

Using the Regional and Multilateral Trade Frameworks as a Solution to the Food Security Problem in the United Arab Emirates

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to analyze and evaluate how the United Arab Emirates (UAE) can better utilize the existing Multilateral Trade System provided by the World Trade Organization, as well as its current bilateral and plurilateral trade treaties, to alleviate its food supply constraints. Given the UAE's outstanding development during the last few decades and its ambitious economic vision for the future, it is of great importance to find a strategy that would allow the country's continuous and sustainable growth assuring the food supply needed to satisfy the needs of its population across all social levels, as well as of visiting tourists. By doing so, this analysis will also illustrate the UAE's needs, opportunities, and effective policies currently implemented in the areas of agriculture, food supply, development strategies, and international trade. Recommendations include: Trade Facilitation, Reduction of Tariffs and Leveraging WTO benefits.

Key Words: Multilateral Trade System, United Arab Emirates, Food Security

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1 Introduction

The United Arab Emirates, a country that has undergone economic and social transformations since the discovery of oil in the 1950s and the beginning of its exportation in the 1960s, is facing the prospect of a major crisis. It is not a crisis caused by the possibility of a decline in its oil reserves, the loss of momentum as a new touristic destination, or a weakening in its capacity to invest in new projects but instead, a crisis that affects the very core of any nation: its population. In order to overcome the food supply challenges faced due to its geographic conditions and consequent lack of food production, the UAE needs to become more efficient at utilizing the International Trade Framework, at regional and multilateral levels. The purpose of this paper is to analyze and evaluate how the United Arab Emirates (UAE) can better utilize the existing Multilateral Trade System provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as its current bilateral and plurilateral trade treaties, to alleviate its food supply constraints. The methodology used in this paper includes primary research based on one author's employment at the WTO in Geneva and another author's work as an International Trade Specialist for the US Department of Commerce, secondary research, and analyses of the UAE's commercial statistics, balance of trade, agricultural production, and economic policies, as well as semi-structured interviews.

1.1 Geographic Characteristics

It is evident that the UAE's geography, composed mostly of deserts, coastlines and mountains, positions the country at a disadvantage for food production: only 0.6% of its territory is arable land³. Abu Dhabi, which accounts for 86% of the country's territory, reports in its Urban Structure Framework Plan that 96% of its land is "prohibitively difficult to inhabit" or use for agricultural purposes.⁴ Additionally, with relatively nonexistent natural freshwater sources, yearly rainfall of less than 100mm⁵, and the intrusion of seawater into groundwater, the UAE holds limited and overexploited water resources for agricultural use and human consumption. Furthermore, scientists expect that global warming will result in a sea-level rise of 0.75m in coming decades, with saltwater further invading land and freshwater sources.

Given the UAE's combination of inadequate geographic and climatic conditions, including extreme temperatures, lack of available freshwater (at times kilometers underground), and the saline state of aquifers, it is not a surprise that only 1.1% of its land is used for agriculture. Furthermore, experts argue that agriculture in the UAE makes "no sense at all, as it contributes less than one percent to the economy while using more than 60 percent of the country's water."⁶ While the UAE's agricultural production has diversified lately, it is still mostly composed of dates, tomatoes, melons, fish, poultry, and dairy products^{7,8}. Production is certainly nowhere near enough to satisfy the country's increasing food demand,

³The World Bank. (n.d.). *Arable land (% of land area)*. Retrieved February 6, 2014, from

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS>

⁴ Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council. (2007). Urban Structure Framework Plan. In *Plan Abu Dhabi 2030*. Abu Dhabi, UAE.

⁵ *UAE treating energy, food and water challenges as 'utmost priority'*. (2013, October 16). Retrieved November 2, 2013, from 7 days in Dubai:

<http://www.7daysindubai.com/UAE-treating-energy-food-water-challenges-utmost/story-19939908-detail/story.html>

⁶ Malek, C. (2013, March 27). *Making more sense of UAE agriculture*. Retrieved December 10, 2013, from The National:

<http://www.thenational.ae/news/uae-news/making-more-sense-of-uae-agriculture>

⁷ UAE Ministry of Economy. (n.d.). *Agricultural Products*. Retrieved December 20, 2013, from UAE Embassy - Washington D.C.

Trade & Commercial Office: <http://www.uaetrade-usa.org/index.php?page=economic-sectors-in-uae&cmsid=110>

⁸ Encyclopedia of the Nations. (n.d.). *United Arab Emirates - Agriculture*. Retrieved December 20, 2013, from Encyclopedia of the Nations: <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/United-Arab-Emirates-AGRICULTURE.html>

particularly given the rapidly increasing population. The UAE's population has increased from 1 million in 1980 to 3 million in 2000 and to 8.4 million in 2010, and is expected to reach 15 million by 2050.⁹

1.2 Economic Development

In the past 30 years, due to the discovery and exploitation of vast oil reserves the UAE has experienced a rapid transformation from an impoverished desert region into a fast-growing economy with modern infrastructure and significant, though highly concentrated, wealth. The wealth generated by the government from its oil exports has been invested in high-end infrastructure and job creation. Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the UAE's richest emirates, showcase numerous skyscrapers and luxury hotels, exemplifying the lifestyle of the UAE's wealthiest whilst positioning the UAE as a first-class tourism destination.

1.3 Immigration

As is the case with fast-growing countries in any region, UAE's development has been accompanied by regional immigration. As of 2012, expatriates account for 85% of the UAE's workforce¹⁰. Population growth, constant immigration and increasing tourism have resulted in a much higher demand for food, in a country in which as we have shown its natural characteristics allow only a weak food supply.

1.4 Trade & Food Demand

As would be expected for a small country of 18,300 square kilometers, trade plays a crucial role in UAE's food security. At the inaugural session of the 2013 Gulfood conference, UAE's Minister of Foreign Trade, Shaikha Lubna Al Qassimi highlighted that "about 90 per cent of the Gulf's food demand is met with imports as agriculture is restricted due to climatic conditions and land use restrictions."¹¹ Unfortunately and unexpectedly, trade does not have the strategic importance it requires in the UAE's growth and development plans.

