



هيئة البيئة - أبوظبي
Environment Agency - ABU DHABI

The State of Abu Dhabi Fisheries and Aquaculture

*Balancing science, conservation
and impactful decisions*

2023



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Contents

Executive summary	6
Acknowledgement	9
Approach	11
1. Overview	12
Fisheries and aquaculture production at a glance	12
2. Commercial Fisheries	16
Fisheries production	16
3. Aquaculture	27
Aquaculture production	27
Abu Dhabi Pearls Project	30
4. The Status of Fisheries Resources	31
Approach	31
The status of fish resources	32
Sustainable Exploitation Index (SEI)	34
Spawning Biomass Ratio	35
New findings	38
Looking ahead	38

The Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi (EAD) was established in 1996 to preserve Abu Dhabi's natural heritage, protect our future and raise awareness about environmental issues.

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Executive summary

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi, characterised by its unique marine habitats and biodiversity, deeply intertwines fishing and aquaculture activities with culture, tradition, and nature. In 2023, the sector produced 1 502 tonnes of seafood worth AED 33.4 million, directly employing 1 907 people. This production comes from both small-scale artisanal fisheries, which landed 1 135 tonnes worth AED 19 million and seven licensed aquaculture facilities, that produced 367 tonnes of seafood worth AED 15 million.

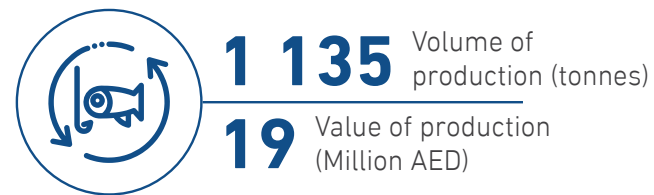
In recent years, Abu Dhabi's fisheries and aquaculture sector has made significant strides toward sustainability. Statistics showcase the downward trend in overall fishing effort and landings, driven by a series of policies and management decisions aimed at holistic preservation of the marine ecosystem. This approach has led to significant improvements in the status of fishery resources. In 2023, statistics indicate that more than 83 % of landings came from sustainably exploited fish stocks, and only two of the major commercial fish species remain overfished while

showing promising signs of recovery. This improvement is also reflected in the two strategic KPIs, the Sustainable Fisheries Exploitation Index (SEI) and the Spawning Biomass per Recruit (SBR), which improved for the fifth consecutive year, with SEI increasing to 83.1 % and SBR to 42.2 %.

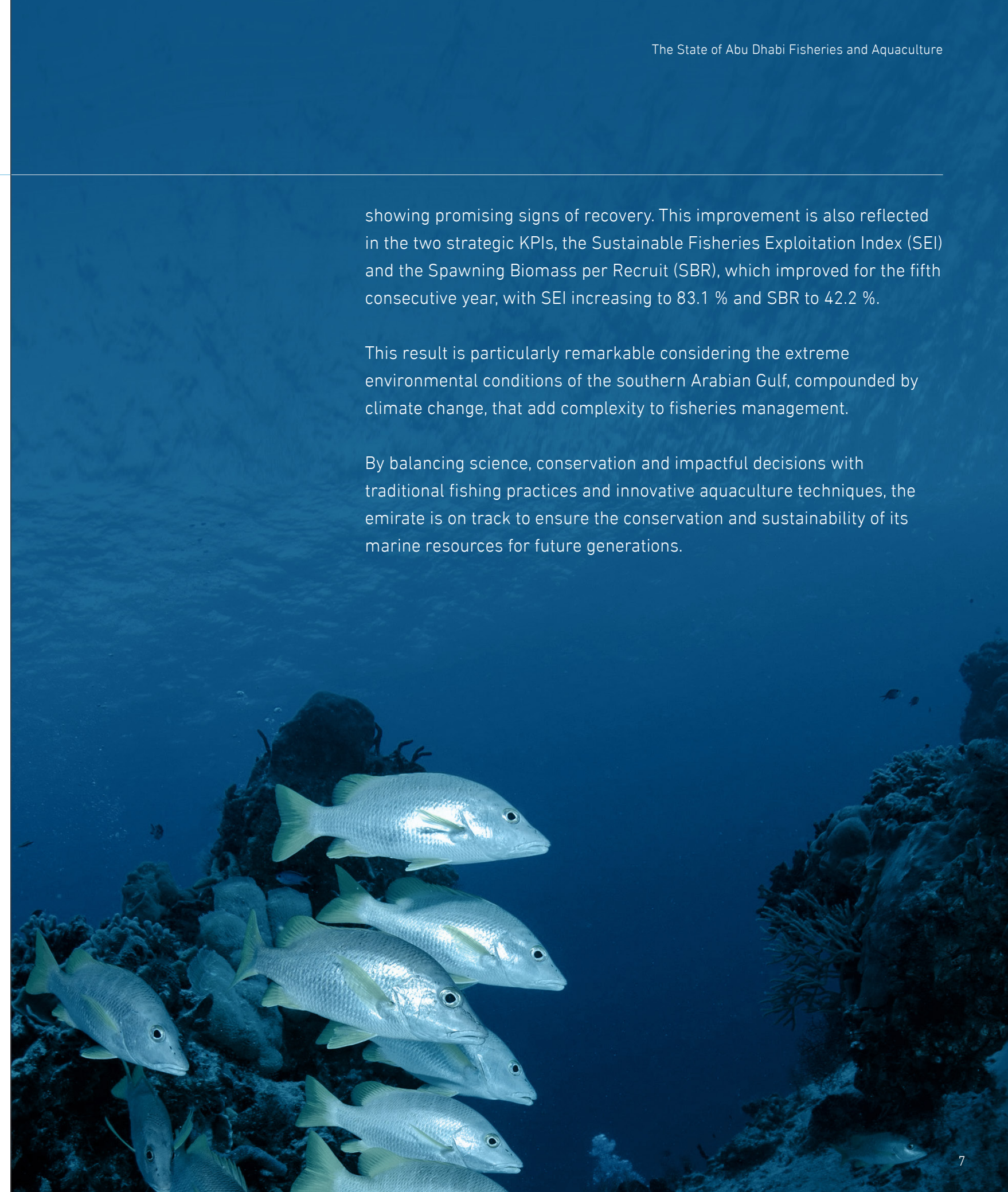
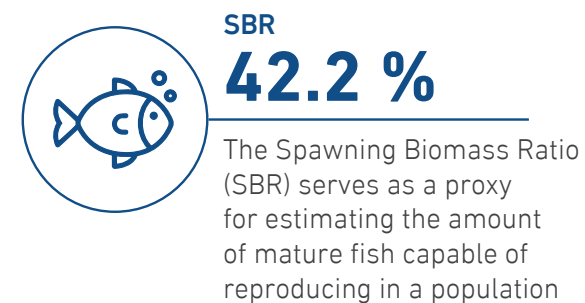
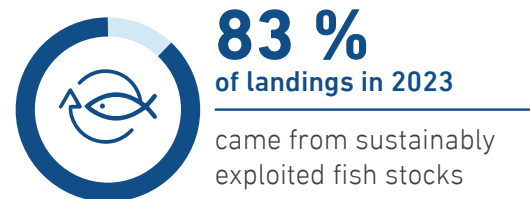
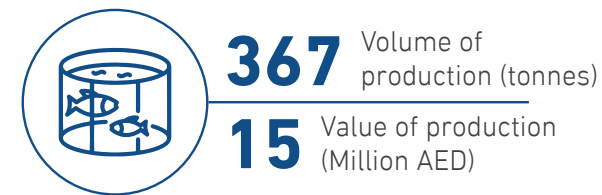
This result is particularly remarkable considering the extreme environmental conditions of the southern Arabian Gulf, compounded by climate change, that add complexity to fisheries management.

