items that are registering for the first time and intended for import into Dubai will undergo laboratory testing through the Dubai Municipality. Testing is based on product safety risks and the frequency of importation. In the event an ingredient or additive is detected but not included on the label, the food item will be rejected.

In general, the food label must contain the following information:

- Product name (name of the food) in a prominent position on the label
- Ingredients in descending order of proportion
- The name of food additive shall be mentioned under more than one class. However, it is preferable to use the class which specifically and accurately reflects the function of the additive material in the food it constitutes.
- Nutritional declaration (see Section II.2.1.)
- Net weight volume (see Section VII.11. for accepted Weights and Measures)
- The name and address of the manufacturer or the packer in case the packer is not the manufacturer.
- Country of origin
- Expiry dates
- Any special conditions for the storage of the food shall be declared on the label if the validity of the date depends thereon.
- Instruction for use.
- Production and expiry dates shall be declared for the products having mandatory shelf life
- The source of animal if the food item or one of the components contain animal content.
- The mandatory warning and advisory statements and declarations
- Use of irradiation.
- Production (batch) lot number shall be declared in a coded manner or any other indelible marks.

¹ In 2018, the UAE introduced the "National Scheme for Food Accreditation and Registration." Within this new scheme came the establishment of an electronic food registration portal- commonly referred to as "ZAD."

- Labels shall be in Arabic language and, where one or more language(s) is used besides Arabic, all the information provided in another language shall be identical to those written in Arabic.

Stickers are permitted to translate the food label into the Arabic language. All stickers must be approved by UAE authorities prior to use and should be included during the label assessment process. Stickers on imported items must be a single sticker performed prior to export and cannot be completed upon entry. Additionally, the sticker shall not:

- obscure any information required by this standard
- contain any statements diverging from the original label
- expiration dates that are not correspond to the expiration dates mentioned on the original label
- be easy to remove once affixed to the package

Production and expiry dates must be engraved, embossed, printed, or stamped directly onto the original label or primary packaging using indelible ink. Dates printed on the stickers only are not accepted, nor is U.S. bar coding in lieu of expiration. Only a single set of production and expiration dates is permitted and must be printed on the original label in the following order:

- **Day/month/year**, for products with a shelf life of three (3) months or less
- **Day/month/year** or **month/year** for products with a shelf life longer than three (3) months. When using the month/year format, the last day of the listed month is considered the expiry date. The month may be printed in numbers or letters. For example, both 3/2013 and March 2013 are acceptable.

The expiry date must be preceded by one of the following statements: “Expiration (date)”; “To be consumed up to (date)”; “consumed before (date)”; “Valid for a period of (days or months or years) as of date of production”; “Valid for (days or months or years)”; “Use by date (recommended last consumption date)”; “Sell by (date)” for food the durability of which is over three months; or “Best before (date).”

Barcodes on food items should be unique in number. Re-registering a barcode with a different item description (country/weight/brand/product name/ingredients, etc.) is not allowed.

UAE.S 9:2019 states the following products are exempt from the expiry date requirement; however, production date or harvest year and packing date according to the nature of the product must be printed for:

- Fresh fruits and vegetables, including unpeeled or cut potatoes
- Bakery products or cakes which are consumed within 24 hours from
- Vinegar packed in glass containers
- Non-fortified salt
- Solid sugar
- Chewing gum
- Honey
- Dry and dried uncooked legumes (peas, beans, and lentils)
- Dried vegetables
- Medical plants and herbs

- Loose tea
- Dry cereals (rice, oats, barley, corn, etc.)
- Spices
- Liquid and dried glucose

II.2. Other Specific Labeling Requirements

II.2.1. Nutritional Labeling: The UAE.S GSO 2233:2021 “Requirements of Nutritional Labeling” requires mandatory disclosure of nutritional information. The following nutritional information shall be declared on the labels of prepackaged food intended for direct consumption or after heating:

- The nutritive value of the prepackaged foodstuff to including the essential elements such as carbohydrates, fats, protein, dietary fibers, energy.
- In case of adding vitamins, mineral salts or any other dietary elements as an ingredient, the value of each dietary element shall be separately declared in the nutritional information accompanying the prepackaged food.
- All nutritional information and/or net content shall be set forth as a percentage by weight if it is less than 100 grams or 100 ml or by food serving specified by the manufacturer.
- The information shall be declared in international units (gram, mg, ug, IU) and kilocalories for energy values.
- Health claims on packaged foods must be true and accompanied by certificates confirming the claim.

Samples for Food Labels and Nutrition Facts

Must refrigerate after opening. For best quality and freshness use within two weeks after opening. يجب التبريد في الثلاجة بعد الفتح. لضمان النضارة والجودة، يرجى استعماله خلال أسبوعين بعد الفتح.	Contains 15% Juice	يحتوي على 15% عصير
	Nutrition Facts	معلومات التغذية
	Serving Size 8 fl oz (240mL) 1 cup	الكمية المقدمة 8 أوقيات سائلة (240 مل) لكل كأس
	Servings Per Container 8	الكمية المقدمة لكل وعاء 8
	Amount Per Serving / الكمية لكل كمية مقدّمة	0 السعرات الحرارية من الدهون / Calories from Fat
	Calories / وحدة سعر حراري 110	
	% Daily Value* / القيمة اليومية*	
	Total Fat 0g مجموع الدهون 0 غرام %0	
	Sodium 40mg صوديوم 40 ملغرام %1	
	Potassium 45mg بوتاسيوم 45 ملغرام %1	
Total Carbohydrate 28g مجموع الكربوهيدرات 28 غرام %9		
Sugars 28g السكريات 28 غرام		
Protein 0g بروتينات 0 غرام		
Vitamin C 100% فيتامين سي 100%		
Not a significant source of saturated fat, trans fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, vitamin A, calcium or iron.		لا يعتبر مصدراً رئيسياً للدهون المشبعة، والدهون المتحولة، والكوليسترول، والألياف الغذائية، وفيتامين (أ)، وفيتامين (سي)، والكالسيوم والحديد.
*Percent daily values are based on a 2000 calorie diet.		*تمتد النسبة المئوية للقيم اليومية على نظام غذائي من 2000 سعرة حرارية.
INGREDIENTS: Filtered Water, Cane or Beet Sugar, Apple Juice from Concentrate 7.6%, Cranberry Juice from Concentrate 5%, Raspberry Juice from Concentrate 1.5%, Grape Juice from Concentrate 0.9%, Natural Flavor (Raspberry Flavor), Natural Color E163, Fumaric Acid, Citric Acid, Sodium Citrate, Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)		
المكونات: مياه نقية، قصب السكر أو سكر بنجر، عصير تفاح من المركز 7.6%، عصير توت البري من المركز 5%، عصير توت أحمر من المركز 1.5%، عصير العنب من المركز 0.9%، نكهات طبيعية (نكهة التوت الأحمر)، لون طبيعي E163، حمض فيوماريك، سترات الصوديوم، حمض الستريك، حمض الأسكوربيك (فيتامين سي)		

Ingredients: Pasteurized fresh cow's milk, starter culture and salt (0,7%). **Allergy information:** Contains milk. Best kept refrigerated between +2°C and +5°C. Heat treated after fermentation.

المكونات: حليب بقري طازج مبستر، مستنبت بكتيري و ملح (0,7%). تحذير الحساسية: يحتوي على الحليب. يفضل حفظها مبردة بين درجة حرارة +2° و +5°. معاملة بالحرارة بعد التخمر.

Serial No: 212



For production and expiry date:
see side of package.

لمعرفة تاريخ الإنتاج وتاريخ انتهاء
الصلاحية: انظر جانب العبوة.

الحقائق التغذوية Nutrition Facts			
عدد الحصص في العبوة / Number of servings per container		13	
حجم الحصة (30g) / Serving Size (30g)		الكمية لكل 100g / Amount per 100g	
السعرات الحرارية / Calories		194 (10% Daily Value*) (%10 نسبة الاحتياج اليومي*)	
		%Daily Value* نسبة الاحتياج اليومي%	
Total Fat (g)	مجموع الدهون (غ)	18	26%
Saturated Fats (g)	دهون مشبعة (غ)	11,7	59%
Trans Fats (g)	دهون متحولة (غ)	0,6	-
Cholesterol (mg)	كوليسترول (مغ)	6	2%
Sodium (mg)	صوديوم (مغ)	240	12%
Total Carbohydrates (g)	الكربوهيدرات الكلية (غ)	3,5	1%
Dietary fiber (g)	الألياف الغذائية (غ)	0	0%
Total Sugars (g)	منها سكريات (غ)	3,5	-
Includes added sugars (g)	بعضها سكر مضاف (غ)	0	0%
Protein (g)	بروتين (غ)	4,5	9%
Calcium (g)	كالمسيوم (مغ)	354	35%

*Daily Value is based on a 2000 calorie diet.