2 Public Policy on Economic Development & Trade

2.1 Economic Development

Perhaps the most significant and well-known public strategy in the emirates is Abu Dhabi's Economic Vision 2030, which "takes into account the Emirate's resources and the steps that need to be taken to ensure these can accommodate future economic growth."¹² The strategic plan envisions a more sustainable and diversified economy and increasing global competitiveness. The vision encompasses societal factors such as education and health services under the rationale that "the development of human capital and the workforce is another key area that is vital to the long-term success of the Emirate's

⁹United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. (2011). *The Demographic Profile of the United Arab Emirates*. United Nations.

¹⁰Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (2014, January 8). *The World Factbook: United Arab Emirates: Economy*. Retrieved January 14, 2014, from: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ae.html>

¹¹Gulf News Report. (2013, February 26). *UAE prioritises food security*. Retrieved October 18, 2013, from Gulf News: <http://gulfnews.com/business/general/uae-prioritises-food-security-1.1151259>

¹².¹²General Secretariat of the Executive Council, Abu Dhabi Council for Economic Development, Abu Dhabi Department of Planning and Economy. (2008). *Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030*. Abu Dhabi: The Government of Abu Dhabi.

economy”¹³. The 2030 plan also identifies certain industries, such as Energy, Petrochemicals, Metals, Aviation and Aerospace, Logistics, and Tourism, as ‘engines for growth’.

Abu Dhabi’s Economic Vision 2030, along with its Urban Structure Framework Plan, is not only an uncommon strategic outlook in the region but, as with all long-term economic plans, a tremendous step in the right direction for the government, going beyond the short- and mid-term planning that is usually performed. Nevertheless, the plan fails to address the most basic human need: food. Food is only mentioned in the Economic Vision as an ‘enabling sector’; however, nowhere does the plan address food security concerns and how to ensure that the food supply will be enough to satisfy the needs of predicted economic development.

2.2 International Trade

The UAE has economic cooperation and free trade agreements in five continents and, according to Dubai FDI – part of the Department of Economic Development in Dubai – is constantly seeking “fresh associates”. (Department of Economic Development in Dubai)¹⁴ The UAE’s most well-known economic agreement is the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), along with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain. Additionally, the UAE is a member of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area Agreement, and has free trade agreements with Singapore, the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland), and New Zealand (negotiations concluded, not yet in force).

3 Analysis of the UAE’s Balance of Trade

3.1 Trade Partners

The greatest benefits in terms of trade promotion and elimination of barriers to trade for the UAE, however, have come from their less-examined membership in the World Trade Organization through that framework’s provisions for National Treatment and Most Favored Nation principles, which mandate all WTO members to provide equal treatment to other members (with exclusion of bilateral or plurilateral agreements, which provide preferential treatment). Out of the UAE’s top 15 trade partners (by total trade value), only Singapore and Oman are under the UAE’s Free Trade Agreement portfolio (See Table 1). Furthermore, as seen in Figure 1, the UAE’s current FTAs account for only 12% of the country’s total trade (with the GCC having a share of 5%), while the 88% comes from countries with which the UAE does not currently have an FTA. Overall, as seen in Figure 2, 81% of the UAE’s trade in 2010 was under the WTO’s MFN treatment; which has further increased in recent years with the accession of new WTO members, such as Russia. Exports and Imports of Food Products

The World Trade Organization’s Agriculture Agreement, which provides special flexibilities and differentiated treatment to developing economies and net food importing countries, does not apply to the UAE given that it is not considered a net food importer. The reality of the UAE’s food supply scarcity is undeniable. However, as we explain below, an underestimation of the issue occurs due to a technicality in the term “net importer” and in the calculation of trade flows in the balance of trade.

Given that trade flows in the balance of trade are measured in value, a country’s classification as a net importer or net exporter depends on whether the value of its imports is greater than that of its exports or vice versa. This measurement proves to be critical in the case of the UAE, where its balance of trade indicates it is a net exporter of food-purpose goods.

¹⁴Department of Economic Development in Dubai. (n.d.). *Free Trade Agreements*. Retrieved February 15, 2014, from Dubai FDI: <http://www.dubaifdi.gov.ae/en/fdiservices/expansion/pages/freetradeagreements.aspx>

When analyzing the UAE's balance of trade by product classification according to the Harmonized System (hereinafter referred to as HS), some items must be removed from the analysis given that, while they fall under HS categories that may be thought of as food-products, the particular product may not be traded for food purposes in the UAE's case. For example, products such as Live Horses, which may in some countries be traded as commodities, are exported from the UAE not for their meat but for the characteristic beauty, strength, and racing ability of Arabian horses.

In the particular case of the UAE, as seen in Figure 3, most of the product categories in which the UAE is a net exporter are processed food products, for which in most cases the raw products are not produced in the UAE but instead imported. It is evident, by analyzing the UAE's net imports and exports, that the UAE's food-product exports are value-added products that were previously imported to be processed, packaged, and re-exported, which increases the total value of the exports compared to imports while trade volume remains the same. This practice leads to a first impression that the UAE is a net exporter of many products, therefore reducing the significance of the lack of food supply and production, even when the exported products are not produced entirely in the UAE.

Furthermore, if the UAE was a natural producer of some of the products of which it is a net exporter, such as meat (whether lamb or beef) or preparations of fruits and vegetables, it would normally also be a net exporter of the raw products, such as live animals, fruits, and vegetables, from which these processed exports are derived. Most importantly, as seen in Figure 4, the UAE is a net importer of the most basic and nutritious raw foods in product categories such as live animals, vegetables, and fruits. Its balance of trade, however, is offset by significant exports of cereals, sugar products, and processed food, such as meats and preparations of foods and vegetables.

4 Analysis of the UAE's International Trade Policy

4.1 Current Policies

Although the UAE's mechanism to handle foreign trade has evolved recently, the changes have not yet brought about a focus on food security as a trade issue. It was only in February of 2008 that the UAE established its Ministry of Foreign Trade, in accordance with the UAE's Federal Government Strategy, which would assume a vast range of trade-related responsibilities, including developing and implementing the country's trade policies, supporting the overall effort for increased diversification, and "enhancing the UAE's position as the premier regional trade hub."¹⁵ The arguably delayed and relatively recent creation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade should in no way serve as an indicator of a new (or previously nonexistent) focus on international trade by the UAE. On the contrary, the UAE, a member of the World Trade Organization since April 1996 (just over a year after the WTO's creation), has consistently been a believer and supporter of foreign trade, open markets and globalization, and has focused great efforts on becoming a business and trade hub. The Emirates' combination of continuous economic development and free market policies has resulted in impressive growth that has been sustained through several decades. The UAE's stance as a trading nation is clearly represented by its high trade-to-GDP ratio, which reached 147% in 2010.

