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Report Highlights:

With a gross domestic product of $571.6 billion and projected growth of 3.1 percent in 2025, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranks as the second largest economy in the Arab world, with substantial consumer spending driven by high per capita income. Notably, it is the second largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in the Middle East and North Africa. In 2025, U.S. exports of agricultural and agricultural related products to the UAE reached $1.5 billion, a 7 percent increase over 2024. More than 83 percent of the increase came in consumer-oriented goods. The UAE's efforts to diversify economically have resulted in a resilient economy, less reliance on oil revenue, and more focus on tourism, retail, and technology. As a major regional trade hub, the conflict in Iran has affected the country resulting in disruptions in shipping to its major ports, higher risk premiums, logistics challenges, and pressure on re-export flows across regional supply chains.

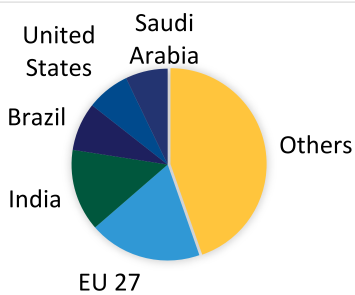
MARKET FACT SHEET

Executive Summary

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the second largest economy in the Arab world after Saudi Arabia, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of $571.6 billion and a projected growth rate of 3.1 percent in 2026. Foreign nationals comprise almost 89 percent. Approximately 80 percent of the UAE's agricultural products are imported. In 2025, the United States exported $1.5 billion in agricultural and related products to the UAE, making it the largest export market for U.S. agricultural products in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

The UAE imported $17.7 billion in consumer-oriented products in 2025. Primary suppliers are the European Union, India, Brazil, the United States, Saudi Arabia, and China. The market is highly competitive but significant potential for U.S. export growth exists, including in dairy products, beef and beef products, poultry meat and products, fresh fruits, tree nuts and bakery goods.



Food Retail Industry
The UAE's food e-commerce retail sales reached $1.3 billion in 2025. The UAE's grocery retail market had a total revenue of $20 billion in 2025.

Food Processing Industry
Over 570 food and beverage processors, relying heavily on imported commodities and ingredients, operate in the UAE and produce 5.96 million metric tons annually.

Food Service Industry
The UAE food service value sales rose by 2 percent in 2025 to approximately $18.5 billion. Outlet numbers grew by 2 percent to reach 17,751.

Quick Facts in 2025

Consumer-Oriented Products Imports: $17.7 billion

Top 10 Consumer-Oriented Products Imports

Dairy	$2.4 billion
Fresh Fruits	$1.4 billion
Poultry meat and products	$1.4 billion
Beef and beef products	$1.2 billion
Tree nuts	$1.2 billion
Bakery Goods, cereals, & Pasta	$937 million
Soup and Food Preparations	$902 million
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	$821 million
Spices	$676 million
Fresh Vegetables	$524 million

Top Retailers: Carrefour, Lulu Hypermarket, Nesto Hypermarket, Union Co-operative Society, Sharjah Co-operative Society, Al Madina Hypermarket, Emirates Co-operative Society, ADCOOOP

GDP: $571.6 billion
GDP per capita: $50,230
Population: 11.5 million

Sources: Trade Data Monitor, Euromonitor, Market Data Forecast, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
UAE is a modern transit hub in the MENA region	Specialized labeling and restrictive shelf-life requirements
USA brand recognition is prevalent among consumers	Long shipping time and high freight costs
Opportunities	**Threats**
Import regulations are transparent and straightforward	Proximity to India, Europe, and other MENA agricultural producers with cheaper prices

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Section I: Market Overview

Overall Business Climate

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) enjoys a vibrant and dynamic business climate, characterized by rapid economic growth, strategic diversification away from oil dependency, and a favorable regulatory environment for businesses. Substantial government investment in infrastructure, a burgeoning tourism sector, and a strong emphasis on innovation and technology are driving this growth. The UAE's strategic location as a trade hub between Asia, Europe, and Africa further enhances its business appeal. The government offers numerous incentives for businesses, including tax exemptions and free zones that allow for full foreign ownership. The UAE maintained its position as the world's fifth most competitive economy and ranked first globally in Economic Performance in the 2026 IMD World Competitiveness Ranking, underscoring its status as one of the world's most resilient and future-forward economies.[1] Its strong performance across economic strength, government efficiency, business efficiency, and infrastructure continue to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, positioning the UAE as a leading hub for both established companies and startups.