*نسبة الاحتياج اليومي مبنية على النظام الغذائي المحتوي على 2000 سعرة حرارية

متاح خالي
من العناصر
المعدلة وراثياً
Product is free from
Genetically Modified
Ingredients



TR
35-0069

No Additives No Preservatives
حالي من المواد الحافظة خالي من الإضافات

كريمة الطبخ طويلا الأجل Long Life Cooking Cream

كاملة الدسم . FULL FAT

قائمة المكونات: قشقة طازجة، حليب أبقار طازج، دسم الحليب، جوامد الحليب، مواد مثبتة (إي.إي. ٤٠١، إي.إي. ٥١٦، إي.إي. ٤٥٠، إي.إي. ٣٣١)، فيتامين د٣.

INGREDIENTS: Fresh Cream, Fresh Cow's Milk, Milk Fat, Milk Solids, Stabilizers (E401, E516, E450, E331), Vitamin D3.

حقائق تغذوية Nutrition Facts

عدد الحصص في العبوة ٣٣ تقريباً
Serving Size 30 ml مل
حجم الحصة

الكمية لكل حصة
Amount Per Serving
Calories 79
السعرات الحرارية

% Daily Value *	%	نسبة الاحتياج اليومي *
Total Fat 8g	11%	الدهون الكلية ٨ غم
Saturated Fat 5g	24%	دهون مشبعة ٥ غم
Trans Fat 0.4g		دهون متحولة ٠,٤ غم
Cholesterol 20mg	7%	كوليسترول ٢٠ ملغم
Sodium 18mg	1%	صوديوم ١٨ ملغم
Total Carbohydrate 1.1g	0%	الكربوهيدرات الكلية ١,١ غم
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%	الألياف الغذائية ٠ غم
Total Sugars 1.1g		سكريات كلية ١,١ غم
Includes 0g Added Sugars	0%	يتضمن ٠ غم سكر مضاف
Protein 0.9g		بروتين ٠,٩ غم
Vitamin A 215.4 IU	8%	فيتامين أ ٢١٥,٤ وحدة دولية
Vitamin D3 36.1 IU	6%	فيتامين د٣ ٣٦,١ وحدة دولية

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.
تدل نسبة الاحتياج اليومي على المغذيات في الحصة الواحدة مبنية على نظام غذائي محتوي على ٢٠٠٠ سعرة حرارية.

نسبة الدسم ٢٦% كحد أدنى. معالج بالحرارة فوق العالية ومتجانس. إفظها مبردة (أقل من ٥°م). لا تعرضها للتجميد. تحفظ مبردة بعد الفتح (أقل من ٥°م). تستهلك خلال ٣ أيام من الفتح. يحتوي على منتجات الحليب والحليب (بما في ذلك اللاكتوز).

Fat Content Min. 26%. UHT treated and homogenized. Keep refrigerated (5°C or below). Do not freeze. Keep refrigerated below 5°C after opening. Consume within 3 days of opening. Contains Milk and Milk products (Including lactose).

Nutrition Facts القيمة الغذائية

~ 1 serving per container / حصة لكل حاوية ~
Serving size / حجم الوحدة الغذائية 22g

Calories السعرات الحرارية	Values Per 100g الكمية لكل 100غ	Values Per Serving الكمية لكل حصة	% Daily Value* % القيمة اليومية*
	512	113	
Total Fat / إجمالي الدهون g	28.2	6.2	9%
Saturated fat / الدهون المشبعة g	13.2	2.9	15%
Trans Fat / الدهون المتحولة g	0.0	0.0	
Cholesterol / كوليسترول mg	0.0	0.0	0%
Sodium / الصوديوم mg	865	190	9%
Total Carbohydrates / إجمالي الكربوهيدرات g	58.2	12.8	5%
Dietary fiber / الألياف الغذائية g	4.1	0.9	3%
Total Sugars / إجمالي السكر g	4.4	1.0	
Includes Added Sugars / شامل السكر المضاف g	3.6	0.8	2%
Protein / بروتين g	6.4	1.4	3%

* تشير نسبة الإحتياج اليومي على المغذيات في الحصة الواحدة مبنية على نظام غذائي محوي على 2,000 سعرة حرارية يوميا حسب النظام الغذائي العام الموصى به.

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrition in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

INGREDIENTS:

Fresh Potatoes, Vegetable Oil (Palmolein), Tomato Ketchup Seasoning: (Sugar, Salt, Flavourings, Wheat Flour, Maltodextrin, Tomato Powder, Corn Starch, Rice Powder, Acidity regulator: Malic Acid (E296), Spices And Condiments (Chili), Colour: Paprika Extract (E160c), Vegetable Fat (Palm), Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein, Flavour Enhancer: Disodium Guanylate (E627), Disodium Inosinate (E631), Antioxidant: TBHQ (E319)).

CONTAIN WHEAT (GLUTEN), SOYA.

MAY CONTAIN MILK (LACTOSE), CELERY, SULPHITES.

المكونات:

البطاطس الطازجة، زيت نباتي (زيت النخيل)، بتوابل كاتشب الطماطم: (سكر، ملح، النكهات، دقيق القمح، مولتوديكترين، مسحوق الطماطم، نشاء الذرة، مسحوق الارز، منظم الحموضة: حمض المالك (اي 296)، التوابل والبهارات (الفلفل الحار)، اللون: مستخلص الفلفل الحلو (اي 160 سي)، دهن نباتي (النخيل)، بروتين نباتي محلل، محسن النكهة: جونايت ثنائي الصوديوم (اي 627)، انوسينات الصوديوم (اي 631)، مضاد الاكسدة: تي بي اتش كيو (اي 319)).

تحتوي على القمح (الغلوتين)، الصويا.

قد تحتوي على الحليب (اللاكتوز)، الكرفس، الكبريتات.

BBQ Sauce – Original

US

Ingredients: High fructose corn syrup, distilled vinegar, water, tomato paste, molasses, apple cider vinegar, modified corn starch, salt, contains 2% or less of: natural hickory and mesquite smoke flavors, mustard flour, paprika, dried garlic, spices (ginger, cumin, bay leaf), dried onions, potassium sorbate as a preservative. Refrigerate after opening.

Ar

صلصة الباربيكيو الأصلية. الوزن الصافي ١٨ أونز (٥١٠ غم)

المكونات: شراب ذرة عالي الفركتوز، خل مقطر، ماء، معجون طماطم، دبس، خل تفاح، نشاء ذرة معدل، ملح، يحتوي على ٢% أو أقل من: نكهة الحور ونكهة مدخنة طبيعية، دقيق خردل، بابريكا، ثوم مدفف، بهارات (زنجبيل، كمون، ورق غار)، بصل مدفف، صوريبت البوتاسيوم كمادة حافظة. تحفظ في الثلاجة بعد الفتح. منتج من شركة أميركان جازون، نيويورك، نيويورك، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. إنتاج الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

NUTRITION FACTS

Per serving of 2 Tbsp

36g عم ٣١

بكل حصة من ٢ ملعقة كبيرة

Calories 50

% Daily Value* % القيمة اليومية

السعرات الحرارية ٥٠

Total Fat 0g

0% ٩٦

مجموع الدهون ٠ غم

Saturated Fat 0g

0% ٩٦

دهون مشبعة ٠ غم

Trans Fat 0g

دهون متحولة ٠ غم

Cholesterol 0mg

0% ٩٦

كوليسترول ٠ ملغ

Sodium 340mg

14% ٩٦ E

صوديوم ٣٤٠ ملغ

Total Carbohydrates 13g

4% ٩٦ E

مجموع الكربوهيدرات ١٣ غم

Dietary Fiber 0g

0% ٩٦

الألياف الغذائية ٠ غم

Sugars 11g

سكريات ١١ غم

Protein 0g

بروتين ٠ غم

Vitamin A, Vitamin C & Calcium

0% ٩٦

فيتامين أ، فيتامين سي و كالسيوم

Iron

4% ٩٦ E

حديد

*% Daily Values are based on 2,000 calorie diet

*نسب القيم الغذائية مبنية على نظام غذائي مكون من ٢٠٠٠ سعرة حرارية

Visit [www.kraft.com](#) for great tips, recipes, and to discover our sauces range.