By balancing science, conservation and impactful decisions with traditional fishing practices and innovative aquaculture techniques, the emirate is on track to ensure the conservation and sustainability of its marine resources for future generations.

Fisheries production



Aquaculture production



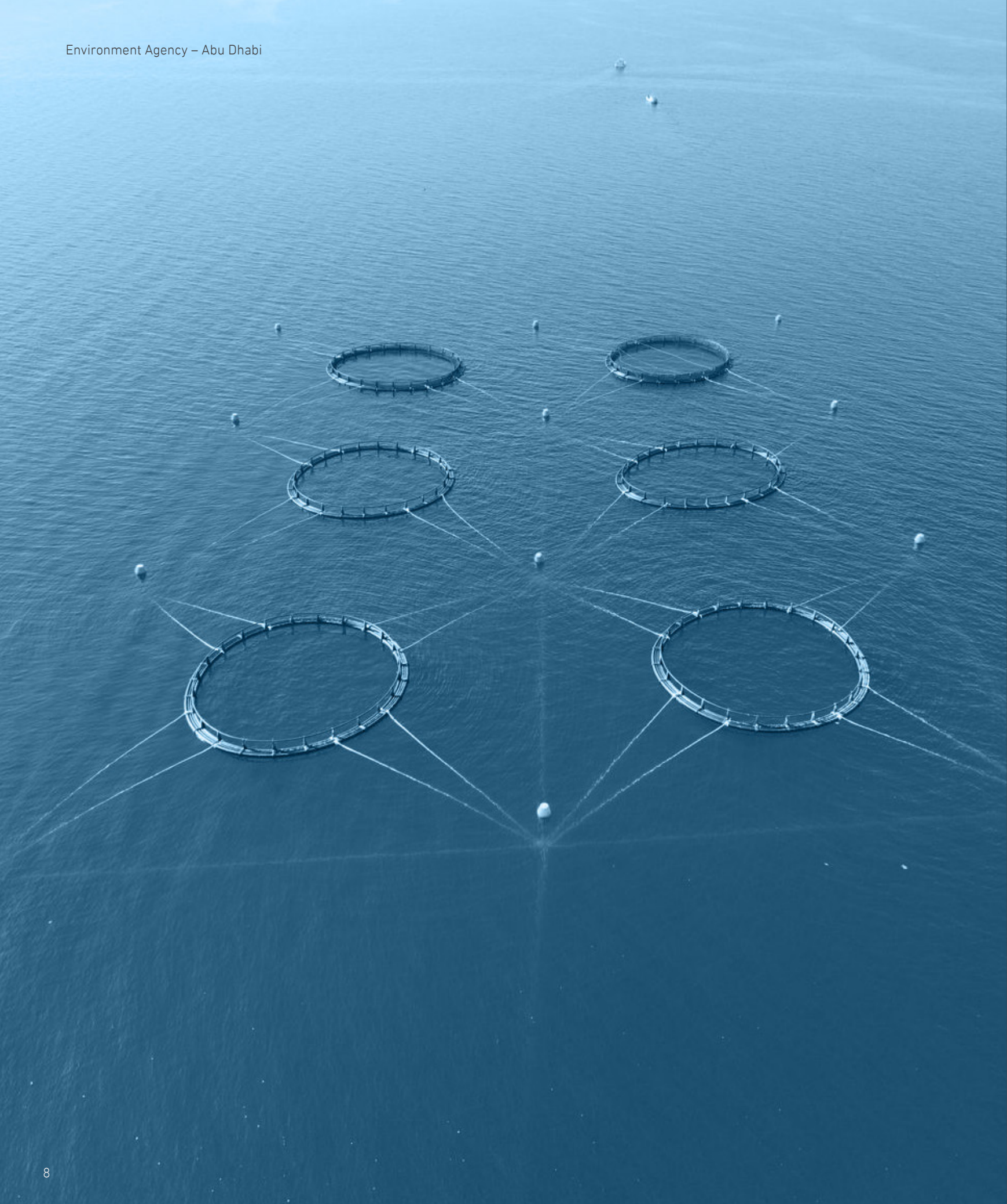
Acknowledgement

In its effort to protect and preserve the emirate's biodiversity, the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi (EAD) focuses on scientific data and knowledge collection, for the achievement of sustainable fisheries.

The State of Abu Dhabi Fisheries and Aquaculture 2023 provides information on commercial fisheries and aquaculture activities in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. It is a direct result of enhanced cooperation and information sharing between several government entities, without which *The State of Abu Dhabi Fisheries and Aquaculture 2023* would not have been possible.

Our gratitude goes out to the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCA), which leads, in partnership with the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi (EAD), the '*UAE National Framework for Sustainable Fisheries (2019–2030)*'; as well as initiatives on developing the aquaculture industry for the UAE. EAD is also thankful to the National Guard Command and the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies in Abu Dhabi and Delma Island for the provision of data critical to the compilation of fisheries statistics, and to the Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD).

Finally, we express our appreciation to all fishermen and aquaculture workers who volunteered their time and dedication to provide us with valuable information on the operations of commercial fisheries and fish production in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Special thanks to the EAD management, the team from the Fisheries Management section and Aquaculture section for their contribution to the preparation and completion of this report, and the team from EAD's Environmental Science Development division for their critical review and the editorial enhancement.



Approach

The data presented in this report are the result of the systematic monitoring of the commercial fishing activity occurring in Abu Dhabi waters, aquaculture production in the emirate, and the analysis of the status of commercially exploited fisheries resources.

Statistics result from a well-established programme designed to guarantee the most dependable data for a sustainable management of fisheries. More specifically, data utilised in this report were collected following a specific protocol based on a mixed strategy that combines data collected on a census basis with a data that comes from multivariate sample survey.