Population and Key Demographic Trends

With a population more than 11 million inhabitants, foreign nationals comprise nearly 89 percent of the UAE's population (Figure 1), attracted by its promising employment landscape, socio-political stability, mostly tax-free salaries, and favorable currency exchange rates. Emirati citizens make up the remaining 11 percent. The demographic tapestry of expatriates is diverse with significant representation from South Asian countries, notably India (38 percent), Pakistan (16.7 percent), Bangladesh (7.4 percent) and the Philippines (6.7 percent). Additionally, the population includes a substantial presence of individuals from Arab countries, predominantly Egyptians (4.2 percent), with many other nationalities including Iranians and Westerners.[2]

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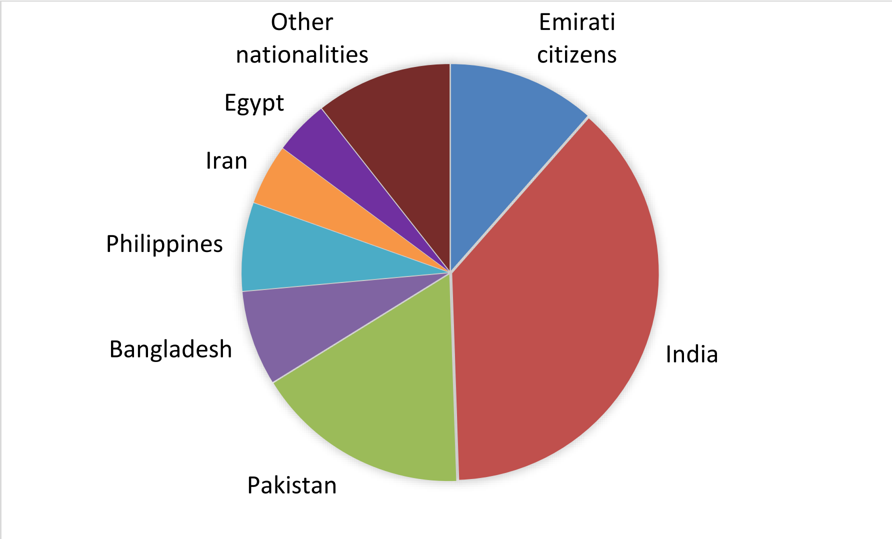
[1] *Khaleej Times*.
[2] Global Media Insight.

Figure 1: UAE Demographics



Source: Global Media Insight

The UAE possesses a vibrant and rapidly growing demographic picture with a sizable expatriate presence. This diversity influences consumption trends, especially within the growing middle class, fueled by burgeoning economic opportunity. Premium high protein health-conscious food choices are increasingly favored among middle-class consumers, reflecting a rising emphasis on food safety and nutrition. The largest age bracket, representing 7.3 million people, falls between 25 and 54 years.[3] The youth population with a median age of 33.8 years[4] demonstrates a strong inclination towards convenience and technology-driven food solutions, such as online grocery shopping and meal delivery services.

Size of Economy, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

The UAE is the second largest economy in the Arab world after Saudi Arabia, with a gross domestic product of $571.6 billion and a projected growth rate of 3.1 percent in 2026.[5] It is the second largest export market for U.S. agricultural products after Egypt among the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, and the 23rd largest in the world. In 2025, U.S. exports of agricultural and related products to the UAE reached $1.5 billion, a 7.2 percent increase from 2024, and almost 83 percent coming in the form of consumer-oriented goods. High per capita income, coupled with significant purchasing power, underpins strong consumer spending. The population's disposable income is driving increased consumption of diverse and high-quality food products. Consumers in the UAE are known for their brand consciousness and preference for international food brands, but a trend towards supporting local

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[3] Global Media Insight.
[4] Euromonitor.
[5] International Monetary Fund.

and sustainable products is growing. Economic diversification has led to a more resilient economy that is less reliant on oil revenues and more focused on sectors such as tourism, retail, and technology.