7041



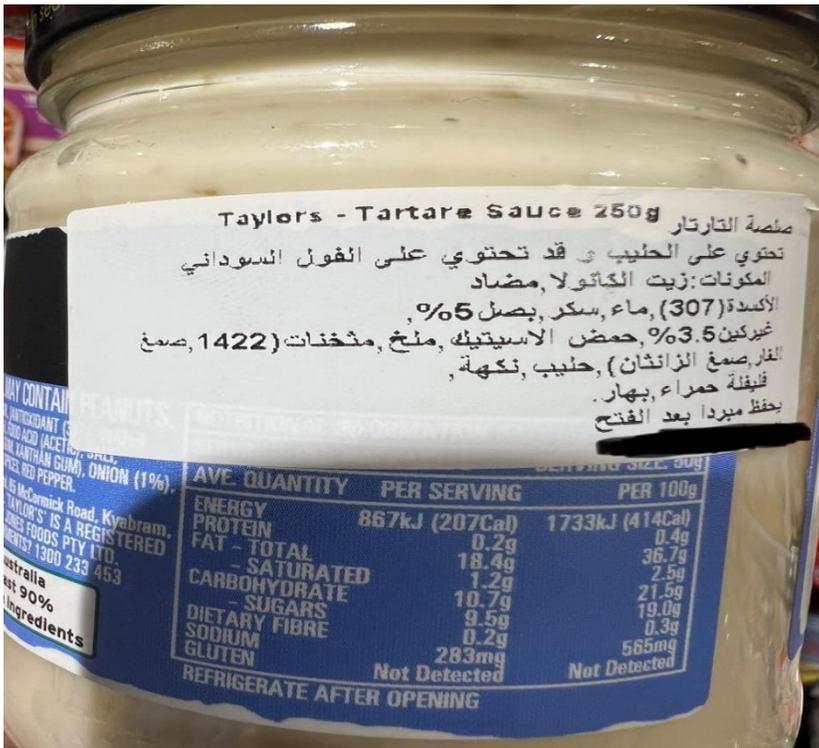
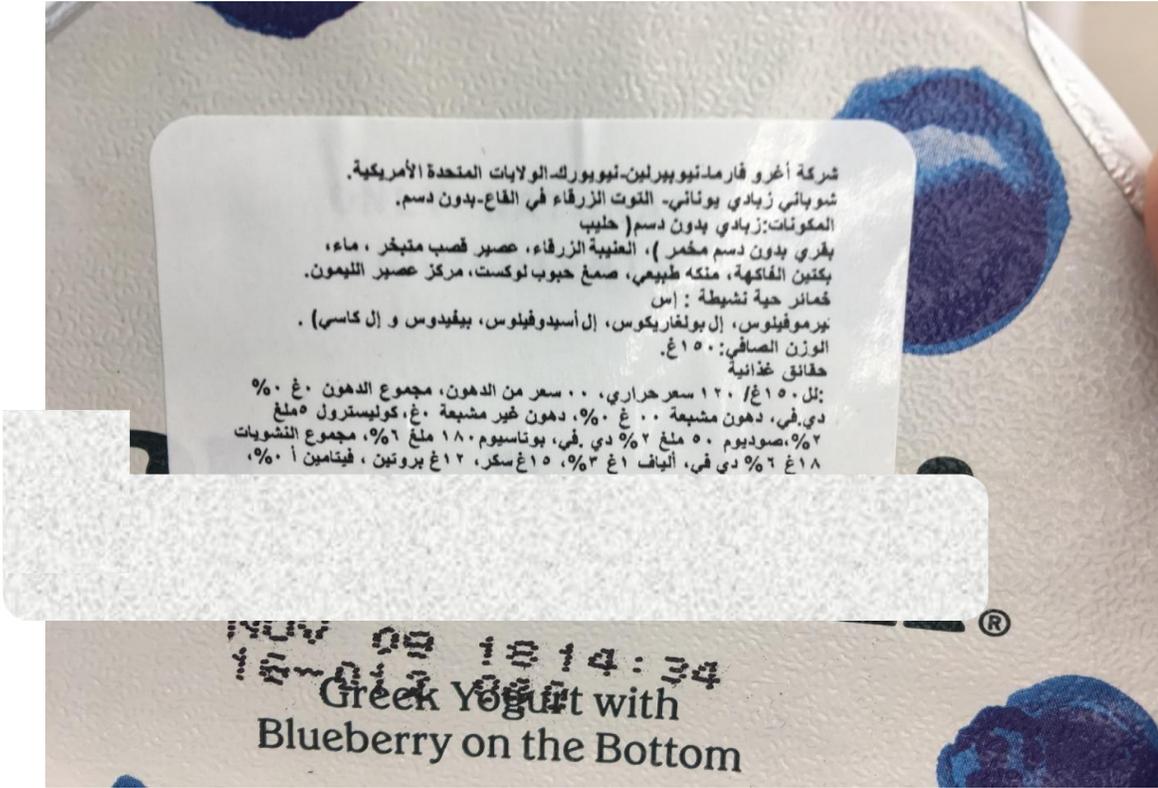
P: 15 02 17

E: 14 02 19

PRODUCT OF USA



Samples of Sticker Labels



II.2.2. Labeling Irradiated food: UAE technical regulation UAE.S GSO 9:2019 stipulates that all irradiated food and food ingredients must be identified on the package label and display the following international logo.



Radiation International Code

II.2.3. Labeling Organic Food: UAE.S GSO 2374:2014 “Guidelines for the production, processing, labeling, and marketing of organically produced foods” stipulates a product claimed as organic must include an organic logo and be accompanied by a government competent authority certificate. The United States Department of Agriculture organic logo (USDA Organic) and certificate is accepted by UAE authorities. If a product is organic but not claimed on the package, no certificate or attestation is required. Additional information can be found through the following site:

<https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/legislations.aspx#page=1>.



USDA Organic Logo

II.2.4. Labeling of Genetically Modified Products (GMO): Labeling is required if unprocessed agricultural products, processed food products, feed products or seed contain more than one percent genetically modified ingredients. Any GMO product must be approved for use in the country of origin for human or animal consumption. Planting seeds must be approved in the UAE prior to export.

II.2.5. Labeling Genetically Modified Free Products (GMO Free Label): In the event “GMO Free” is claimed on a product label, the supplier must provide a GMO-free certificate from a government competent authority issued in the country of origin.

II.2.6. Labeling of Products Intended for Institutional Use: These products are accepted without the need for Arabic translation on the product label. However, these products will be ineligible for sale in retail stores unless an Arabic label is provided.

II.2.7. Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol Containing Products: The importation and sale of alcohol is permitted only through UAE-authorized establishments. No special labeling for alcoholic beverages is required beyond the provisions established within the country of origin.

II.2.8. Labeling of Pet Foods: Pet food labels must be printed in Arabic and can be done by stickering or directly on the package. Arabic and English labels must contain the statement “Not fit for human consumption.” Production/expiry dates are required for pet foods. Please refer to UAE.S 5031:2018 “General Requirements for Pet Food and their Labeling”. Exporters should verify labeling requirements with their importers before shipping. MOCCAЕ provides some online services for pet food importers at <https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/our-services/service-directory.aspx?mainCategory=274#page=1>. *Note: Currently, the UAE prohibits the sale of pet food containing pork.*

II.3. Additional Reference Information for Product Labels

The following GSO technical regulations are reference documents applied within the UAE:

- UAE.S/GSO CAC GL 1:2018 “General Guidelines for Misleading Food Claims”
- UAE.S/GSO 839:2021
- “Food Packages – Part 1: General Requirements”
- UAE.S/GSO 1863:2021 “Food Packages – Part 2: The Plastic Packages – General Requirements”
- UAE.S/GSO OIML R 87:2007 "Quantity of Product in Packages"
- UAE.S/GSO ISO 1000:2009 “The ISO Standard Describing the International System of Units & Recommendations for the use of their Multiples and of certain other units”.
- UAE.S/GSO 2142:2011 “General Requirements for Genetically Modified Processed Food and Feed”
- UAE.S/GSO 654:2021 “General Requirements for Prepackaged Foods for Special Dietary Use”
- UAE.S/GSO 1366:2021 ‘General Requirements for Trading of Food used for Special Medical Purposes”
- UAE.S/GSO/CAC 107:2007 “Labeling of Food Additives when Sold as Such”
- UAE.S/GSO 2101:2011 “Protein-Rich Concentrated Nutrient Supplementary Foods”
- UAE.S/GSO 2282:2013 “Labeling for Herbal Plants for Human Consumption”
- UAE.S/GSO 5034:2018 “Nutritional Labeling of Pre-packaged Products as Traffic Light Colors”
- UAE.S/GSO 2232:2021 “Labeling for Drinking Water”.