The UAE has consistently experienced a balance of trade surplus, which reached its highest value at US\$62.9 billion in 2008, only to experience a decline in 2009. The decline was a result of a fall in oil prices

¹⁵Trade & Commercial Office, Embassy of the UAE - New Delhi. (n.d.). *Ministry of Foreign Trade UAE*. Retrieved March 11, 2014, from United Arab Emirates - Trade & Commercial Office: http://www.uaeembassy-newdelhi.com/commercial%20office/The%20Trade%20Office_MOFT%20UAE.asp

due to the global financial crisis which, given the UAE's heavy reliance on the petroleum sector (accounting for 85% of all exports in 2009), resulted in a decline of 17% for the Emirates' exports. As reported in its Trade Policy Review report to the World Trade Organization, the re-export sector has become the second most important component in UAE's foreign trade, accounting for 25% of all trade in 2010, and supporting the Emirates' balance of trade recovery from the 2009 fall in oil prices. The country's increase of non-oil exports share has been the result of the government efforts in diversifying its economy and promoting trade, which has included significant investments in infrastructure and trade facilities and has resulted in the UAE becoming the largest re-export hub amongst Arab countries and sixth largest in the world.¹⁶

Nevertheless, for the UAE to consider a trade-based solution to its food security issues, the country must address important anti-competitive aspects of its trade and investment regimes. The UAE still has several policies in place that are highly restrictive for foreign companies competing in the Emirates, especially when compared to policies that promote the competitiveness of Emirati companies. Foreign companies, for example, are required to hire an Emirati agent to pursue commercial activities, including importing goods into the country. Additionally, foreign companies are required to 'legalize' all import documents and must pay consular fees to carry out the processes related to the release and clearance of goods. The UAE also requires certificates of origin for all imports, even those not applying for preferential treatment.

Furthermore, the UAE's investment regime is even more restrictive than its trade regime. Currently, foreign investment in domestic companies is limited to 49% ownership. It is only in the limited 'Free Trade Zones' that foreign companies may be a majority owner of a company, and such zones are designated for re-export activities.

4.2 Areas for Improvement in the UAE's Trade Policy as Suggested by Other WTO Members¹⁷

The complexity in the UAE's trade and investment regimes remains a shared concern amongst WTO members, as certain policies pose barriers to free trade and investment and represent areas for further liberalization. Firstly, the UAE's restrictive trade regime, which limits foreign direct investment in companies to 49% and restricts foreign participation by requiring licenses in industries such as insurance, telecommunications, transport, legal and accounting, tends to discourage foreign investment to flow into the Emirates. By further liberalizing its markets, the UAE would increase the competition in its domestic market, resulting in lower prices to consumers and enhancing the competitiveness of domestic firms, which would also better position domestic firms to compete in foreign markets. The increased foreign investment would also accelerate job creation, benefiting Emirati nationals and satisfying the constantly growing immigrant workforce.

Secondly, a shared concern amongst WTO members is the complexity of the UAE's import regime given several technical barriers to trade that remain in place, most of which revolve around the figure of trade agents. The requirement that foreign companies must hire an agent for all commercial activities, the right of agents to exclusive distribution, the need to 'legalize' import documents and the consular fees such processing requires, which tend to give rise to corrupt activities and 'informal' transaction fees, have become barriers to trade, making the import process burdensome and expensive, raising prices in the

¹⁶United Arab Emirates. (2012). *Trade Policy Review Report by the United Arab Emirates*. World Trade Organization, Trade Policy Review Body. Geneva: World Trade Organization.

¹⁷World Trade Organization. (2012). *Trade Policy Review: United Arab Emirates; Record of the Meeting*. Trade Policy Review Body. Geneva: World Trade Organization.

domestic market and reducing the attractiveness of the UAE as a trade destination. While the requirement of certificates of origin is understandable in most countries that provide preferential and non-preferential treatment based on rules of origin, the UAE does not provide non-preferential treatment as it applies the GCC common external tariff. Therefore the requirement of certificates of origin for imports not applying for preferential treatment is only a bureaucratic and burdensome requirement that could be avoided in the benefit of trade facilitation.

Another cause for uncertainty when foreign companies attempt to import products into the Emirates is the UAE's tariff scheme. The UAE follows what appears to be a simple tariff scheme: 100% of its tariffs are bound, 97% are applied as ad valorem, and its 'Most Favored Nation' tariffs are established as common external tariffs with the GCC. In practice, however, there is a significant gap between the MFN bound rates and applied rates (in other words, the difference between the official maximum tariff and the tariff that is actually charged): in 2012, the UAE had an average bound tariff rate of 14.3%, while its average applied tariff rate was 4.7%.¹⁸ While the significant reduction in applied tariffs compared to bound tariffs is applauded by other members of the WTO, uncertainty arises due to foreign companies not knowing with complete confidence what the applied tariff will be beforehand.

These policies have clear implications for trade-based food security policies. Major agricultural exporting countries, such as Argentina, continue to encourage the UAE to establish and further develop a bilateral trade partnership. Argentina and the UAE could be considered non-competitive exporters and complementary in nature: Argentina's exports are mainly agricultural and food products, while it relies heavily on importing oil and fuel, the UAE's main exports. The European Union (EU), whose trade relations with the UAE remain based on the 1989 Cooperation Agreement with the GCC, continue to encourage the UAE to further expand their trade partnership. The EU believes that while trade has been stable between the parties in the past 25 years, great potential is yet to be achieved by concluding the ongoing negotiations of a region-to-region free trade agreement.

5 Recommended Plan of Action

5.1 Identification of Domestically Produced Exports and Value-Added Exports

The authors of this paper recommend a series of steps to take advantage of opportunities in foreign trade that will benefit all sectors of the UAE's society. Firstly, we encourage a proper assessment of the country's current situation through a determination of the proportion of the country's exports that are completely produced in the UAE, and the products that were previously imported and had only gone through value-adding processes, must be performed. By doing so, government agencies, international organizations, and businesses will be able to identify with ease the areas in which the UAE's production is exceeding demand, and more importantly, will be able to quantify the need for imports of food products, which is vital to establishing a strategy to solve food supply constraints.