In 2025, the UAE's total imports of agricultural products reached over $27 billion, around 8 percent increase from 2024.[6] The UAE is the major regional trade hub for the Middle East and North Africa due to its favorable geographic location and modern infrastructure, although geopolitical developments in the region may present future challenges. It is also a member of the Pan-Arab Free Trade Agreement, which eliminated nearly all tariffs among its signatories, and a founding member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Business-friendly regulation, low duties, and extensive free trade zones throughout the country have enabled the UAE to become one of the world's leading re-export hubs (Table 1).

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters

Advantages	Disadvantages
High purchasing power and premium demand	Expatriates have access and preference for their national products.
Strong import dependency	Price sensitivity in key segments
Strategic re-export hub for the broader MENA region.	Specialized labeling and restrictive shelf-life requirements.
Import regulations are transparent and non-complex.	Developing rules, subject to change without prior notice.
Efficient logistics infrastructure	Logistics and freight volatility. Global disruptions, including regional geopolitical tensions and shipping route risks
Expanding online retail sector for food.	International and local food brands are available at competitive prices. Proximity to Indian, European, Arab, and Iranian agricultural products with cheaper prices.
USA brand recognition is prevalent among consumers.	Competitors dedicate significant resources for product branding and marketing.
Product visibility through market promotion is widely available.	Suppliers often required to bear the cost of market promotions.
The UAE dirham is stable, secure, and pegged to the U.S. dollar.	Saturated market and highly competitive.
UAE importers frequently search for new-to-market products to update portfolio and have well established relationships with U.S. suppliers.	U.S. suppliers are not always willing to consolidate shipments and sell smaller quantities.

[6] Trade Data Monitor.

Recent Trends and Geopolitical Challenges

Following the escalation of the Israel–Iran conflict in early 2026, the UAE's trade, logistics, and aviation sectors experienced more direct and visible disruption. Shipping routes were affected leading to increased freight rates, higher insurance premiums, and temporary rerouting of cargo through alternative "green corridor" arrangements. Elevated geopolitical risk also contributed to upward pressures on fuel prices, further increasing transport and logistics costs. Although the UAE's strategic food security framework provided up to six months of food supply coverage for key commodities—and helped maintain product availability and overall market stability—pressure exists to restore normalized shipping flows and reduce volatility in costs across supply chains.

These disruptions also extended into the aviation and tourism sectors. Temporary airspace constraints, including short-term flight suspensions and the rerouting of regional air corridors, created scheduling uncertainty for airlines and travelers. Although operations normalized relatively quickly, the period of disruption increased operating costs and led to major declines in tourist bookings. Given the UAE's strong reliance on tourism as a key pillar of economic diversification, this spillover effect placed additional pressure on the sector, particularly in leisure travel and event-driven arrivals. This underscores the sector's sensitivity to regional geopolitical risk and the importance of maintaining stable air connectivity.

As a result, in 2026, UAE agricultural imports are projected to experience a significant contraction across most product categories compared to 2025, reflecting shifting trade dynamics, inventory normalization following strong 2025 imports, and increased logistical uncertainty. If current conditions persist through the remainder of 2026, total agricultural imports from all countries are forecast to decline by approximately 76 percent, from $27.6 billion in 2025 to around $6.5 billion in 2026 (Table 2).

Table 2: UAE's Agricultural Imports by Category (In Thousands of Dollars)

Product Category	From the World			From the United States			
	2025	2026*	Growth	2025	2026*	Growth	Market Share
Agricultural and Related Products Total	27,631,638	6,521,038	-76.4	1,541,513	1,174,578	-23.8	5.6%
Consumer Oriented Agricultural Total	17,697,278	4,289,992	-75.76	1,277,424	1,045,568	18.1	5.6%
Bulk Agricultural Total	3,838,833	936,757	-75.6	38,745	18,340	-52.6	1.0%
Intermediate	3,825,201	720,803	-81.2	185,524	96,689	47.9	4.9%

Agricultural Total							
Agricultural Related Product Total	2,270,846	568,082	-75.0	39,820	19,883	-50	1.8%

Sources: USDA's Global Agricultural Trade System and Trade Data Monitor
Note: 2026 is a Post forecast based on historic data.