II.4. Shelf Life

Shelf life is regulated by the UAE.S 150-1:2017 “Expiration Dates for Food Products – Part 1: Mandatory Expiration Dates.” Exporters should carefully examine this mandatory regulation and identify the allowances specified for their products. For products not covered by this technical

regulation, exporters should refer to the UAE.S 150-2:2017 “Expiration Dates for Food Products – Part 2: Voluntary Expiration Dates”.

Exporters should review the following regulations to issues related to labeling the expiration dates and instructions for storage use and packages.

- UAE.S/GSO 9:2019 “Labeling of prepackaged food stuffs”.
- UAE.S/GSO 839:2021 “Food Packages – Part 1: General Requirements”.
- UAE.S/GSO 1863:2021 “Food Packages – Part 2: The Plastic Packages – General Requirements”.
- UAE.S/GSO 2231:2012 “General Requirements for the Specifications of Materials Touching the food;”

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

The UAE maintains an extensive list of requirements for food packaging and containers with more than two dozen GSO regulations related to a host of food contact materials. U.S. food producers interested in exporting to the UAE should confirm with their local buyer the regulations applicable to their food package.

As an initial point of reference, exporters should be familiar with UAE.S GSO 839:2021 “Food Packages – Part 1: General Requirements” establishing the rules for food packages, including metal, glass, plastic, paper, carton, multilayered textile, and wood packages. Likewise, UAE.S GSO 1863:2021 “Food packages - Part 2: Plastic Package – General Requirements”, identifies additional requirements for plastic packages coming in contact with food. As stipulated in the standard, the concentration of vinyl chloride monomer shall not exceed 1 mg per kg of the plastic material, or 0.01 mg per kg of the packaged food material, in the case of packages made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The concentration of the monomer of styrene in the plastic material shall not exceed 1% by weight in packages of non-fatty food materials and shall not exceed 0.5% in packages of fatty food materials, in the case of packages made of polystyrene or modified rubbery polystyrene. The concentration of acrylonitrile monomer shall not exceed 0.005 mg per kg of the plastic material or 0.02 mg per kg of the food material, in the case of packages made of acrylonitrile. In the case of manufacturing multilayered packages from more than one material, it shall be necessary to get rid of the remaining of solvents, gluing materials, or major materials, such that the remains of all those solvents together shall not exceed 5 mg per square meter of the package surface.

In addition, exporters of fruits and vegetables should be familiar with GSO 124:1990 “General Requirements for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Boxes”. Finally, the UAE Scheme for Control on Food Contact Materials (FCM) mandates compliance with UAE.S GSO 2231:2012 “General Requirements for the Materials Intended to Come into Contact with Food.”

Packaging Sustainability Measures:

On March 22, 2020, Environment Agency for Abu Dhabi (EAD) issued the single-use plastic policy in recognition of the need to address environmental issues associated with single-use plastic and balance this with the importance of the sector to the UAE economy. The policy is applicable in the Emirate of

Abu Dhabi and is managed by EAD on behalf of the Abu Dhabi Government. Companies have been given two years to transition, with all companies required to comply by the end of 2022. The policy has four objectives that include reducing the use of single-use plastic (and non-plastic) materials and declaring the Emirate of Abu Dhabi free of single use plastic bags by 2021, reducing the amount of plastic material that enter the environment, declaring Abu Dhabi government free of single-use plastics by the end of 2021, and changing public behavior towards more sustainable practices. For more details, please access the policy here: <https://www.ead.gov.ae/en/knowledge-hub/laws-and-policies>. The 2021 target was not met until June 1, 2022, when the government of Abu Dhabi banned only single use plastic shopping bags with exceptions for bags designated for medicines in pharmacies, bag rolls for vegetables, meat, fish, chicken, grains and bread, large consumer shopping bags for clothing or electronic gadgets or toys and waste bags. In addition, the government of Dubai started to charge 25 files (~ 7 US cents) for single use plastic bags from July 1st, 2022, onward. The charge is applied in retail, clothing, restaurants, and pharmacies, as well as on delivery orders and e-commerce orders. The charge will be evaluated in stages before single-use plastic bags are banned completely in two years' time as confirmed by the government of Dubai.

The Abu Dhabi's policy includes developing legislation to limit the use of all plastic materials in Abu Dhabi gradually using a phased approach with incentives to target consumption of single use plastic bags, then introducing fees on some materials which have available alternatives to prevent distribution of single-use plastic materials free of charge and, finally, achieving a total ban. The policy identifies the 16 most common single-use plastics that cause the largest amount of marine waste (according to global studies) and will be targeted to varying degrees during the new policy implementation. These include plastic bags, beverage cups and lids, plastic cutlery, straws and stirrers, and food containers. Plastic bottles will be targeted through the introduction of a plastic bottle return deposit scheme.

UAE's Integrated Waste Management Federal Law Number 12 issued on December 18, 2018 (download the law from here <https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/legislations.aspx#page=1>) regulates the process of waste management and unifies the mechanisms and methods of safe disposal thereof, through the application of best practices and techniques available to protect the environment and minimize harm to human health. The law allows MOCCAE, after coordination with the competent authority, to prohibit the introduction or import of single-use or short-term products in the markets that cause environmental damage and prohibit the use or import of materials that are hard to hard to dispose or could cause hazard to the environment if disposed. The law also allows the competent authority to implement measures and procedures necessary to reduce the generation of municipal solid waste and separate them at the source, through the provision of containers with different or colors.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

According to Emirates Standard UAE.S 192:2019, the Codex Alimentarius "General Specification of Articles Food Additives" is the first reference for identifying approved food additives. Codex-approved additives with correlating food classifications are permitted within the UAE at the maximum limits identified (see here for more information: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>). Furthermore, in the absence of a Codex reference, the UAE permits reference to European standards. See more at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>.

Aside from these options, the UAE competent authorities may evaluate the use of a food additive based on scientific and legislative justification submitted by a petitioner. This approach to receiving a food additive authorization is seldom utilized due to a lengthy and indeterminate process.

Exporters must receive UAE approval for their food additives and identify them on the product label. This process is performed online through the aforementioned websites for label assessment.

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants

The following are UAE technical regulations for pesticides, contaminants, and microbiological criteria in agricultural products. In general, these technical regulations are in accordance with Codex standards; however, some references are derived from country-specific regulations established in the EU, United States, Australia, New Zealand, and others.

- UAE.S MRL 1/2019 “Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Agricultural and Food Products”.
- UAE.S GSO 2481:2021 “The Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods”
- UAE.S GSO CAC 193:2021 "General Standard for Contaminants & Toxins in Food and Feed”.
- UAE.S GSO 2532:2016 “The Maximum Limits of Pesticides Residues and Contaminants in Organic Food”.
- UAE.S GSO 841:1997 “Maximum Limits of Mycotoxins Permitted in Foods and Animal Feeds Aflatoxins”.
- UAE.S GSO 1694:2005 “General Principles of Food Hygiene”.
- UAE.S 1016:2017 “Microbiological Criteria for Food Stuffs”.
- UAE.S/ GSO 998:1998 “Limits of Radioactivity Level Permitted in Food Stuffs–Part 1”. This technical regulation is concerned with limits of radioactivity levels (gamma rays, cesium 134, 137) permitted in foodstuffs, drinking water and animal feed stuffs. For instance, limits of radioactivity permitted in water shall not exceed 10 becquerel/kg or liter, 30 becquerel/kg or liter for milk and its products and baby foods, 75 becquerel/kg or liter in other food products and 300 becquerel/kg in animal feeds.
- UAE.S/ GSO 2483:2021 “Trans Fatty Acids”. This technical regulation stipulates the maximum amount allowed for trans fatty acid and declaring it on the nutrition label per serving. Maximum trans-fat content of vegetable oils and soft spreadable margarines is 2 percent of the total fat, and the trans-fat content for all other foods is 5 percent of the total fat content including ingredients sold to restaurants. The amount of trans fatty acids in food, including dietary supplements shall be included in the nutrition facts. Label declaration of trans fat content information is not required for products that contain less than 0.5 percent gram of the total fat in 100 grams if no claims are made about cholesterol, saturated, monounsaturated, polyunsaturated or trans-fatty acids. When a claim that a food product is “trans-fat free” is made on the label or in an advertisement, the amount of trans fat shall be less than 0.5 gram of total fat in 100 grams.
- UAE.S/GSO 2359:2014 “Extraction Solvents and It’s Residue Limits in the Production of Foodstuffs and Food Ingredients”. This GSO technical regulation was approved by UAE standard authority in 2017 to apply to extraction solvents used or intended for use in the production of foodstuffs or food ingredients. Unless product specifications state the opposite, this technical regulation does not apply to extraction solvents used in the production of food

additives, vitamins, and other nutritional additives unless listed in the tables attached to this technical regulation.