1. Overview

Fisheries and aquaculture production at a glance

Abu Dhabi is home to a unique and rich variety of marine habitats and biodiversity, where fisheries and aquaculture activities are adequately integrated, with fisheries operating in a small-scale artisanal nature and highly interconnected with culture, tradition, and the marine environment. This connection is evident in the traditional fishing methods that sustained Emirati ancestors in the past and continue to do so for present generations. It is also particularly relevant considering the challenges posed by the effects of climate change, which add complexity to the fisheries management in an area that is already characterised by extreme environmental conditions.

In 2023, Abu Dhabi’s fisheries and aquaculture sector yielded 1502 tonnes of seafood (Figure 2) valued at AED 33.4 million (Figure 3), providing direct employment to 1 907 individuals. There were 437 licensed fishing boats, employing a total of 1 758 crew members, resulting in a production of 1 135 tonnes valued at AED 18.8 million. Additionally, seven licensed aquaculture facilities, employing 149 workers, produced 367 tonnes valued at AED 15 million. Over the years, the total production in seafood in the emirate has been characterised by an overall decreasing trend, partly offset by aquaculture.

The decrease in fisheries production, stemming from reduced fishing efforts, was guided by a series of impactful policies and managerial decisions aimed at the holistic preservation of the marine ecosystem. This approach has led to notable improvements in the status of fish resources in the past five years. Statistics indicate that over 83 % of

landings in 2023 were sourced from sustainably exploited fish stocks, compared to 69.1 % in 2022, and with approximately 17 % still categorised as overexploited but showing promising signs of recovery (Figure 1).

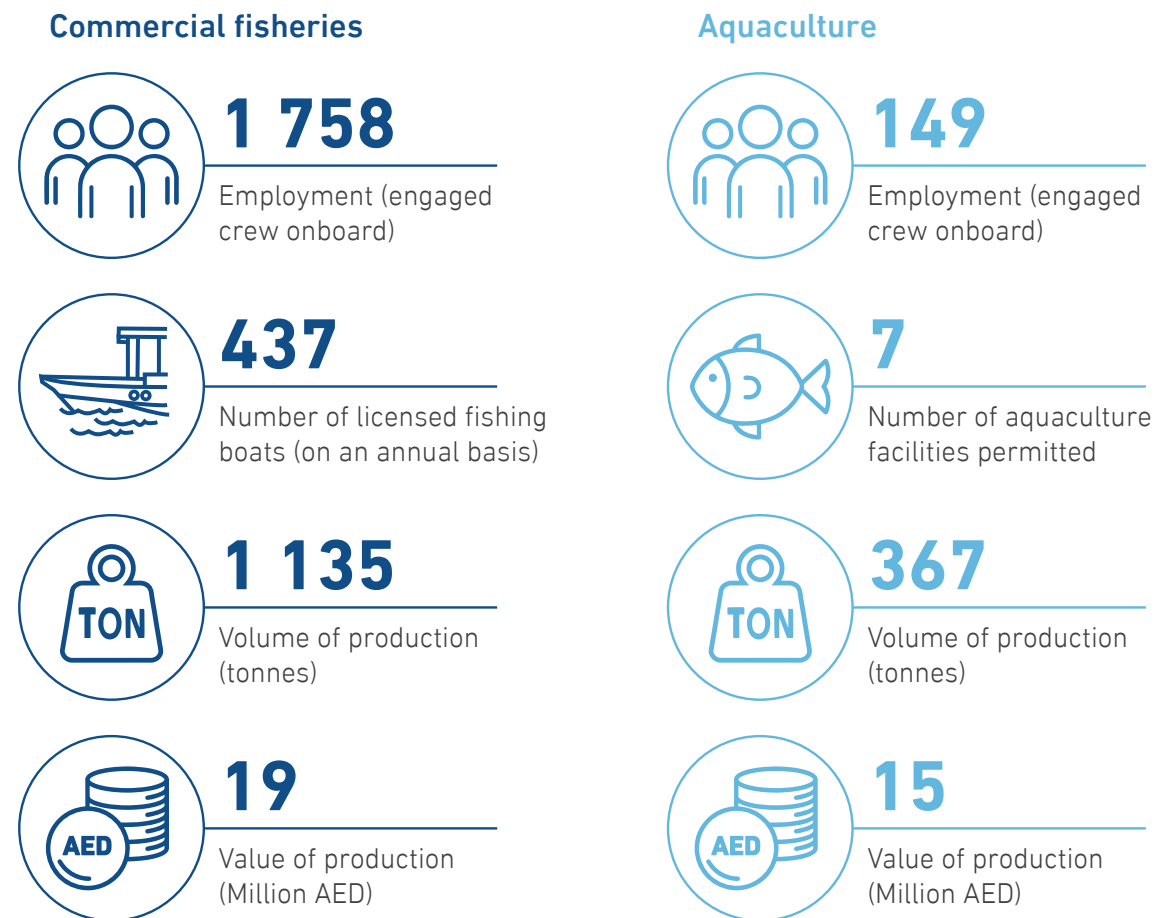


Figure 1. Sustainability of fisheries Production ■ Unassessed ■ Sustainably exploited ■ Overexploited