This potentially sharp adjustment would be largely driven by a pronounced reduction in import flows during early 2026, particularly in consumer-oriented and intermediate agricultural products. Together, they represent the largest share of UAE food imports. U.S. exports to the UAE are also expected to decline across categories, with overall market share remaining relatively stable at around 5.6 percent.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research

Before entering the UAE market, U.S. suppliers are advised to conduct preliminary research covering both marketing and regulatory issues to determine if potential exists for their products. Suppliers should understand the overall business climate, market size and dynamics, consumption trends, food import procedures, and regulations. USDA's Office of Agricultural Affairs in Dubai (OAA Dubai) offers valuable information at no cost about the food market in the UAE, in addition to Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar to help U.S. suppliers stay current on the latest news, trends, and regulations.

New-to-market U.S. suppliers should apprise themselves of relevant UAE governmental regulations. Interested exporters are strongly encouraged to visit UAE government websites for the latest updates; links may be found in Section VI of this report. It is also advisable to read the UAE's Country Commercial Guide published by the U.S. Department of Commerce as it provides important information on the UAE market including import tariffs, customs regulations, trade barriers, and more.

Local Business Customs and Trends

To sell food products in the UAE, an exporter must find a reliable importer, agent, or distributor. Contact OAA Dubai for an up-to-date regional importer directory arranged by product category and country. Although the UAE has a rich Arabic culture and Islamic values, it is a cosmopolitan country and follows international business practices. Importers hail from different nationalities and established family trading businesses that have grown over many years. It is therefore imperative to visit the market to build connections with the industry, evaluate partnerships, and identify new opportunities, and an effort to make personal contact demonstrates commitment to the market. For more information about the business culture, consult the U.S.-UAE Business Council's Doing Business in the United Arab Emirates and additional information from the Embassy of the UAE to the United States.

OAA Dubai supports a wide range of food trade exhibitions in the UAE designed to facilitate market entry for U.S. suppliers. Each February, USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service organizes a U.S. pavilion at Gulfood, now the world's largest annual food and beverage show. For information on how to join the U.S. pavilion at Gulfood, exporters are encouraged to contact the pavilion's organizer directly.

Other international food trade shows popular among UAE buyers include the Summer Fancy Food Show, the National Restaurant Association Show, the Natural Products Expo West, SIAL Paris, and ANUGA Germany. OAA Dubai regularly recruits regional buyers to attend these shows.

New-to-market U.S. suppliers are advised to connect with state regional trade groups (SRTGs) as they provide training and education, market analysis, trade shows and buyer missions, as well as product promotion activities funded through USDA's Market Access Program. SRTGs work closely with state departments of agriculture. Additionally, some states and USDA cooperators (industry trade associations) have representative offices or marketing contractors in the UAE and may offer market entry assistance. You may contact a USDA cooperator directly or reach out to OAA Dubai.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends

A wide range of needs for varied international ingredients exists due to significant differences in income between the highest and lowest earners in the UAE, as well as the large diversity of ethnic groups that call the country home. The Arabian Gulf has a significant preference for Western foods, especially when dining out or snacking at home. In 2025, exports of consumer-oriented products from the United States to the UAE increased approximately 8.9 percent.[7] While U.S. exports continued to grow, the rate of expansion slowed significantly, from 17.4 percent in 2023-2024 to 8.9 percent in 2024.2025, suggesting a moderation in market momentum.