- UAE.S/GSO 2042:2010 “Maximum Levels of Melamine in Foods and Feeds”. This technical regulation stipulates the maximum limits of melamine permitted in food products and feeds. The limits are based on the safety limits which differentiate between unavoidable background presence of melamine and unacceptable adulteration. For example, the maximum limits of melamine in infant formula (for infants between 1-12 months) for ready to use liquid products is 0.5 ppm (mg/l), for infant formula products in powder form is 1 ppm (mg/kg), for other food 2.5 ppm (mg/kg) and for feeds 116.2-410 ppm (mg/kg).

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

VI.1. Emirates Conformity Assessment Scheme (ECAS): ECAS is a Product Certification scheme for government-regulated products as mandated by the Federal Law 28 of 2001. Under this scheme, all regulated products must meet the requirements for safety and quality specified in the Technical Regulations adopted by the UAE government. Suppliers must register the products and obtain a Certificate of Conformity to sell inside the UAE. ECAS was first required for non-food products, but certain food products were added recently.

In June 2018, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government issued two rules for regulating milk and dairy products (Cabinet Decree 29:2018) and juice and beverages (Cabinet Decree 30:2018). The decrees require companies to obtain a UAE Certificate of Conformity for their products in accordance with ECAS before introducing them into the market. The effective date was May 2019. Regulated products include energy drinks, honey, organic products, food contact materials, juices, and dairy products. For more information about ECAS certificates and fees associated, please see MOIAT [website](#)



EMIRATES CONFORMITY
ASSESSMENT SCHEME (ECAS)

ECAS Logo

VI.2. Emirates Quality Mark (EQM): The EQM is an approved mark of quality issued for product that can demonstrate compliance to the relevant UAE technical regulations and standards, regional and/or international standards and are manufactured by an organization implementing Quality Management System ensuring continuous compliance. The process of obtaining license to use the Emirates Quality Mark involves a comprehensive evaluation of the product as well as the quality system used by the manufacturer in production through testing and inspection. Regulated products include energy drinks, food contact materials, organic products, bottled drinking water, juices and dairy

products. For more information about EQM and associated fees, please see the following MOIAT [website](#)



علامة الجودة الإماراتية
Emirates Quality Mark

Emirates Quality Mark Logo

***Note:** Currently ECAS and EQM is mandatory for bottled drinking water. Furthermore, not all dairy and juice products are subject to this regulation. Suppliers of these commodities should work with their importers to determine if ECAS and EQM is applicable to their products.*

VI.3. Food Registration and Label Assessment (ZAD, FIRS and ZADI Portals): In 2018, the UAE introduced the “National Scheme for Food Accreditation and Registration.” Within this new scheme came the establishment of an electronic food registration portal-commonly referred to as “ZAD.” ZAD is a federal system that can be used for registering products destined to any of the seven Emirates. This system enrolls all food items prior to sale in the UAE and verifies product compliance with the country’s food laws. The registration process requires UAE importers to apply online and provide a copy of the product’s label, packaging, and official certificate from a competent authority in the country of origin confirming the product’s health or nutritional claims. Once a registration request is approved, the importer will receive the product registration certificate through the ZAD website. Once the product is officially registered in ZAD, the importer may apply for an import permit and bring shipments through any port in the UAE. Importers should visit <https://zad.gov.ae/Account/Login?ReturnUrl=%2F> to register food items.

Food product registration in ZAD, coupled with import inspection procedures, are designed to ensure goods meet the following requirements:

- UAE sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, technical regulations and standards, or any requirements established through bilateral agreements signed with the supplying country.
- The exporter is not banned by the authorities of the supplying country based on sanitary and phytosanitary requirements.
- The product complies with all other technical regulations like food labeling, shelf life, microbiological standards, etc.
- All laboratory test results comply with UAE technical regulations and standards.
- Animal products are sourced from an approved facility at the country of origin.
- The product complies with all halal labeling requirements.

In addition to the ZAD portal, importers in the Emirate of Dubai can use the Dubai Municipality's Food Imports and Re-export System portal (FIRS) to register their products and obtain approval for the product's label after applying for a label assessment service. For the other six Emirates, a product's label assessment can be obtained from the Food Control Department in each municipality. Dubai has recently established the ZADI system, an integrated platform for all key services required to import food items into Dubai. Through the ZADI portal, importers can apply for a food import request, food import for re-export, food item registration, food label assessment, customs services or search food items and apply for a custom's declaration <https://www.dubaitrade.ae/en/zadi> ZADI is broad platform that importers can use to access all government services related to imports.

VI.4. Other Documentations/Certifications: Based on a designated food category, imported products must be accompanied by the following documentation: For certain products regulated by FSIS, APHIS, AMS, and NOAA, such as meat, fish, eggs, livestock, live poultry, grains, animal feed, and planting seeds, an original health certificate issued by the appropriate government agency in the exporting country. FSIS, APHIS, NOAA, and AMS certificates are accepted by the UAE authorities. Health certificates must include details of the shipment such as quantity, weight, description, airway bill number or container number, invoice number, certificate serial number, date of issuance, exporter, importer, and a statement indicating the goods are "fit for human consumption." Other food products such as processed, or shelf-stable foods only require a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) "Certificate to a Foreign Government" or a certificate of free sale issued by the applicable U.S. state authority. A certificate of free sale must include the product name, quantity, weight, airway bill number or container number, invoice number, certificate serial number, date of issuance, exporter, importer, destination, and statement indicating the goods are "fit for human consumption."

For meat and meat products, an original halal slaughter certificate is required. For more information about halal regulations in the UAE, please see Section VII.14 below. The UAE has pre-approved certain U.S. halal certification bodies to supervise slaughtering and issue relevant UAE halal certificates. The halal certificate must include:

- the logo of the approved U.S. Islamic organization
- serial number and date,
- abattoir's name and address,
- product description, brand name, total quantity and weight,
- port of loading,
- slaughtering date,
- production and expiry date,
- producing company and FSIS facility number,
- importer and exporter name,
- and name, signature, and stamp of the authorized U.S. certifier.

Information on the approved UAE certifiers operating in the United States can be obtained by contacting the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology through the contact information or through their [website](#) with also the list included in the **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** Dubai Municipality's Accreditation Center (<https://eiac.gov.ae>).

Section VII. Other Specific Standards/Regulations

VII.1. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO): There are two regulations covering GMOs. The first is UAE.S GSO 2141:2011 “General Requirements for Genetically Modified Unprocessed Agricultural Products.” This technical regulation outlines the general requirements for unprocessed agricultural products obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification and unprocessed agricultural products that contain genetically modified organism (GMO) if the GMO present is higher than one percent.

The second regulation is UAE.S GSO 2142:2011 “General Requirements for Genetically Modified Processed Agricultural Products.” This technical regulation covers general requirements for processed food and feed obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification and processed food and feed that contain or are produced from genetically modified organisms (GMO) if the GMO present is higher than one percent of the ingredients. In addition, GSO 2371:2014 specifies the typical terms and definitions of genetically modified food (GM).