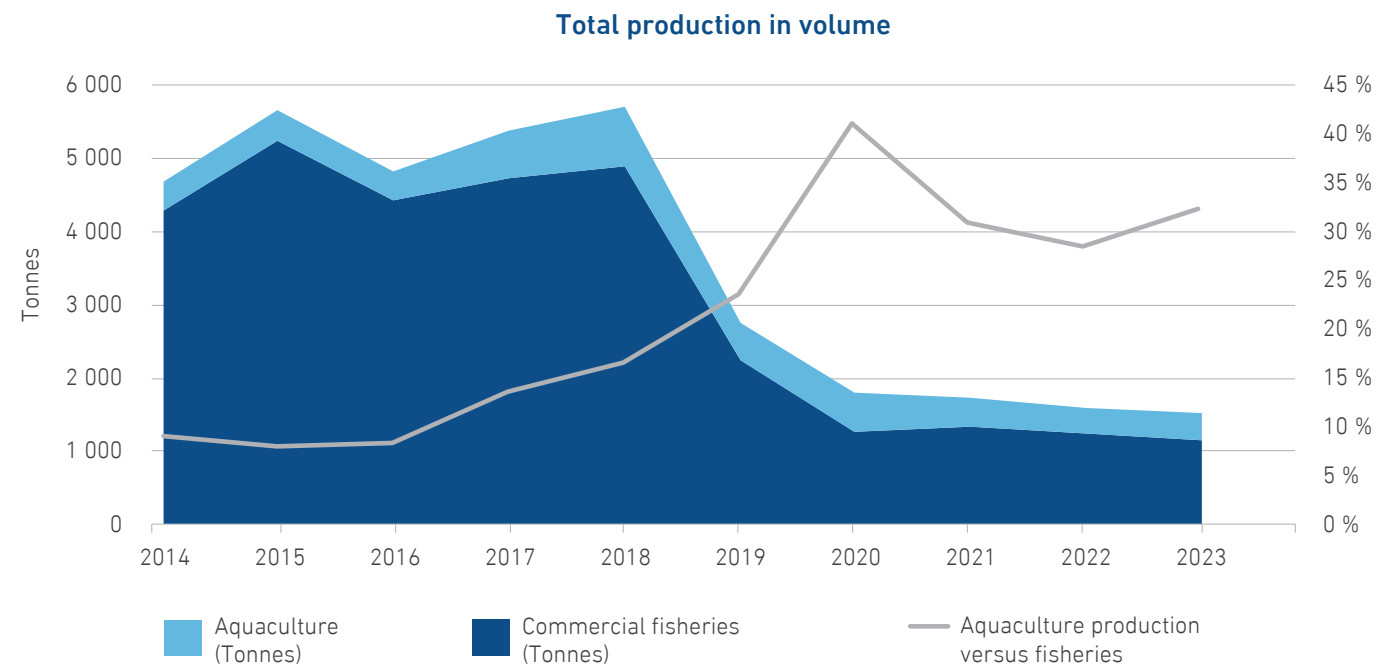


Figure 2: Time series of volume of commercial fisheries and aquaculture production

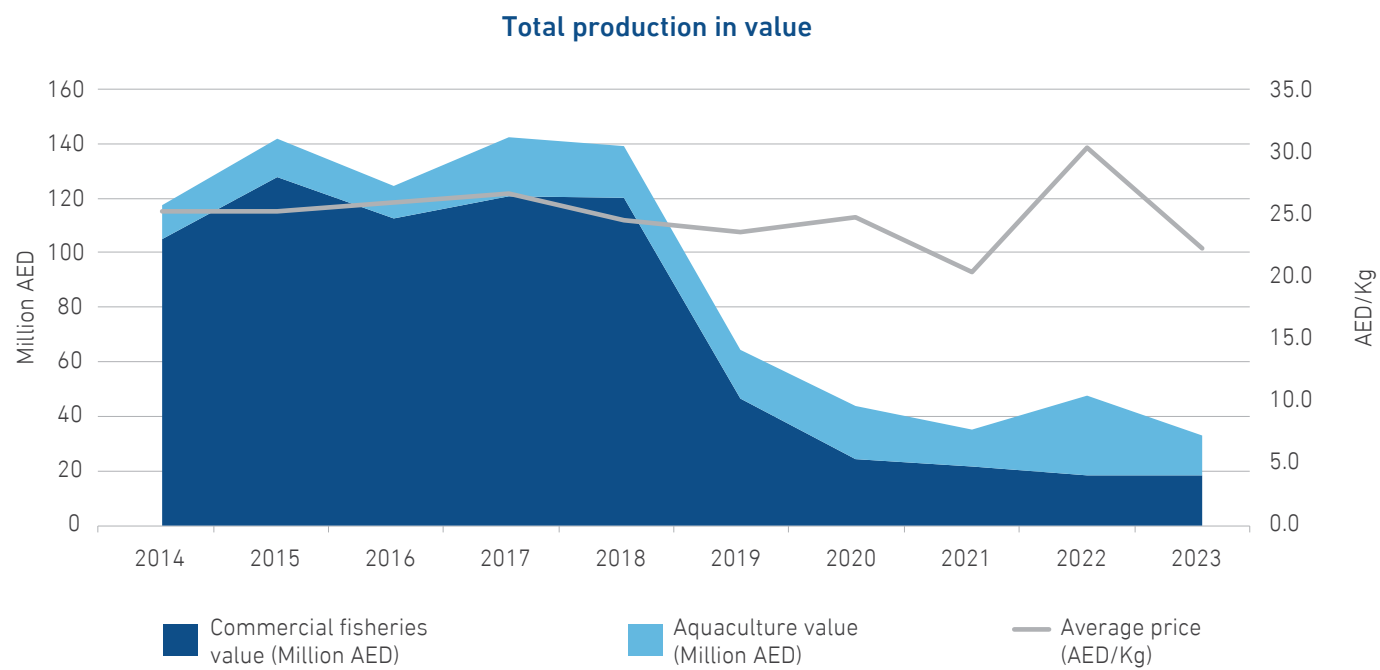


Figure 3: Time series of value of commercial fisheries and aquaculture production





2. Commercial Fisheries

Fisheries production

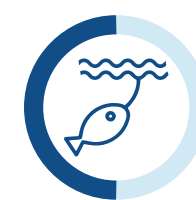
The pattern of fisheries production over the past decade reflects the governance framework implemented to streamline fishing activities while safeguarding the marine ecosystem. Specifically, the ban of ghazal nets and gargour traps implemented between 2018 and 2019 with the aim of protecting the marine ecosystem. This reshaped the fisheries sector with the main contributor gear now being the hadaq (handline) gear operated by tarad boats, accounting for 50 % of total production and three-quarters of its value (see Figure 4). Al Zahiya Abu Dhabi emerged as the primary landing site, responsible for over 50 % of production and 44 % of its value, while the Al Dhafra region (Al Mirfa, Al Silaa, and Delma) contributed approximately one-third of the total volume and 38 % of its value (see Figure 5).

Interestingly, a breakdown of seasonality (see Figure 6) reveals the traditional Hadra gear (intertidal fixed trap) as the dominant gear in terms of production volume during its six-month operability. Targeting the Naiser

(*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*), this traditional static gear embodies the emirate’s tradition and underscores the sustainability of fishing practices within its waters.

The changes in species compositions are a clear reflection of changed fishing patterns. In 2023, overall production decreased by 7 % compared to 2022 and by 66 % compared to the average value recorded between 2014 and 2021 (Figure 7 and Table 2). Four families—Lutjanidae, Carangidae, Scombridae, and Epinephelidae—contributed to over two-thirds of total production. Specifically, four species—Naiser (*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*), Kanaad (*Scomberomorus commerson*), Hamour (*Epinephelus coioides*), and Jesh Um Al Hala (*Carangoides bajad*)—comprised nearly two-thirds (64 %) of the total (Figure 8). Interestingly, Lutjanidae family, mostly represented by the Naiser (*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*), a species which is targeted by Hadra, showed a remarkable increase in absolute terms, more than doubling its volume of landings, reflecting the change in fishing patterns occurred over the decade. It will be important to remain vigilant with regard to the sustainability of this increased fishing upon Naiser.

The number of fishing trips and the Catch per Unit of Effort (CPUE) remained relatively stable over the past four years, ranging between approximately 12 000 and 13 000 trips, with CPUE fluctuating between 88 kg/day and 97 kg/day (Figure 9).