The UAE continues to see significant shifts in food trends and consumer behavior, with the growing millennial population playing a pivotal role. Millennials are driving demand for healthy ingredients with higher protein and convenient food options, increasingly turning to online platforms for grocery shopping and food delivery. This generation's openness to new cuisines has led to a surge in diverse dining experiences. Growth in the discounters segment in the UAE slowed from 24.6 percent in 2024–2025 to 10.1 percent in 2025–2026, indicating a moderation in expansion after a strong surge in the previous year. Although the segment continues to grow, the pace of growth is slowing as the market matures.

[7] USDA Global Agricultural Trade System.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations, and Procedures

Agricultural products entering the UAE are subject to the country's federal food regulations and standards governing the importation and sale of such goods. OAA Dubai's Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report provides an overview of relevant standards and regulations, while the FAIRS Export Certificate Report identifies certificate requirements for U.S. food and agricultural products destined for the UAE.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

As the UAE is dependent on agricultural imports it has an advanced supply chain that involves multiple layers. U.S. suppliers and manufacturers export products directly or through consolidators. Products are then received by UAE importers, agents, or distributors for sale to retailers, food processors, hotels, or restaurants where they finally reach end consumers. In recent years, major distributors have started selling directly to end consumers through online platforms.

Most consumer ready products enter through Jebel Ali Port in Dubai, the world's tenth busiest seaport prior to regional geopolitical developments in the region, and the biggest and busiest port in the Middle East. A container has typically taken roughly 30 days from the eastern United States and 50 days from the Western United States to arrive in the UAE. Transportation from the UAE to other GCC countries has previously taken roughly one week by air or sea, a timeframe again disrupted by geopolitical recent developments. High-value products and perishables that come in small volumes are usually brought in via air cargo through Dubai International Airport. The emirates of Dubai and Abu Dhabi account for more than 70 percent of the total retail sales and 70 percent of the UAE's population. Although the retail sector in the other emirates is not yet as advanced, they are roughly an hour and half drive away.

As previously noted, recent geopolitical developments in the region, along with the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, have severely disrupted global shipping routes, including those critical for food imports to the UAE. Traders are using alternative ports such as Khor Fakkan and Fujairah, as well as overland routes through Oman and Saudi Arabia, despite the higher costs. Dubai Customs has introduced temporary customs facilitation and launched a "Green Corridor" with Oman to expedite land shipments and harmonize cross-border trade procedures. Although air freight and over-land trucking through neighboring countries offer limited alternatives, they are nonetheless slower and significantly more expensive.

Figure 2: UAE Supply Chain

Source: Post

Retail Food Sector

In 2026, the retail market in the United Arab Emirates remained stable and growth oriented, however it shifted toward value, efficiency, and supply chain resilience. Recent geopolitical developments in the region have affected costs and sourcing strategies more than overall demand, accelerating existing trends towards diversification, private label growth, and stronger food security planning. Retailers continue to shift their focus from launching new outlets to strengthening the performance of existing stores, emphasizing enhancements like technology upgrades and improved in-store experiences to attract shoppers.

Consumers are becoming more value-conscious, influenced by inflation and higher housing costs, which is encouraging a shift toward more affordable brands, private labels, and discount stores. Spending on non-essential items is expected to remain cautious as shoppers seek better deals. The overall retail environment will continue expanding, supported by government plans like the Dubai 2033 Economic Agenda, designed to promote economic diversification, trade, and investment.

Grocery retail has seen over 6 percent growth in 2025, and it is set to grow rapidly, especially in areas where convenience stores and discount retailers are underrepresented. Meanwhile, e-commerce grew by 15 percent in 2025 and will strengthen as retailers adopt omnichannel strategies and new competitors enter the market. In this competitive landscape, delivering personalized and localized shopping experiences will be vital for brands and stores to capture and retain customers. Loyalty programs will still play a role, but discounts and quick, efficient service will remain top priorities for many consumers.

In 2025, hypermarkets in the United Arab Emirates continued to dominate the retail grocery sector, largely due to their convenient one-stop-shop appeal.[8] However, the overall growth of hypermarkets was a modest 5.3 percent, in comparison to the rising competition from emerging formats like discount stores (which grew more than 24 percent in 2025) as they drew customers from various income segments by offering greater value. Additionally, hypermarkets that depend significantly on imported goods faced operational difficulties linked to flight restrictions and the Strait of Hormuz closure, which has delayed shipments and increased transportation and insurance expenses.