VII.2. Sports Drinks: UAE.S. GSO 2522:2016 “Electrolyte Drinks (Sports Drinks)” regulates sports drinks in the UAE and contains some specific requirements. For instance, it should be free from impurities, separation, and deposition. It must contain no less than 10 mmol/L sodium and no less than 50 g/L and no more than 100 g/L total sugars (carbohydrates), sucrose and glucose syrup and fructose and dextrose and maltodextrin and no more than 100 g / L fructose. For the label, a claim that an electrolyte drink is isotonic may only be made if the electrolyte drink has an average osmolality of 250-340 milliosmole/L. A claim that an electrolyte drink is hypertonic may only be made if the electrolyte drink has an osmolality more than 340 milliosmole/L.

VII.3. Baby Foods: There are three standards that regulate specifications for baby food. UAE.S GSO 355:2021 “Canned Baby Foods” covers products intended for children six months and older. UAE.S GSO 354:1994 “Infant Foods Based on Milk” outlines specifications for infant foods containing milk in liquid or powdered form. The last regulation is UAE.S/GSO CAC GL 10:2010 which specifies ingredients, “Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary uses Intended for Infants and Young Children”.

VII.4. Aquatic Products: There are over two dozen GSO regulations established for fish and fish products. U.S. seafood suppliers are advised to check with the local importer prior to export to verify application of these laws for their products. The UAE requires farmed fish and seafood must not be fed with pork protein and mandates wild-caught products to be identified on an accompanying health certificate issued by the exporting country’s competent authority.

VII.5. Animal Quarantine: MOCCA’s decree number 335:2018 “The Regulation of the Importation of Live Animals, their Products and their by-products” and Federal law number 6:1979 regulate the importation of live animals. To ensure safety and freedom from infectious diseases, all animals are subject to quarantine, physical inspection, and laboratory testing. In general, all live animal consignments must be accompanied by an official veterinary health certificate issued from the exporting country designating freedom of epidemic and contagious diseases. A copy of this regulation is available online: <https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/legislations.aspx#page=1>

VII.6. Plant Quarantine: The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment’s Decree 824:2015 lists quarantine pests that are prohibited in the UAE and for non-quarantine pests that are permitted under certain conditions. A copy of this regulation is available online:

<https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/legislations.aspx#page=1>

VII.7. Alcohol Content in Food Products: UAE.S/GSO 2538:2017 identifies the maximum limits for Residues of Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol) in food. Specifically, this standard references the tolerance levels for alcohol content in food that is a result of naturally occurring or natural fermentation of the ingredients. Although this is a voluntary standard, not a mandatory technical regulation, the UAE is testing for ethanol residues for some food products due to concerns related to Islamic regulations (alcohol is forbidden in any food for Muslims). For instance, the maximum limits for residues of ethyl alcohol (ethanol) naturally occurring or due to natural fermentation in all types of vinegar (except grape vinegar) is 0.5 percent while for chocolate, juices, and any other food products, the maximum limits are 0.02 percent, 0.1 percent, and 0.02 percent, respectively. Exporters must confirm that ethanol residues in their products are within the permissible limits identified in this technical regulation.

VII.8. Product Samples and Mail Order Shipments: There are no specific requirements for imported food samples intended for promotional events. In general, samples are exempt from local labeling and shelf-life requirements but may require a health certificate. Product samples must be clearly marked as such. These goods require a signed undertaking at the port of entry attesting to their intended use and will not be made available for commercial sale. Product samples are subject to quantity limits based on food category. MOCCA’s decree number 14 of 2016 on “Controlling of Imported Food for Non-Trading Purposes” regulated product samples for promotional activities and other including quantity limits. Please see their website for more information

(<https://www.moccae.gov.ae/assets/download/e59b6fd4/M14-16.pdf.aspx?view=true>). For example, the quantity allowed for dairy product samples should not exceed 20 kilograms, meat and meat products 30 kilograms, poultry meat 20 kilograms, and eggs 10 kilograms.

Exporters should verify these limits and other requirements with UAE Municipalities prior to shipment. U.S. suppliers should work with the event organizer to confirm all sample requirements.

VII.9. Foods for Special Medical Purposes: UAE.S GSO 1366:2021 “General Requirements for Handling of Foods for Special Medical Purposes.” According to this standard, the formulation shall be based on medical and nutritional purposes, their use shall be demonstrated, by scientific evidence, to be safe and beneficial in meeting the nutritional requirements of the persons for whom they are intended. Foods for special medical purposes shall be dispensed and marketed only by pharmacies, hospitals, medical centers, and children care centers, or as otherwise specifically provided for by UAE authorities. This standard also identifies the label requirements for these products.

VII.10. Weight and Measures: The UAE.S/GSO ISO 1000:2009 “International System of Units and Recommendations for the Use of their Multiples of Certain Other Units” and UAE.S/GSO OIML R87:2007 “Quantities of the Products in Prepackages” are the UAE reference for the weight and measures requirements. The UAE uses the metric unit system for volume and weight based on the UAE.S/GSO ISO 1000:2009 and the net content at the time of packing.

VII.11. Vitamins and Minerals Food Supplements: The UAE.S/GSO 2539:2017 “Vitamins and Minerals Permitted for Use in Foodstuffs” and UAE.S/GSO CAC GL 55:2015 “Guidelines for Vitamins

and Minerals Food Supplements” are the UAE references for the vitamins and minerals in food supplements. Vitamin and mineral food supplements should contain vitamins, pro-vitamins, and minerals whose nutritional value for human beings has been proven by scientific data and whose status as vitamins and minerals is recognized by the FAO and WHO. World Health Organization (WHO). The sources of vitamins and minerals may be either natural or synthetic and their selection should be based on considerations such as safety and bioavailability. In addition, purity criteria should consider FAO/WHO standards, or if FAO/WHO standards are not available, international pharmacopoeias or recognized international standards. In the absence of criteria from these sources, national legislation may be used.

VII.12. Prohibited and Restricted Commodities: The UAE maintains a list of prohibited and restricted commodities. The list is available online at <http://www.dubaitrade.ae/>

The GCC Unified Customs Tariffs for 2017 is available here

<https://www.fca.gov.ae/en/HomeRightMenu/Pages/hscodedefinition.aspx?SelectedTab=5>.

It also includes a number of prohibited commodities. Imports of live swine are prohibited, and pork and pork-containing products require specialized permits. Animal fats and ingredients must be sourced from animals that are Halal slaughtered. The use of pork fat, as with all pork related products as ingredients, is prohibited unless retailed in non-Muslim designated sections of retail stores. Labels for pork and pork-containing products must comply with general labeling requirements and must clearly state the product contains pork. Pictures or recipes referencing pork are prohibited on labels and packaging for all non-pork food items.

Most live animals and birds, agricultural planting material, seeds and seedlings, and animal skins and hides require an import permit from MOCCA. In 2020, the UAE has officially removed its longstanding import ban on U.S. live cattle that was in place since 2003: [GAIN Voluntary Report - U.S. Live Cattle Gain Market Access to UAE](#).

Food products that do not comply with UAE regulations but pose no health risk may be re-exported to a third country (non-GCC). In the result of a minor non-compliance finding a warning is normally issued and can be rectified through a letter confirming the mistake will be avoided in the future. Frequent and/or major infractions such as improper labeling of products containing pork or tampering with production/expiry dates are often brought to the national food safety committees and are subject to large fines, penalties, and bans depending on the severity of the violation.

VII.13. Excise and Value Added Taxes: In 2017, the UAE introduced a new excise tax levied on specific goods which are claimed to be harmful to human health or the environment. These goods are referred to as “excise goods” and apply to the following food products:

- **Carbonated drinks:** Any aerated beverage except for unflavored aerated water. Also, considered to be carbonated drinks are any concentrations, powder, gel, or extracts intended to be made into an aerated beverage. The excise tax on carbonated drinks is 50 percent.
- **Energy drinks:** Any beverage marketed as an energy drink and contains substances known to provide mental and physical stimulation, including but not limited to caffeine, taurine, ginseng, guarana, or any substance that has an identical or similar effect. This tax applies to energy drinks as concentrations, powder, gel, liquids, and extracts. The excise tax on energy drinks is 100 percent.

- **Sweetened Drinks:** In August 2019, the UAE Ministry of Finance’s Federal Tax Authority (FTA) announced Cabinet Decision 52, adding sweetened drinks to the list of products subject to a UAE duty. Sweetened drinks containing added sugar or sweeteners as well as any product that can be converted into a sugar sweetened beverage will be subject to the new excise tax of 50 percent. Official implementation of the law began on December 1, 2019. Sugar and sweeteners are defined under UAE.S/GSO 148:2008 “Sugar” and UAE.S/GSO 995:2015 “Sweeteners Permitted for Foodstuffs.”