≈50 %
of total production

coming from hadaq (handline) gear operated by tarad boats



4 species accounted for **64 %** of the total production

Naiser (*Lutjanus ehrenbergii*), Kanaad (*Scomberomorus commerson*), Hamour (*Epinephelus coioides*), and Jesh Um Al Hala (*Carangoides bajad*)

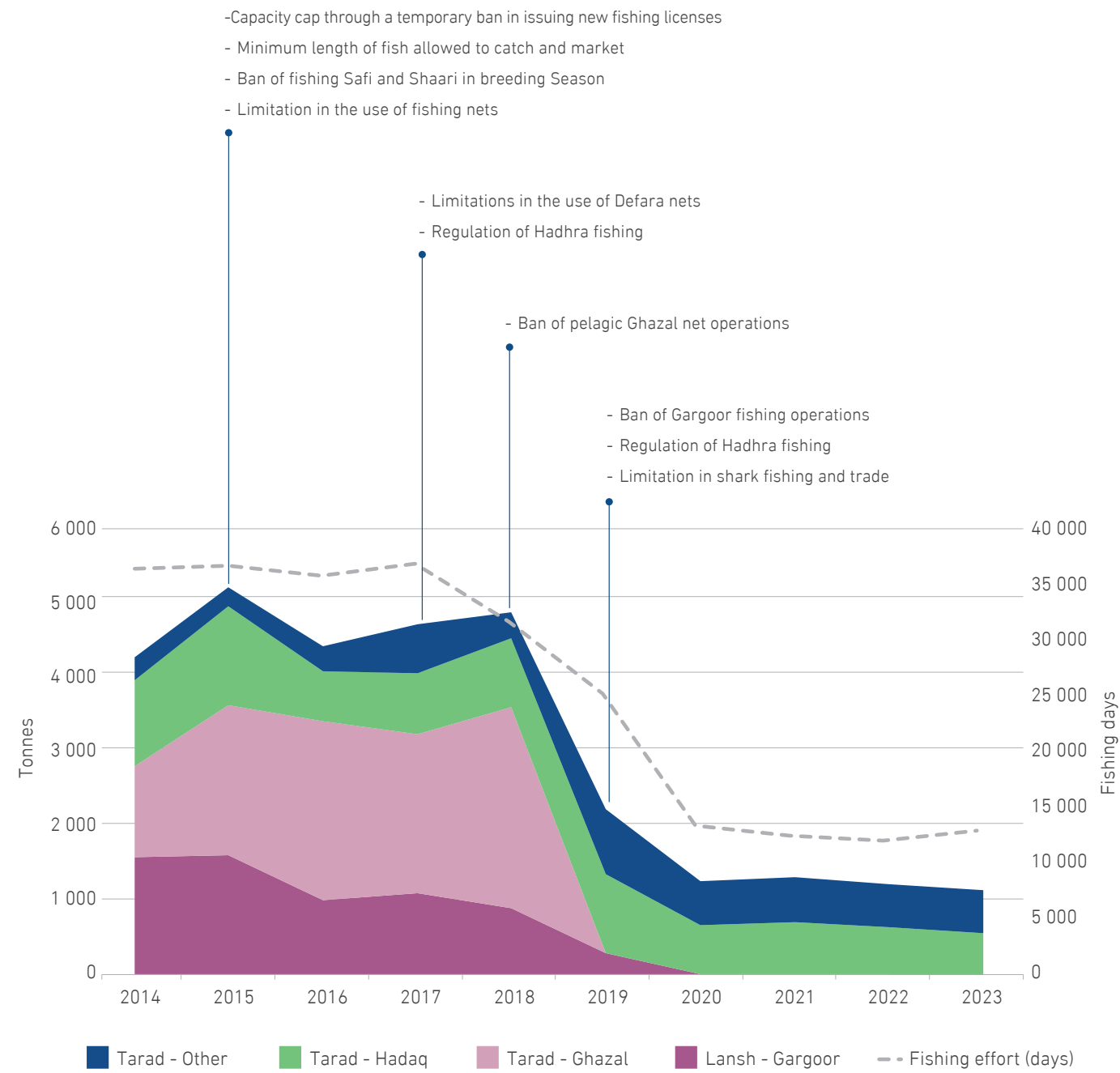


Figure 4: Timeline of fisheries production and effort and major fisheries management decisions and regulations