Table 3: Retail Value Including Sales Tax in Millions (USD)

Segment	2023	2024	2025	2026
Hypermarkets	8,855	9,067	9,551	9,921
Supermarkets	4,527	4,818	5,086	5,325
Retail E-Commerce	7,894	9,631	10,979	12,500
Food E-Commerce	1,045	1,170	1,343	1,482
Small Local Grocers	1014	1,035	1047	1,046
Convenience Stores	403	423	442	455
Discounters	197	265	330	364

Source: Euromonitor International

Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Sector

The sector entered 2026 from a position of strength. Tourism reached record levels in 2025, with more than 32 million hotel guests nationwide, tourism revenues exceeding $13 billion, and occupancy rates near 80 percent among the highest globally. Dubai alone welcomed nearly 20 million international overnight visitors in 2025. [9] These trends supported strong growth in hotels, restaurants, catering companies, and institutional food service channels, but again will likely be challenged by the recent geopolitical developments. For food suppliers, this translated into higher demand from hotels and

[8] Euromonitor.
[9] *Gulf News*.

resorts, continued expansion of quick service and casual dining concepts and strong procurement by catering firms serving airlines, schools, healthcare, and corporate clients.

Geopolitical developments with Iran did not fundamentally alter the UAE's long-term tourism and hospitality strategy, but it did disrupt hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector performance. The most immediate effect was on visitor sentiment and air travel. Flight disruptions, airspace restrictions, and security concerns have reduced tourist arrivals since then. Some hotels experienced significant occupancy declines, particularly properties heavily dependent on international leisure travelers. However, the UAE government has stepped in to restore air connectivity when private carriers have pulled back their service.

Restaurants, however, felt the conflict more directly than hotels. According to industry surveys cited by Reuters,[10] operators reported reduced customer traffic, higher food, logistics costs, and menu adjustments due to ingredient shortages and shipping disruptions. There was greater reliance on local and regional ingredients when imported products became difficult or expensive to source. Tourist-focused restaurants were hit hardest, while neighborhood and residential dining locations generally proved more resilient.

Institutional food service, including airline catering, hospitals, schools, and corporate catering, was the most resilient segment. Demand was supported by the UAE's growing population and business activity. Although operators faced higher procurement and transportation costs, demand remained relatively stable compared to hotels and restaurants.

Geopolitical developments have reinforced buyers' interest in reliable suppliers, diversified sourcing strategies, and supply chain resilience rather than reducing overall demand for imported food and agricultural products. For additional details, review OAA Dubai's Food Service-Hotel Restaurant Institutional Annual report.

Food Processing Sector

The UAE's food processing sector continues to expand, driven by food security initiatives and strong domestic consumption. The sector includes more than 570 predominantly small and medium-sized food and beverage processors and more than 2,000 food and beverage manufacturing companies, with heavy reliance on imported ingredients. This represents a significant opportunity for U.S. companies to tap the expanding sector. The top three U.S. exports for this sector are tree nuts, poultry meat, and food preparations.

Since the onslaught of geopolitical developments in the region at the of February, the biggest impact on the UAE food processing sector has been logistical rather than production due to increase in supply

[10] Reuters.

chain costs including freight, insurance premiums, and transit times. This is in addition to operational complexity and supply chain risks. Processors that rely on imported ingredients have faced higher input costs and longer lead times. Diversified sourcing strategies and strategic inventories helped prevent major supply shortages.