Certain beverages are be excluded from this tax, including:

- Ready-to-drink beverages containing at least 75% milk
- Ready-to-drink beverages containing at least 75% milk substitutes
- Baby formula and follow up formulas
- Beverages consumed for special dietary needs as determined under UAE.S/GSO 654:2021 “General Requirements for Prepackaged Foods for Special Dietary Use”
- Beverages consumed for medical uses as determined under UAE.S/GSO 1366:2021 “General Requirements for Handling of Foods for Special Medical Purposes”
- More information on excise tax is available online:

<https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/finance-and-investment/taxation/excise-tax>

Additional information on the excise tax can be found on the following link:

<https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/united-arab-emirates-uae-imposes-50-percent-excise-tax-sweetened-drinks>

While most agricultural products are exempt from UAE customs duties, in January 2018, the UAE introduced a five percent valued added tax: <https://www.tax.gov.ae/en/vat/vat-topics/vat-importer>. This tax is applicable to most on goods and services, including food products.

VII.14. Halal & Kosher:

Halal: There are many UAE technical regulations that govern halal requirements in food. These regulations outline the requirements and process by which food should be certified halal. The process includes accreditation of conformity assessment bodies (halal certification bodies) and the use of the UAE national halal mark (logo) for marketing purposes.

- UAE: S/GSO 993:2015 “Animal Slaughtering Requirements According to Islamic Rules”
- UAE.S 2055-1:2015 Part I “Halal Products – General Requirements for Halal Food”
- UAE.S 2055-2: 2016 Part II “Halal Products - General Requirements for Halal Certification Bodies”
- UAE.S 2055-3:2016 Part III: 2016 “Halal Products – General Requirements for Halal Accreditation Bodies Accrediting Halal Certification Bodies”



UAE Halal Logo

The UAE's national halal mark (logo) is voluntary but no other halal marks are permitted in the UAE. If suppliers claim halal, they are required to provide a halal certificate from an approved halal certifier. If suppliers need to include a halal mark or logo, they are required to use the UAE's halal logo. No other logos or marks are accepted. Information on the approved UAE certifiers operating in the United States can be obtained by contacting the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology through the contact information included in this report or through their [website](#) with also the list include in the Dubai Municipality's Accreditation Center (<https://eiac.gov.ae>).

Kosher: The U.S. based Kosher certification body, Orthodox Union, carries out the certification and implementation of Kosher dietary regulations in Abu Dhabi in partnership with the UAE's local Jewish community. The Orthodox Union is responsible for kosher food at hotels and events. The Orthodox Union was recognized as the Kosher certification body after the signing of the UAE-Israel Normalization Agreement (officially the Abraham Accords Peace Agreement) on September 15, 2020. Kosher certificate issued by the Orthodox Union accompanied any food imported item is approved in the emirate of Abu Dhabi.

In September 2020, Abu Dhabi's Department of Culture and Tourism instructed all hotels to seek kosher certification for handling kosher meals to include kosher food options on room menus and at all food and beverage outlets. In 2021, Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA) released "A Guideline Concerning the Requirements and Conditions for the Production and Handling of Kosher Foods in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi". This guide clarifies the requirements and conditions related to the handling of kosher foods in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, which any kosher facility must comply with. The guide includes requirements and conditions for import, requirements and conditions for displaying kosher products in sales outlets. The requirements and conditions for Importing include:

1. Food products shall be registered in the "ZAD" system for accreditation and registration.
2. A health certificate issued by a governmental health authority in the country of origin
3. Packing list
4. A kosher certificate issued by a kosher certification body registered with the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology, with the list of Kosher certification bodies approved by the ministry.

5. Any additional certificates for specific cases that require health or nutritional claims or other claims, when necessary, on the food label (e.g., genetically modified foods, organic foods...etc.)
6. Customs declaration or delivery order issued by the carrier
7. Trade license (import or general trading activity)
8. The lists issued by MOIAT to the kosher certification bodies and the facilities that have the kosher mark are the reference for the regulatory authorities to allow the entry and handling of the kosher products to the country's markets.
9. The product complies with other UAE's technical regulations

VII.15. Flavoring Permitted for Use in Foodstuffs: The UAE.S/GSO 707:2021 “Flavoring Permitted for Use in Foodstuffs” is a GSO technical regulation adopted by the UAE standard authority in 2015. This technical regulation is concerned with natural flavoring, artificial flavoring, and flavoring enhancers permitted for use in food products intended for human consumption.

VII.16. Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives: There is no specific standards for plant-based meat or dairy alternative. Exporters of these commodities should comply with all related technical regulations especially labelling regulations and halal requirements if the product is to be claimed as halal product. Exporters are required to provide evidence from government authority at country of origin for any claims mentioned in their package.

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights

UAE Federal Law No. 37 of 1992, amended by Federal Law No. 8 of 2002, states that a trademark is “any distinguished form of names, words, signatures, letters, figures, graphics, logos, titles, hallmarks, seals, pictures, patterns, announcements, packs or any other marks or group of marks, if they were used or intended to be used either to distinguish goods, products or services from whatever sources, or to indicate that certain services, goods or products belong to the owner of the trademark, because of their provision, manufacturing, selection or trading. The voice accompanying a trademark is considered a part of it.”

The law also includes symbols that cannot be registered as trademarks, registration and cancellation procedures, transfer of ownership and mortgages, licenses, and penalties for trademark law infringement. While trademark registration is not mandatory, any protection under these rules may be limited without official registration. The Ministry of Economy is the competent authority to register trademarks in the UAE. To register a trademark, please visit the Ministry's website and submit an online application here: <https://services.economy.ae/m/Pages/ServiceCard.aspx?WFID=37>.

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is one of the most important references on the protection of names and trademarks. The UAE is a signatory to this convention, and it became internal legislation by the accession of the United Arab Emirates, Decree No. 20 of 1996.

For more information on trademarks, trade names, patents and copy rights please visit:
<https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/business/intellectual-property>

Section IX: Import Procedures

Before importing food products to the UAE, the product needs to be registered first by an importer. Registration can be done through the ZAD system, FIRS system, or the ZADI portal. Please refer to Food Registration and Label Assessment Section for more information on each portal.

To obtain access to the FIRS system, which is used to register food products and approve product's label in the Emirate of Dubai, the importer will need to complete an online application form, provide company details, upload their trade license, and then visit the Dubai Municipality to make a payment and finally receive system access. Once the importer receives its username and password, the importer can access and use the FIRS system for food import or re-export requests, follow up on any fines and fees, register food items, conduct label assessments, and more. To apply for an import request, the importer will need to register the food item and complete the label assessment.