5.2 Projection of Food Demand

Secondly, we call for a rigorous projection of food demand during the period covered by the Economic Vision 2030 plan. In the last 30 years, the UAE has set the standard for efficient use of oil revenues, setting the example for other Arab countries as well as oil exporters worldwide. Furthermore, the UAE's commitment to establishing an economic development strategy presents the long-term vision that

¹⁸World Trade Organization. (2013, September). *United Arab Emirates*. Retrieved March 20, 2014, from Statistics Database: <http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFView.aspx?Language=E&Country=AE>

many governments in developing economies lack. Nevertheless, addressing the food supply problem and recognizing its significance in the economic and social development of the country is crucial. In order to do so, it is vital to establish a projection of the food demand that will result due to the economic development that is foreseen for the country, along with strategies to increase supply and satisfy the demand generated by economic growth, immigration, and increasing tourism.

5.3 Cooperation Among the Emirates

Thirdly, we call for coordination of food trade policy among all the emirates. It is true that much of the development and economic growth of the UAE has been based on each of the seven emirates' autonomy and independence to set their own political and economic policies within the framework of the UAE. This approach, however, has at times led to rivalries and competition amongst different emirates, as well as their ruling families. Food supply, as an issue that strikes at the heart of each society's most basic needs—needs that are shared across all the emirates—could be better addressed if the emirates develop a comprehensive strategy based on cooperation, striving to increase food safety and the quality of life of all its inhabitants.

5.4 Trade Facilitation, Simplification of Tariff Scheme & Elimination of Tariffs to Agricultural Imports

Fourthly, the UAE could greatly simplify its trade requirements and benefit its trade partners by taking actions such as reducing of the gap between bound and applied tariffs, eliminating the need for legalization of documents and consular fees involved in that process, loosening the requirement of Emirati trade agents and their exclusive distribution rights, and applying the requirement of certificates of origin only to products that apply for preferential treatment. Most of these actions will now be enforced by the World Trade Organization's new Trade Facilitation Agreement, which was recently agreed upon during the Bali Ministerial Conference in December 2013.

Most importantly, the UAE should eliminate the tariffs applied to agricultural imports, which as of 2012 averaged 5.5% (on bound rates of 25.2%), higher than the average bound and applied tariffs for all products. Agricultural goods have the better-accepted tariffs in the multilateral trade system, given that countries establish such tariffs to protect the domestic agricultural industry, which is considered a 'sensitive' industry in most countries due to several factors including number of jobs created in poor communities. Nevertheless, the UAE has virtually no agricultural industry to protect, at least not one that competes with most of the agricultural goods imported. In this case, by applying tariffs to agricultural goods, the UAE is not only discouraging trade but, most importantly, raising the prices that consumers pay for their food, which hurts the capacity and willingness of the population to purchase food, especially for members of the community living in poverty. By hindering the processing of agricultural imports and their re-export, the tariff policy also inhibits the economic diversification that the UAE desires.

5.5 Improvement of Regional Economic Cooperation

Regional cooperation is our fifth recommendation. As is the case amongst the different emirates in the UAE, its neighboring countries in the region share very similar geographic conditions, and therefore face food production constraints as well. Certainly all of the countries are searching for the same food products to import, and these countries are attempting to import, process, add value, and re-export the same products as the UAE. This creates a regional competition for imports and exports, one that goes beyond the boundaries of the stabilized competition of petroleum regulated by the OPEC.

The UAE and the region as a whole would benefit by a coordinated effort to address the regional food supply problems. By doing so, each country can focus its resources and efforts on particular products,

both those imported for national consumption as well as for value-adding processes, and trading the surplus of each country amongst the region. Following the example of the North American Free Trade Agreement, GCC members could utilize their individual free trade agreements to source raw products and export the value-added products to other members of the free trade zone. For the UAE this strategy would also represent a better use of the GCC framework which, as mentioned before, currently only accounts for 5% of its trade.

5.6 Leveraging Current Free Trade Agreements

A further recommendation concerns existing free trade agreements. As mentioned above, the UAE's free trade agreements account only for 12% of its total trade, which is an indicator that only a small fraction of its trade is benefiting from the preferential treatment that bilateral agreements embody. In other countries bilateral agreements tend to have a higher importance in the balance of trade. Mexico, for example, which has free trade agreements with 44 countries, conducts over 80% of its total trade with its free trade partners.¹⁹

By increasing trade with countries that are part of its free trade agreements, the UAE will increase its exports as well as having access to cheaper imports, creating true economic cooperation with its trade partners. In particular, this would translate into being able to access primary food products at a cheaper price, increasing the stability in the food supply, and improving the competitiveness of its exports in other markets.

5.7 Utilizing Benefits from WTO Membership

Our final recommendation suggests the most important strategy that the UAE can pursue to achieve trade-based food security. The UAE's biggest opportunity for preferential access to foreign markets and foreign goods lies within the scope of its membership to the World Trade Organization and the agreements that the multilateral framework embodies. Through policies such as the Freedom of Transit article in the recently agreed Trade Facilitation Agreement, by which all members are obliged to provide free transit to goods that are being transported through its territory to/from another WTO member, the UAE can find ways to increase efficiency in its trade, develop new trade partnerships, and better utilize these preferential policies to leverage WTO membership to increase food security, as well as promoting its value-added products in other markets.

Furthermore, by combining the assessment in recommendation A, along with the projection of food demand in recommendation B, the UAE can benefit from flexibilities provided by the WTO for the grant of subsidies as well as support from other members and other international organizations. In order to achieve these results, the UAE must embrace its WTO membership with new enthusiasm. The UAE is one of the richest countries in the world *not* to have a Permanent Mission to the WTO; and tends to attend WTO meetings only when negotiations affect their interests on oil and gas issues. The UAE needs to commit resources to, and actively participate in, WTO meetings and negotiations, across all trade topics.

5.8 Seek to Enhance Relationships with 'Natural' Trade Partners under WTO Framework

A further step in leveraging its membership in the WTO would be to establish trade partnerships under WTO preferential treatment with markets that are considered 'natural trade partners', which we define as countries that have excess capacity on certain goods that meet each others' excess demand, and which

¹⁹Banco de Mexico. (n.d.). *Mexico's Central Bank*. Retrieved from www.banxico.org.mx

products do not naturally compete against each other. In the UAE's case, a natural trade partner would be identified as a country that is not an oil producer or whose limited production does not satisfy its own demand, and which has excess production of agricultural goods. A great example of such strategy is the GCC's Free Trade Agreement with New Zealand, which concluded negotiations in 2011 but has still not been ratified by New Zealand and has therefore not entered into force. Several other countries that could be considered under this category include: Argentina, Turkey, Italy, Chile, Peru, Spain, and Ireland.