For additional details, review OAA Dubai's Food Processing Ingredients Annual report.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Table 4: Top 10 UAE Imports of Consumer Oriented Products and Market Share (USD)

Product Category	Gross Imports	First Supplier	Second Supplier	U.S. Ranking
Dairy Products	2,372,702,201	EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) (31%)	New Zealand (24%)	7 (3%)
Fresh Fruits	1,432,038,478	South Africa (29%)	India (11%)	10 (3%)
Poultry Meat and Products (ex. eggs)	1,410,510,347	Brazil (67%)	Saudi Arabia (8%)	3 (6.5%)
Beef and Beef Products	1,244,742,019	India (34%)	Brazil (21%)	5 (5%)
Tree Nuts	1,235,626,956	United States Consumption (52%)	China (18%)	1 (52%)
Bakery Goods, Cereals, and Pasta	937,499,886	EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) (27%)	Saudi Arabia (24%)	5 (4%)
Soup and Other Food Preparations	901,851,809	EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) (30%)	United States Consumption (12%)	2 (12%)
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	821,535,546	EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) (52%)	Singapore (6%)	8 (4%)
Spices	676,204,544	India (53%)	Guatemala (13%)	18 (0.14%)
Fresh Vegetables	524,290,027	China (29%)	India (25%)	15 (1%)

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 5: U.S. Agricultural and Related Product Exports to the UAE (Thousands of USD)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Jan - Apr 2024	Jan – Apr 2025	Period/ Period % Change (Value)
Consumer Oriented Total	895,842	1,036,868	999,742	1,173,219	1,277,505	362,266	298,086	-18
Intermediate Total	139,546	173,332	257,547	189,552	185,232	63,122	32,930	-48
Agricultural Related Products	33,313	42,776	37,736	48,072	39,900	14,866	7,420	-50
Bulk Total	62,273	25,274	31,442	27,244	38,691	5,290	2,558	-52
Total	1,130,975	1,278,249	1,326,467	1,438,087	1,541,328	445,544	340,995	-23

Source: USDA Global Agricultural Trade System

Table 6: Global Agricultural and Related Products Exports to the UAE (USD)

Country	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	18,340,333,384	22,301,345,896	22,913,582,665	25,662,994,013	27,632,137,543
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	3,076,717,458	3,752,057,213	4,050,932,103	4,146,743,749	4,494,293,866
India	2,611,307,534	3,187,045,062	3,151,772,038	3,641,247,082	4,256,989,887
Brazil	1,450,158,779	1,991,603,352	2,144,585,811	3,145,680,800	2,482,906,578
China	922,965,259	1,187,426,125	1,191,034,581	1,462,520,019	1,691,184,466
United States Consumption	1,130,917,298	1,278,220,523	1,326,469,666	1,438,122,525	1,541,242,805
Saudi Arabia	925,159,704	1,105,512,614	1,099,762,988	1,228,253,434	1,419,866,294
Australia	790,544,434	1,448,677,478	1,259,083,530	1,068,187,438	1,245,961,378
Indonesia	472,574,540	510,263,285	479,925,516	704,907,549	809,839,359
Thailand	457,931,275	564,390,589	545,207,687	689,930,068	718,824,265
United Kingdom	447,996,091	564,834,306	549,774,393	621,013,153	699,333,483

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Office of Agricultural Affairs Dubai Address: U.S. Consulate General 8 Al Seef St - Umm Hurair 1 Dubai, United Arab Emirates https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/united-arab-emirates	Phone: +971 4 309 4000 Fax: +971 4 354 7279 Email: agdubai@usda.gov

Host Country Government

For information on federal laws, ministerial decrees, regulations, as well as available business services: Ministry of Climate Change and Environment.

For issues related to food safety, central laboratory, and accreditation in the Emirate of Dubai: Dubai Municipality.

Municipalities in the other six emirates: UAE Municipalities.

For UAE national standards and regulations: Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology.

AmChams, Local Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Business Councils

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Fujairah Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Ras Al Khaimah Chamber of Commerce and Industry
U.S.-UAE Business Council
Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Um Al Quwain Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Ajman Chamber of Commerce
American Business Council of Dubai and the Northern Emirates

Appendix I: U.S. Exports of Agricultural and Related Products to the UAE

Table 1: U.S. Exports of Agricultural and Related Products to the UAE (In Thousands of USD)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Jan - Apr 2024	Jan – Apr 2025	Period/ Period % Change (Value)
Agricultural and Related Products	1,130,975	1,278,249	1,326,467	1,438,087	1,541,328	445,544	340,995	-23
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Attachments:

No Attachments