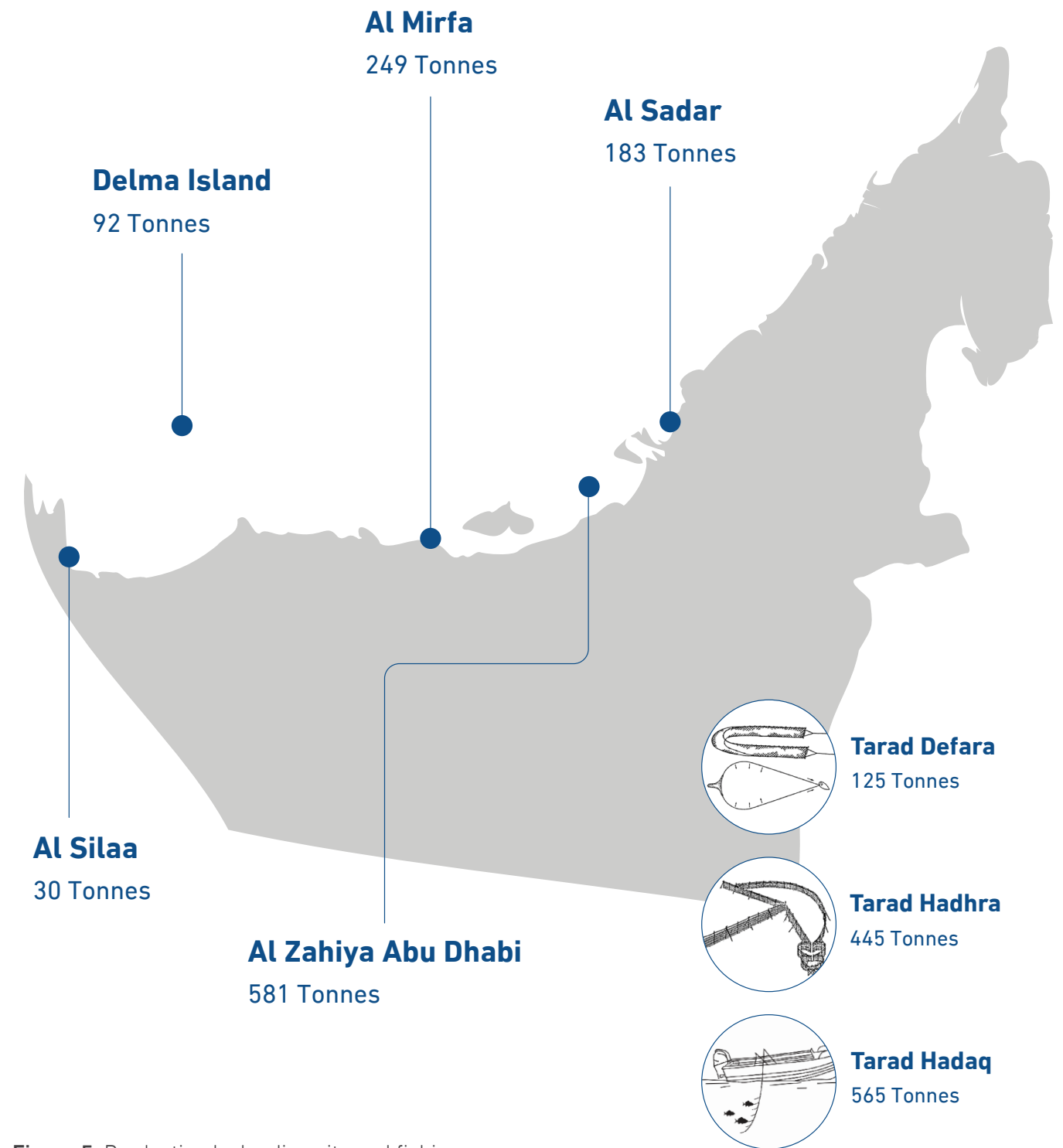


Figure 5: Production by landing site and fishing gear

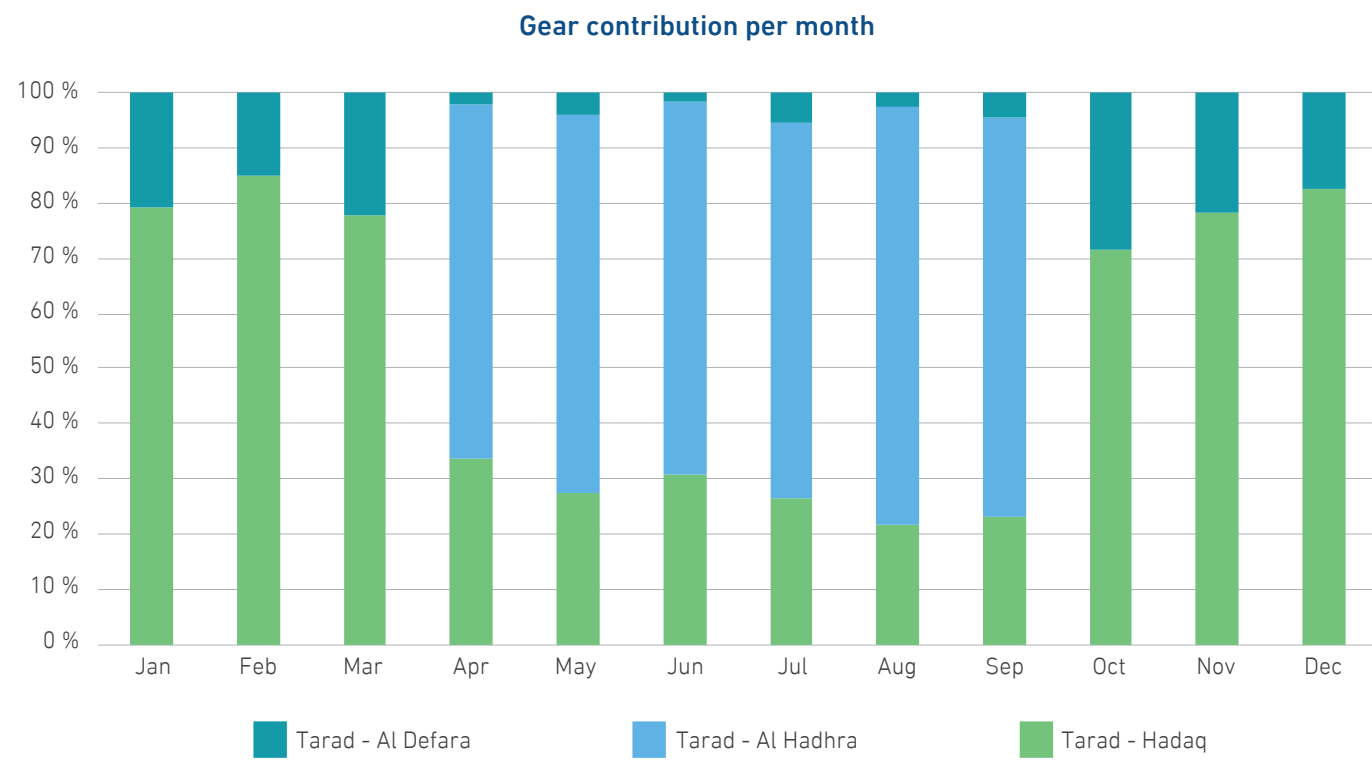


Figure 6: Seasonal Changes in Boat Gear

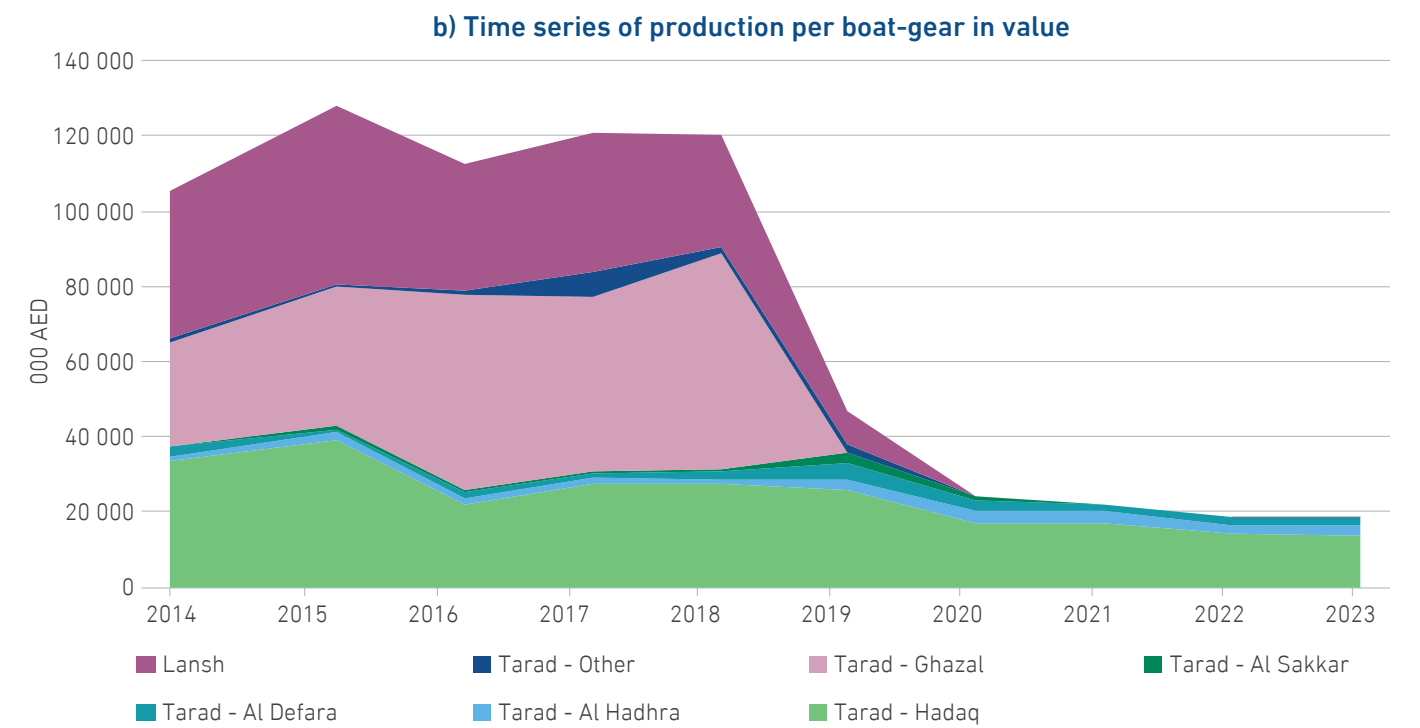
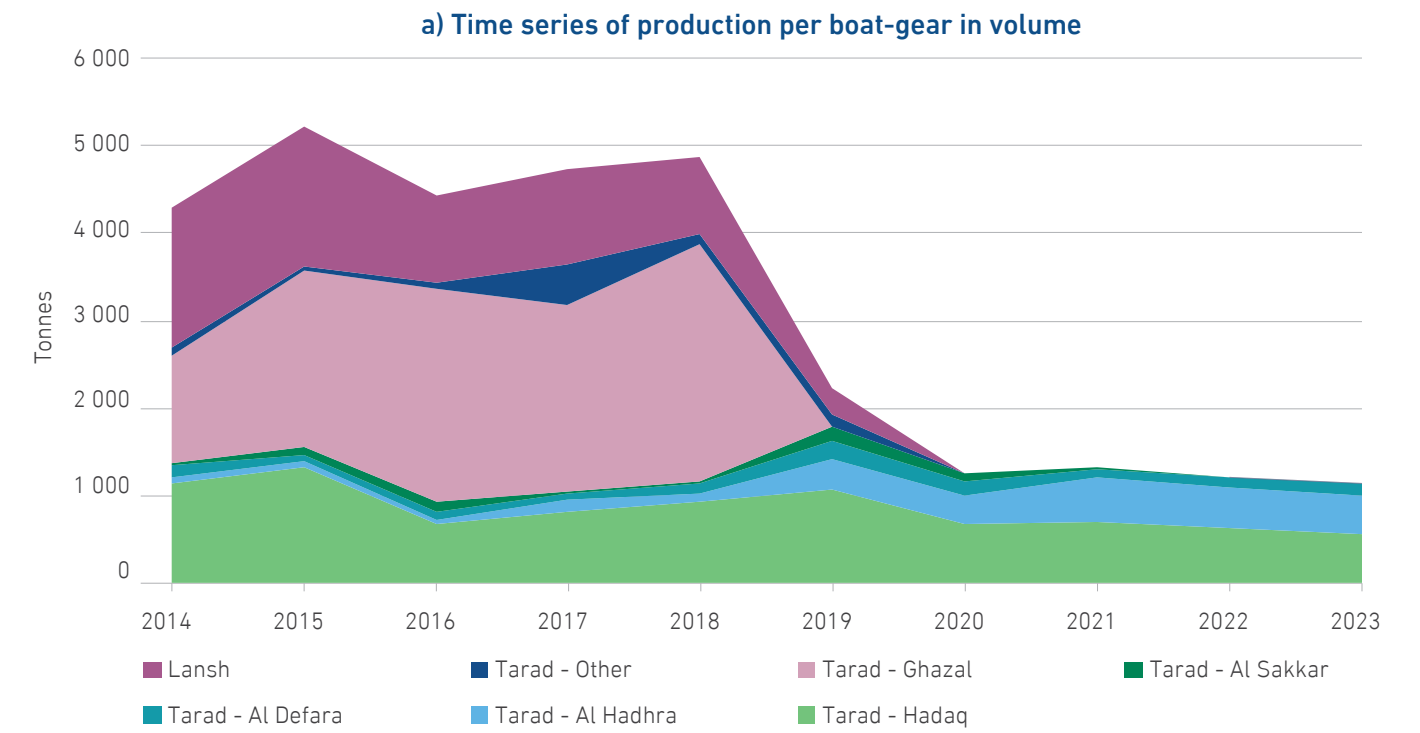


Figure 7: Time series per fishery









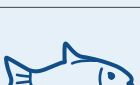
Family	Production (Tonnes)			% Variation	
	Average 2014-2021	2022	2023	2023 to average 2014-2022	2023 to 2022
 Carangidae	663	198	181	-70 %	-8 %
 Haemulidae	121	4	6	-96 %	48 %
 Lathrinidae	313	62	48	-80 %	-22 %
 Lutjanidae	138	330	301	138 %	-9 %
 Portunidae	181	20	13	-89 %	-34 %
 Scombridae	1 225	149	176	-88 %	19 %
 Epinephelidae	521	149	141	-71 %	-6 %
 Sparidae	25	31	22	24 %	-27 %
 Others	397	281	246	-29 %	-12 %
Total	3 585	1 223	1 135	-66 %	-7 %

Table 2: Production per family

Family	Arabic name	Scientific name
Carangidae	Jesh Um Al Hala	<i>Carangoides bajad</i>
	Dhil'e	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>
	Zuraidi/Gufdar	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>
	Durduman	<i>Atule mate</i>
	Jesh Sal	<i>Carangoides malabaricus</i>
Haemulidae	Naqroor	<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>
	Yanam	<i>Plectorhinchus sordidus</i>
	Farsh	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>
Lethrinidae	Shaari	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>
	Souli	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>
	Shaari Eshkheli	<i>Lethrinus lentjan</i>
Lutjanidae	Naiser	<i>Lutjanus ehrenbergii</i>
	Aqalah	<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>
	Umm Dhrais	<i>Lutjanus indicus</i>
Portunidae	Qabqoob	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>
Scombridae	Kanaad	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>
Epinephelidae	Hamour	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>
Sparidae	Shaam	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>
	Faskar	<i>Acanthopagrus bifasciatus</i>
Others	Jedd	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>
	Badah	<i>Gerres longirostris</i>
	Safi Arabi	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>
	Aifah	<i>Chanos chanos</i>
	Beyah Arabi	<i>Crenimugil seheli</i>
	Qabit	<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>
	Sils	<i>Rhynchorhamphus georgii</i>
	Haqool	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i>
	Khan	<i>Netuma thalassina</i>
	Sikkil	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>