5.9 Expanding Free Trade Agreement Portfolio

The UAE is in the process of negotiating free trade agreements with the European Union, Japan, China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Australia, Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. While most countries attempt to establish free trade agreements with the intention of increasing exports by winning their products access to new markets, the UAE could go beyond that goal and greatly benefit by establishing free trade agreements with these and other countries, especially food exporters, and having trade partners that would provide the UAE with the food security it needs to achieve its development goals.

6 Conclusion

The long-term sustainability of the UAE's economic development is challenged by the need to satisfy the population's most basic need. We have argued that the mechanisms for achieving critical food security in the UAE lie within the nation's grasp, in particular through existing and new regulations under the WTO system. In that sense, we recommend that UAE follow a policy that goes back to the modern origins of free trade. Some 175 years ago, Great Britain famously inaugurated a free trade regime by repealing the Corn Laws that placed high tariffs on food imports. The words of the great British advocate of free trade, Richard Cobden, are as true today as they were in 1844: "The working class can never be benefited by high prices occasioned by scarcity of food"²⁰.

Table 1: UAE's Top 15 Trade Partners by Total Trade Value

Name	Export Share	Export Value	Import Share	Import Value	Total Trade Share	Total Trade Value
India	17%	\$22,909,701,016	24%	\$25,385,258,450	20%	\$48,294,959,466
Japan	19%	\$25,900,580,030	5%	\$5,249,949,509	13%	\$31,150,529,539
Iran	11%	\$14,823,690,627	3%	\$3,090,569,160	8%	\$17,914,259,787
China	3%	\$3,922,449,267	13%	\$13,957,329,274	8%	\$17,879,778,541
Korea, Rep.	8%	\$10,887,692,257	3%	\$3,264,189,650	6%	\$14,151,881,907
Thailand	6%	\$7,716,145,121	2%	\$1,702,326,712	4%	\$9,418,471,833
Singapore	4%	\$5,769,389,006	3%	\$3,456,079,109	4%	\$9,225,468,115
United States	1%	\$832,165,615	7%	\$7,429,174,063	3%	\$8,261,339,678
Germany	0%	\$565,922,877	6%	\$6,455,804,225	3%	\$7,021,727,102
United Kingdom	1%	\$1,309,662,818	5%	\$5,534,677,772	3%	\$6,844,340,590
Oman	4%	\$4,736,826,893	2%	\$1,698,535,098	3%	\$6,435,361,991
Pakistan	4%	\$4,949,679,269	1%	\$1,349,131,785	3%	\$6,298,811,054
Malaysia	2%	\$2,246,695,899	3%	\$3,062,787,666	2%	\$5,309,483,565
Hong Kong	2%	\$2,317,795,989	2%	\$2,620,758,925	2%	\$4,938,554,914

Source: The Observatory Institute of Complexity, Massachusetts Institute of

²⁰Cobden, R. (1908). *Speeches on Questions of Public Policy*. London: Unwin.