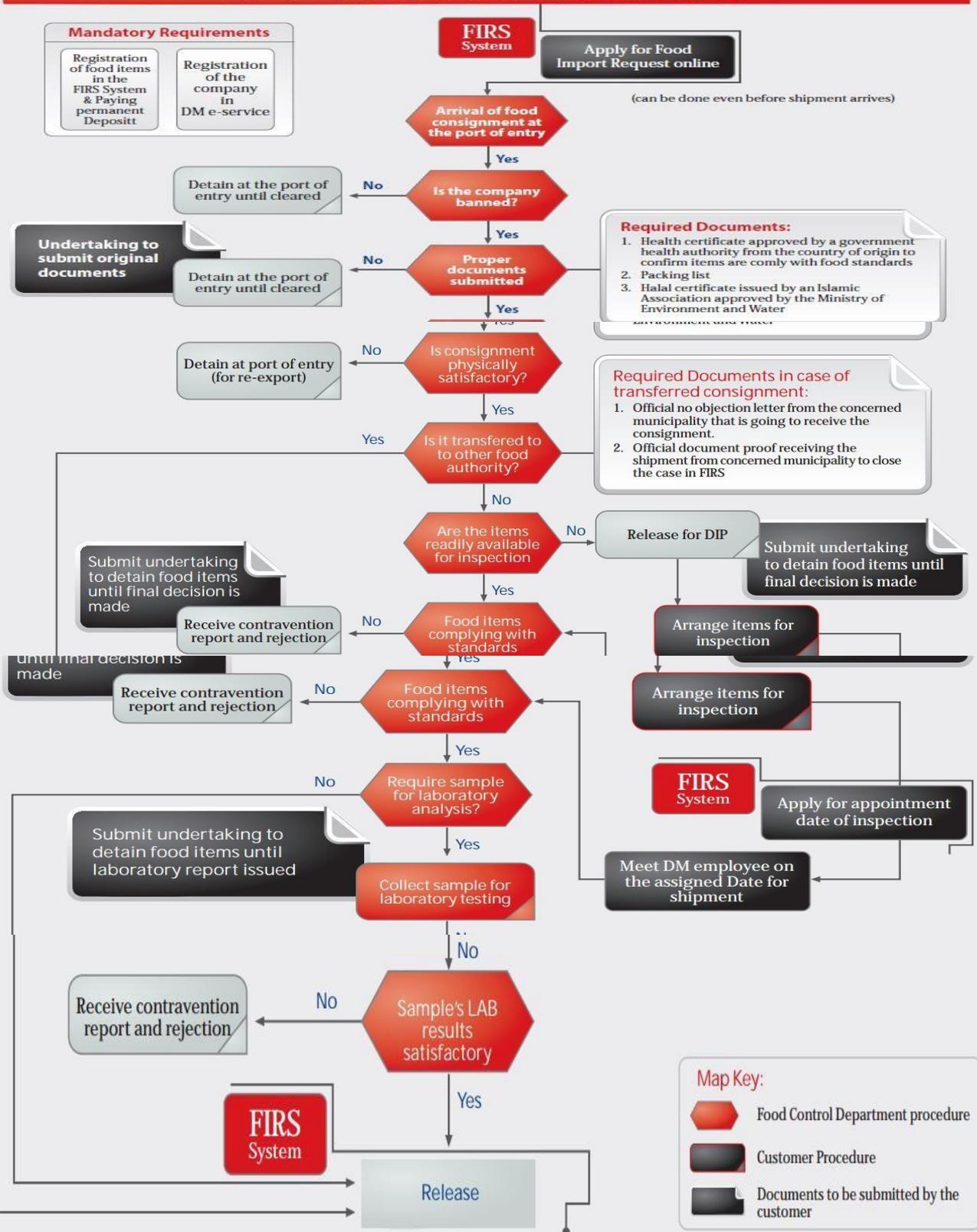
For product registration in FIRS, the importer needs to provide details of the product and upload health and laboratory certificates. Registering new product requires lab testing at the Dubai Municipality's Central Laboratory. Importers will need to submit samples directly to the Food and Environment section at the lab. The quantity of the samples depends on the type of the tests requested by the Dubai Municipality. It may take up to five working days to receive test results depending on the type of test.

After registering the product, importers should apply for a label assessment on FIRS, which requires uploading a copy of the product's label and providing other detailed information (mainly on ingredients). If the product registration and label assessment were successful, the importer may then apply for an import request. Import requests will be submitted through FIRS and the importer will need to provide information related to the port of entry, airway bill number, arrival date, country of origin, and other required details.

Once goods arrive, they may be inspected to ensure compliance with standards and that all information matches what is reported in FIRS. Once the inspection is complete and the cargo clears quarantine, the importer is required to pay the customs duty and release the shipment. Please see the attached graphs for details on import procedures. *Note: The FIRS system portal will notify the importer in case the shipment is detained and/or rejected. Importer can use the same portal to appeal this decision.*

Import documents in English language are accepted, translating these documents to the local language is not necessary to expedite customs clearance.

PROCEDURE FOR RELEASING IMPORTED FOOD



Section X: Trade Facilitation

The UAE became the first WTO member from the Arab region to ratify the new Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on April 18, 2016.

The UAE submitted its “Category A” commitments to the WTO indicating that it intends to implement most of the TFA provisions upon entry into force of the TFA on February 22, 2017, except advance rulings, pre-arrival processing, establishment and publication of average release times, and trade facilitation measures for authorized operators and single window. On September 19, 2019, the UAE notified Category B and C commitments (G/TFA/N/ARE/1/Corr.1) to the WTO, indicating that pre-arrival processing (Article 7.1) would be implemented by December 31, 2019, while advance ruling and single window measures would be implemented by December 31, 2021. However, on June 1st, 2021, the UAE extended the deadline for implementing Article 3.1 (Advanced Ruling) and Article 10.4 (Single Window) to December 29, 2022 (G/TFA/N/ARE/1/Add.1).

The UAE does not use the International Plant Protection Convention’s global E-Phyto hub. While E-certificates are also not used, Dubai Municipality is involved in discussions with some trading partners to agree on mutual e-certification systems which will help reduce the use of paper documents and facilitate bilateral trade.

Dubai Customs adopted an integrated electronic business environment where all services are electronically delivered. For example, traders can apply for customs declaration, book a customs inspection, and pay all fees online 24/7 while service completion time is generally within two business hours: <https://www.dubaicustoms.gov.ae/en/eServices/ServicesForBusinesses/Pages/default.aspx>

Suppliers are required to confirm these fees with their importer. A list of UAE Customs fees at ports can be found here:

<https://www.fca.gov.ae/En/HomeRightMenu/Pages/CustomsServiceFees.aspx?SelectedTab=3>

Other useful links are:

Customs Online Services <https://www.dubaicustoms.gov.ae/en/eServices/Pages/default.aspx>

Mechanism for Settlement of Funds collected as Customs Revenues amongst the GCC Customs Federation <https://www.fca.gov.ae/En/HomeRightMenu/Pages/Clearance.aspx?SelectedTab=1>

APPENDIX I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCAEE)

Abu Dhabi Office:

Old Airport Road, Behind Carrefour, Opposite Abu Dhabi Retirement Pensions & Benefits Fund
P.O. Box 213

Phone: 971 02 4444747
Fax: 971 02 4490444
info@moccae.gov.ae

Dubai Office:

Al Ruwayyah 2 Area, Beside Zayed University, Dubai – Al-Ain Road
P.O.Box 1509
Phone: 971 04 2148424
Fax: 971 04 2655822
info@moccae.gov.ae

Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (MOIAT)

Abu Dhabi Office:

Old Airport Road Building, Ministry of Environment and Water - Abu Dhabi
Phone: +971 600565554
Fax: +971 (4) 2944428
Email: customercare@moiat.gov.ae

Dubai Office:

Business Avenue Building - Sheikh Rashid Rd - Dubai
Phone: + 971 600565554
Fax: + 971 (4) 2944428
Email: customercare@moiat.gov.ae
Location: 25.258931, 55.336729
Website: <http://www.moiat.gov.ae/>

Dubai Municipality (DM)

Head Office:

Building 20, Baniyas Road, Al Rigga area, Deira, P.O.Box: 67, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Phone: +971 4 2215555
Fax: +971 4 2246666
For any inquiry or services, call +971 4 2064201 / +971 4 2064232.
Email: foodcontrol@dm.gov.ae
Business Working Hours 07:30 AM to 02:30 PM from Sunday to Thursday
Website: www.dm.gov.ae

Al-Garhoud Office:

Securities and Commodities Authority Building (SCA Building), 5th Street, Al-Garhoud Area, Dubai

Abu Dhabi Municipality

Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority
P.O. Box 52150
Abu Dhabi, UAE
Phone: +971 2 495 4112 Fax: +971 2 446 3811
Website: <https://www.dmt.gov.ae/en/services>

Sharjah Municipality

Food Control Department
Sheikh Sultan Bin Saqr Al Qasimi Street, Near City Center, Al-Nasria, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.
P.O. Box: 22
Phone: +971 6 565 6000
Hot Line: 993
Fax: +971 6 565 2707
E-mail: info@shjmun.gov.ae
Website: <https://portal.shjmun.gov.ae/en/Pages/ContactUs.aspx>

Ajman Municipality

Masfoot Road, Al Bustan, Near Lulu Center
Ajman, United Arab Emirates
Phone: +971 6 7012534
Fax: + 971 6 7438558
Email: 80070@am.gov.ae
Website: <https://www.am.gov.ae/contact>

APPENDIX II: Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts

Dubai Central Laboratory

Food and Environment Laboratory Section

Address: Umm Hurair Road, Al-Karama, Dubai
Phone: +971 4 302 7126 / +971 4 302 7373 / +971 4 302 7007
Fax: +971 4 335 8448
Email: MAHMUSA@dm.gov.ae
Website: <https://www.dm.gov.ae/municipality-business/dubai-central-laboratory/>