Technology

Figure 1: UAE's Total Trade by Free Trade Agreement

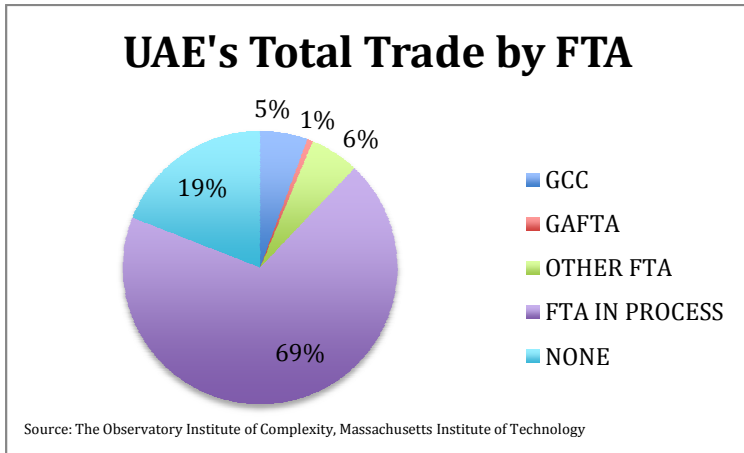


Figure 2: UAE's Total Trade by Customs Treatment

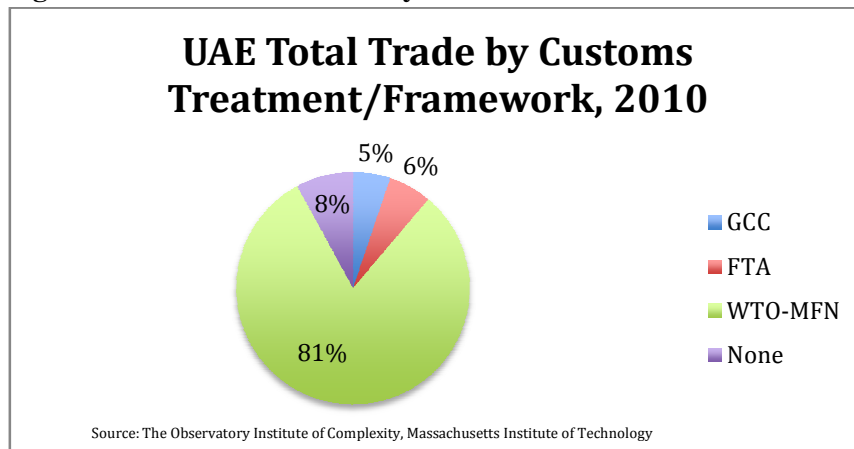


Figure 3: UAE's Net Trade of Food Products by Product Category

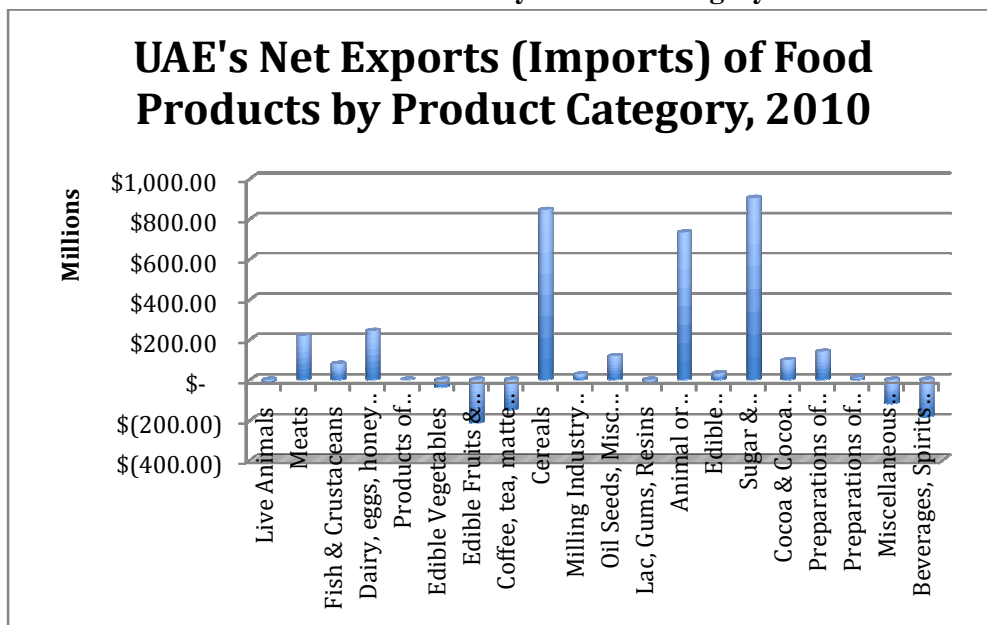
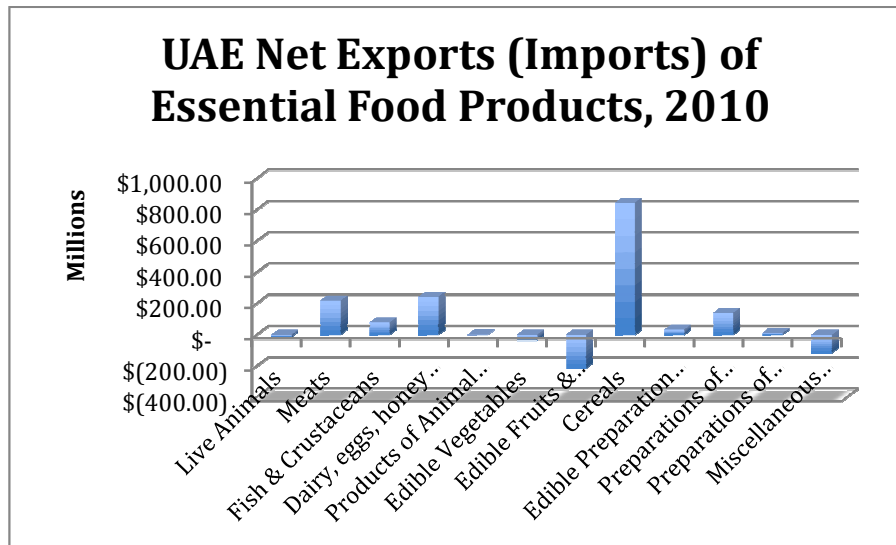


Figure 4: UAE's Net Trade of Essential Food Products

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8 Exhibit 1

Group	Category	Name	Exports	Imports
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Bovines	\$496,223	\$1,282,107
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Sheep	\$1,677,074	\$15,307,885
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Poultry & Fowls	\$56,775	\$16,580
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Bovine meat	\$730,839	\$192,381
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Bovine meat (frozen)	\$175,621,327	\$739,793
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Swine meat	\$889,977	\$-
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Lamb meat	\$15,180,320	\$879,839
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Edible offal of animals	\$70,372	\$660,215
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Poultry	\$49,895,721	\$22,500,389
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Other meat and edible meat offal	\$507,871	\$-
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Preserved meat	\$276,220	\$16,775
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Frozen fish, excluding fillets	\$106,792,668	\$25,957,256
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Fish fillet or meat	\$6,503,276	\$26,657,120
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Fish flours, meals & pellets for human	\$26,404,565	\$3,570,375

		consumption		
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Crustaceans	\$43,136,189	\$45,416,338
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Molluscs	\$2,597,383	\$5,004,075
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Milk and cream	\$24,392,926	\$6,312,938
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Milk and cream, concentrated	\$179,193,175	\$37,925,857
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Fermented milk and cream products	\$7,521,561	\$254,595
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Whey	\$85,149	\$-
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Butter	\$129,615,427	\$30,879,426
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Fresh cheese	\$8,426,123	\$31,691,708
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Birds eggs, in shell	\$7,337,703	\$5,354,808
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Honey	\$555,619	\$1,951,302
Live Animals & Animal Products	Products of Animal Origin	Guts of animals except fish	\$512,660	\$75,055
Live Animals & Animal Products	Products of Animal Origin	Animal products not elsewhere specified	\$142,393	\$12,875
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Potatoes	\$2,389,143	\$466,489
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Tomatoes	\$1,716,021	\$1,972,795
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Onions and shallots	\$11,116,052	\$10,203,244
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Cabbages, cauliflower, kohlrabi, kale, broccoli	\$749,750	\$190,814
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Lettuce	\$1,284,298	\$649,454
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Carrots, turnips and beets	\$4,294,071	\$1,283,211
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Cucumbers	\$412,559	\$96,970
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Legumes	\$861,807	\$691,968
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Other vegetables	\$3,391,639	\$11,531,607
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Frozen vegetables	\$495,524	\$5,155,365
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Dried vegetables	\$595,261	\$1,788,601

Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Dried legumes	\$123,444,078	\$153,605,471
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Manioc (cassava)	\$50,512	\$52,224
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts	\$12,223,491	\$102,999,135
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Other nuts	\$7,345,674	\$176,418,829
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Bananas and plantains	\$180,136,878	\$728,818
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas and mangoes	\$43,537,869	\$96,100,084
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Citrus fruit	\$24,104,627	\$16,441,895
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Grapes	\$5,889,125	\$74,779,301
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Melons	\$1,401,926	\$25,973,997
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apples	\$14,127,447	\$7,903,744
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apricots	\$940,131	\$4,033,189
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Other fresh fruit	\$4,159,499	\$1,272,864
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Fruits and nuts frozen	\$144,333	\$35,372
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apricots, dried	\$1,696,900	\$3,869,753
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Coffee, not roasted	\$3,370,388	\$8,316,725
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Tea	\$286,558,176	\$286,728,642
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Pepper, whole	\$6,864,205	\$10,643,384
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Ginger	\$18,475,180	\$158,109,005
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Wheat and meslin	\$194,592,817	\$84,261,802
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Barley	\$22,245,020	\$131,522
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Maize (corn) seed	\$276,259,697	\$40,294
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Rice	\$451,053,767	\$15,009,512
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Grain sorghum	\$4,797	\$-
Vegetable	Milling Industry	Wheat or meslin flour	\$37,211,318	\$11,777,091

Products	Products				
Vegetable Products	Milling Products	Industry	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	\$5,468,599	\$708,082
Vegetable Products	Milling Products	Industry	Worked cereal groats	\$11,532,203	\$15,032,932
Vegetable Products	Milling Products	Industry	Malt, not roasted	\$29,616	\$-
Vegetable Products	Milling Products	Industry	Starches	\$265,779	\$28,377
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Soya beans	\$56,815,215	\$37,625
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Ground-nuts in shell	\$16,385,515	\$2,146
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Rape or colza seeds	\$3,573,592	\$-
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Sunflower seeds	\$21,554,133	\$91,888
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Other oil seeds	\$9,411,320	\$23,031,133
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Flours and meals of oil seeds	\$2,469,412	
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Seeds, fruits and spores for sowing	\$29,384,540	\$1,053,738
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Locust beans, locust seeds	\$323,757	\$160,967
Vegetable Products	Oil Grains, Straw	Seeds, Misc.	Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	\$3,527,892	\$1,724,829
Vegetable Products	Lac, Gums, Resins		Vegetable saps and extracts	\$5,006,465	\$25,092,804
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Bovine, sheep and goat fats	\$69,618	\$716,714
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Fats and oils of fish or marine mammals	\$76,016	\$-
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Soya-bean oil, crude	\$165,344,669	\$82,180
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Olive oil, virgin	\$2,016,089	\$91,637
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Palm oil, crude	\$215,851,313	\$16,154,985
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude	\$99,528,268	\$14,788,967
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Coconut oil crude	\$2,479,599	\$5,820,385
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Canola, rape, colza or mustard oil, crude	\$250,392,143	\$1,648,281
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes		Linseed oil, crude	\$14,422,229	\$39,834,088
Vegetable	Animal or Vegetable		hydrogenated animal	\$50,362,826	\$2,412,200

Products	Fats, Oil & Waxes	and vegetable fats, oils		
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Margarine, not liquid	\$9,509,729	\$4,257,948
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Processed animal, vegetable oils	\$8,705,659	\$743,952
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Sausages	\$2,308,696	\$3,618
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Homogenized preparations of meat	\$22,106,609	\$3,022,784
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Prepared or preserved fish	\$4,999,905	\$2,550,607
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	\$8,589,002	\$317,277
Foodstuffs	Sugars & Sugar Confectionery	Raw sugar, cane	\$1,019,925,374	\$93,180,724
Foodstuffs	Sugars & Sugar Confectionery	Other sugars	\$3,659,512	\$2,956,774
Foodstuffs	Sugars & Sugar Confectionery	Confectionery sugar	\$12,931,689	\$37,187,585
Foodstuffs	Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa beans, whole	\$21,467,124	\$-
Foodstuffs	Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa paste not defatted	\$50,395	\$-
Foodstuffs	Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa butter, fat, oil	\$344,988	\$-
Foodstuffs	Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	\$2,165,089	\$1,680
Foodstuffs	Cocoa & Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa powder, sweetened	\$202,791,049	\$129,416,966
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk	Malt extract	\$35,798,728	\$50,347,884
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk	Pasta	\$35,552,468	\$14,886,235
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk	Cereal foods	\$4,571,494	\$35,037,441
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other baked goods	\$263,507,124	\$99,013,961
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Vegetables, fruit, nuts preserved by vinegar	\$4,927,261	\$1,467,366

Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved	\$6,293,583	\$7,340,467
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved	\$180,867	\$113,251
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Other vegetables, prepared or preserved	\$1,757,444	\$9,211,876
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Homogenized vegetable preparations	\$38,052,340	\$23,469,711
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Jams, jellies	\$1,647,902	\$4,597,953
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Fruit, nuts and edible plants preserved with sugar	\$21,277,064	\$57,339,480
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts	Fruit juices	\$72,726,631	\$32,093,300
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Extracts of coffee, tea or maté	\$15,410,929	\$11,059,935
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Yeasts, active	\$2,185,560	\$154,378
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Sauces and seasonings	\$33,792,345	\$26,229,118
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Soups and broths	\$4,114,964	\$2,095,529
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Ice cream	\$29,044,419	\$34,593
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Food preparations not elsewhere specified	\$57,915,991	\$220,352,018
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Waters natural	\$24,437,448	\$5,328,154
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Waters flavored or sweetened	\$98,096,087	\$86,245,900
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Beer	\$1,659,988	\$43,542,082
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Wine of fresh grapes	\$2,964,090	\$28,271,969
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Ethyl alcohol > 80% by volume	\$3,138,534	\$9,182,752
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Alcoholic preps for beverages	\$18,375,537	\$160,588,549
TOTAL			\$5,595,037,943	\$2,886,080,638

9 Exhibit 2

Group	Category	Name	Net Exports	Net Imports
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Bovines		\$785,884
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Sheep		\$13,630,811
Live Animals & Animal Products	Live Animals	Poultry & Fowls	\$40,195	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Bovine meat	\$538,458	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Bovine meat (frozen)	\$174,881,534	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Swine meat	\$889,977	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Lamb meat	\$14,300,481	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Edible offal of animals		\$589,843
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Poultry	\$27,395,332	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Other meat and edible meat offal	\$507,871	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Meats	Preserved meat	\$259,445	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Frozen fish, excluding fillets	\$80,835,412	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Fish fillet or meat		\$20,153,844
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Fish flours, meals & pellets for human consumption	\$22,834,190	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Crustaceans		\$2,280,149
Live Animals & Animal Products	Fish & Crustaceans	Molluscs		\$2,406,692
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Milk and cream	\$18,079,988	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Milk and cream, concentrated	\$141,267,318	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Fermented milk and cream products	\$7,266,966	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Whey	\$85,149	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Butter	\$98,736,001	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Fresh cheese		\$23,265,585
Live Animals &	Dairy, eggs, honey &	Birds eggs, in shell	\$1,982,895	

Animal Products	edible products			
Live Animals & Animal Products	Dairy, eggs, honey & edible products	Honey		\$1,395,683
Live Animals & Animal Products	Products of Animal Origin	Guts of animals except fish	\$437,605	
Live Animals & Animal Products	Products of Animal Origin	Animal products not elsewhere specified	\$129,518	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Potatoes	\$1,922,654	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Tomatoes		\$256,774
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Onions and shallots	\$912,808	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Cabbages, cauliflower, kohlrabi, kale, broccoli	\$558,936	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Lettuce	\$634,844	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Carrots, turnips and beets	\$3,010,860	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Cucumbers	\$315,589	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Legumes	\$169,839	
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Other vegetables		\$8,139,968
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Frozen vegetables		\$4,659,841
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Dried vegetables		\$1,193,340
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Dried legumes		\$30,161,393
Vegetable Products	Edible Vegetables	Manioc (cassava)		\$1,712
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts		\$90,775,644
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Other nuts		\$169,073,155
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Bananas and plantains	\$179,408,060	
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas and mangoes		\$52,562,215
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Citrus fruit	\$7,662,732	
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Grapes		\$68,890,176
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Melons		\$24,572,071

Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apples	\$6,223,703	
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apricots		\$3,093,058
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Other fresh fruit	\$2,886,635	
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Fruits and nuts frozen	\$108,961	
Vegetable Products	Edible Fruits & Nuts, Peel of Citrus	Apricots, dried		\$2,172,853
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Coffee, not roasted		\$4,946,337
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Tea		\$170,466
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Pepper, whole		\$3,779,179
Vegetable Products	Coffee, tea, matte & spices	Ginger		\$139,633,825
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Wheat and meslin	\$110,331,015	
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Barley	\$22,113,498	
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Maize (corn) seed	\$276,219,403	
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Rice	\$436,044,255	
Vegetable Products	Cereals	Grain sorghum	\$4,797	
Vegetable Products	Milling Industry Products	Wheat or meslin flour	\$25,434,227	
Vegetable Products	Milling Industry Products	Cereal groats, meal and pellets	\$4,760,517	
Vegetable Products	Milling Industry Products	Worked cereal groats		\$3,500,729
Vegetable Products	Milling Industry Products	Malt, not roasted	\$29,616	
Vegetable Products	Milling Industry Products	Starches	\$237,402	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Soya beans	\$56,777,590	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Ground-nuts in shell	\$16,383,369	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Rape or colza seeds	\$3,573,592	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Sunflower seeds	\$21,462,245	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Other oil seeds		\$13,619,813

Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Flours and meals of oil seeds	\$2,469,412	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Seeds, fruits and spores for sowing	\$28,330,802	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Locust beans, locust seeds	\$162,790	
Vegetable Products	Oil Seeds, Misc. Grains, Straw	Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pellets	\$1,803,063	
Vegetable Products	Lac, Gums, Resins	Vegetable saps and extracts		\$20,086,339
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Bovine, sheep and goat fats		\$647,096
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Fats and oils of fish or marine mammals	\$76,016	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Soya-bean oil, crude	\$165,262,489	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Olive oil, virgin	\$1,924,452	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Palm oil, crude	\$199,696,328	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude	\$84,739,301	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Coconut oil crude		\$3,340,786
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Canola, rape, colza or mustard oil, crude	\$248,743,862	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Linseed oil, crude		\$25,411,859
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	hydrogenated animal and vegetable fats, oils	\$47,950,626	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Margarine, not liquid	\$5,251,781	
Vegetable Products	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oil & Waxes	Processed animal, vegetable oils	\$7,961,707	
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Sausages	\$2,305,078	
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Homogenized preparations of meat	\$19,083,825	
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Prepared or preserved fish	\$2,449,298	
Foodstuffs	Edible Preparation of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, etc.	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	\$8,271,725	
Foodstuffs	Sugars & Sugar Confectionery	Raw sugar, cane	\$926,744,650	

Foodstuffs	Sugars & Confectionery	Sugar	Other sugars	\$702,738	
Foodstuffs	Sugars & Confectionery	Sugar	Confectionery sugar		\$24,255,896
Foodstuffs	Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa	Cocoa beans, whole	\$21,467,124	
Foodstuffs	Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa	Cocoa paste not defatted	\$50,395	
Foodstuffs	Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa	Cocoa butter, fat, oil	\$344,988	
Foodstuffs	Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	\$2,163,409	
Foodstuffs	Cocoa Preparations	Cocoa	Cocoa powder, sweetened	\$73,374,083	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk		Malt extract		\$14,549,156
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk		Pasta	\$20,666,233	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk		Cereal foods		\$30,465,947
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Cereal, Flour, Stratch or Milk		Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other baked goods	\$164,493,163	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Vegetables, fruit, nuts preserved by vinegar	\$3,459,895	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Tomatoes, prepared or preserved		\$1,046,884
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Mushrooms, prepared or preserved	\$67,616	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Other vegetables, prepared or preserved		\$7,454,432
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Homogenized vegetable preparations	\$14,582,629	
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Jams, jellies		\$2,950,051
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Fruit, nuts and edible plants preserved with sugar		\$36,062,416
Foodstuffs	Preparations of Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.		Fruit juices	\$40,633,331	
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Preparations	Edible	Extracts of coffee, tea	\$4,350,994	
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Preparations	Edible	Yeasts, active	\$2,031,182	
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Preparations	Edible	Sauces and seasonings	\$7,563,227	
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Preparations	Edible	Soups and broths	\$2,019,435	

Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Ice cream	\$29,009,826	
Foodstuffs	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	Food preparations not elsewhere specified		\$162,436,027
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Waters natural	\$19,109,294	
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Waters flavored or sweetened	\$11,850,187	
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Beer		\$41,882,094
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Wine of fresh grapes		\$25,307,879
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Ethyl alcohol > 80% by volume		\$6,044,218
Foodstuffs	Beverages, Spirits & Vinegar	Alcoholic preps for beverages		\$142,213,012
TOTAL			\$3,938,822,438	\$1,229,865,133