Table 3: Main species per family (accounting for over 98 % of landings)

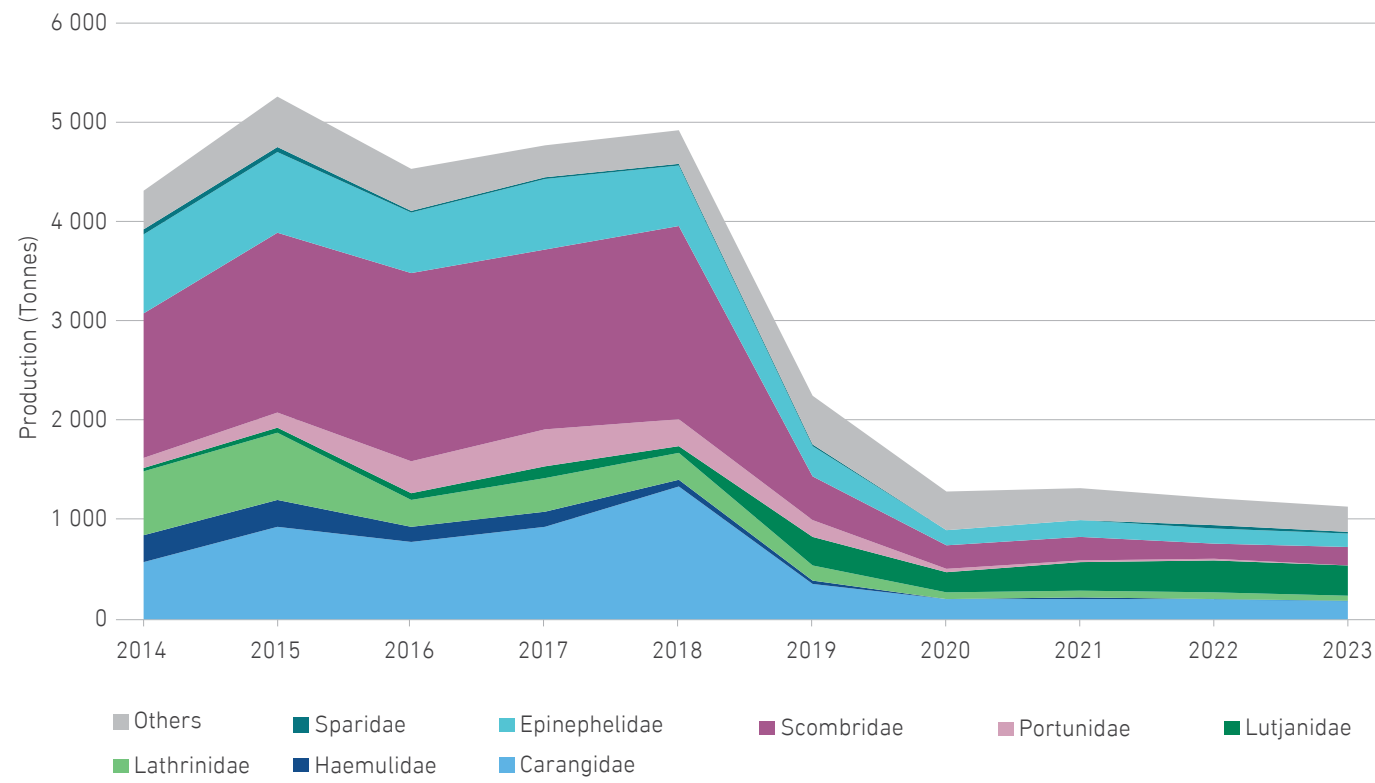


Figure 8: Time series of landings per fish family

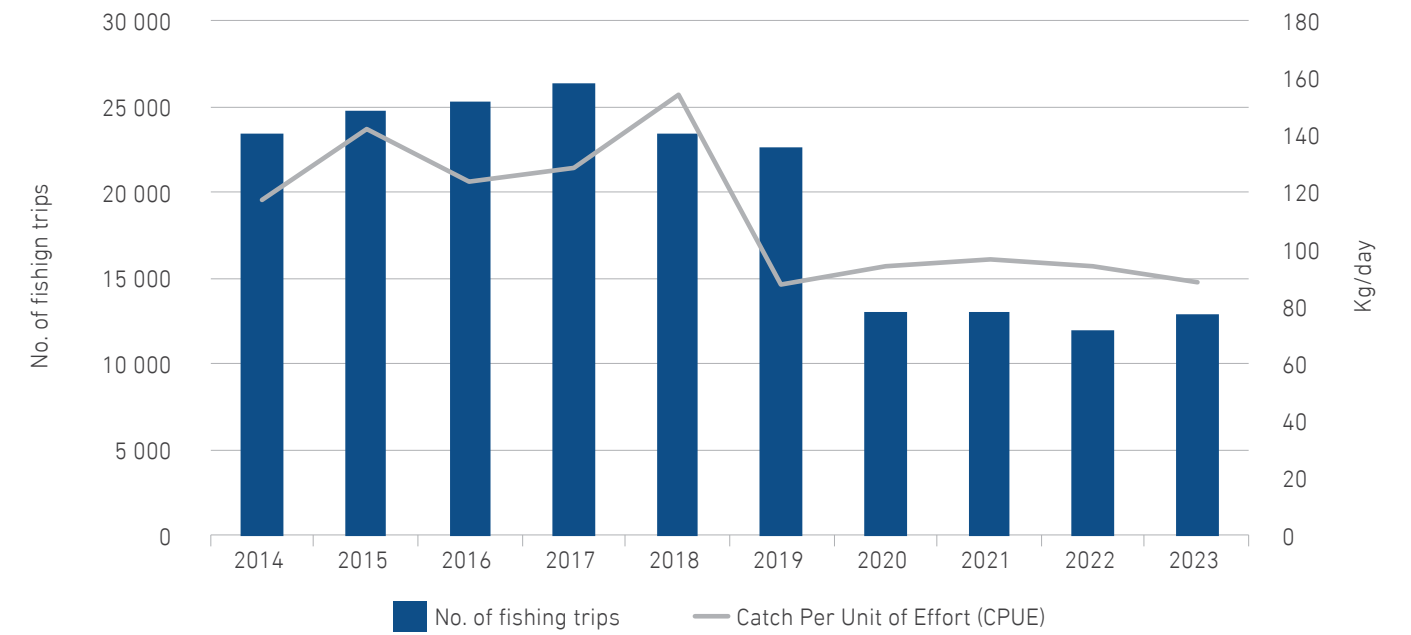


Figure 9: Time series of the number of fishing trips and the Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE)

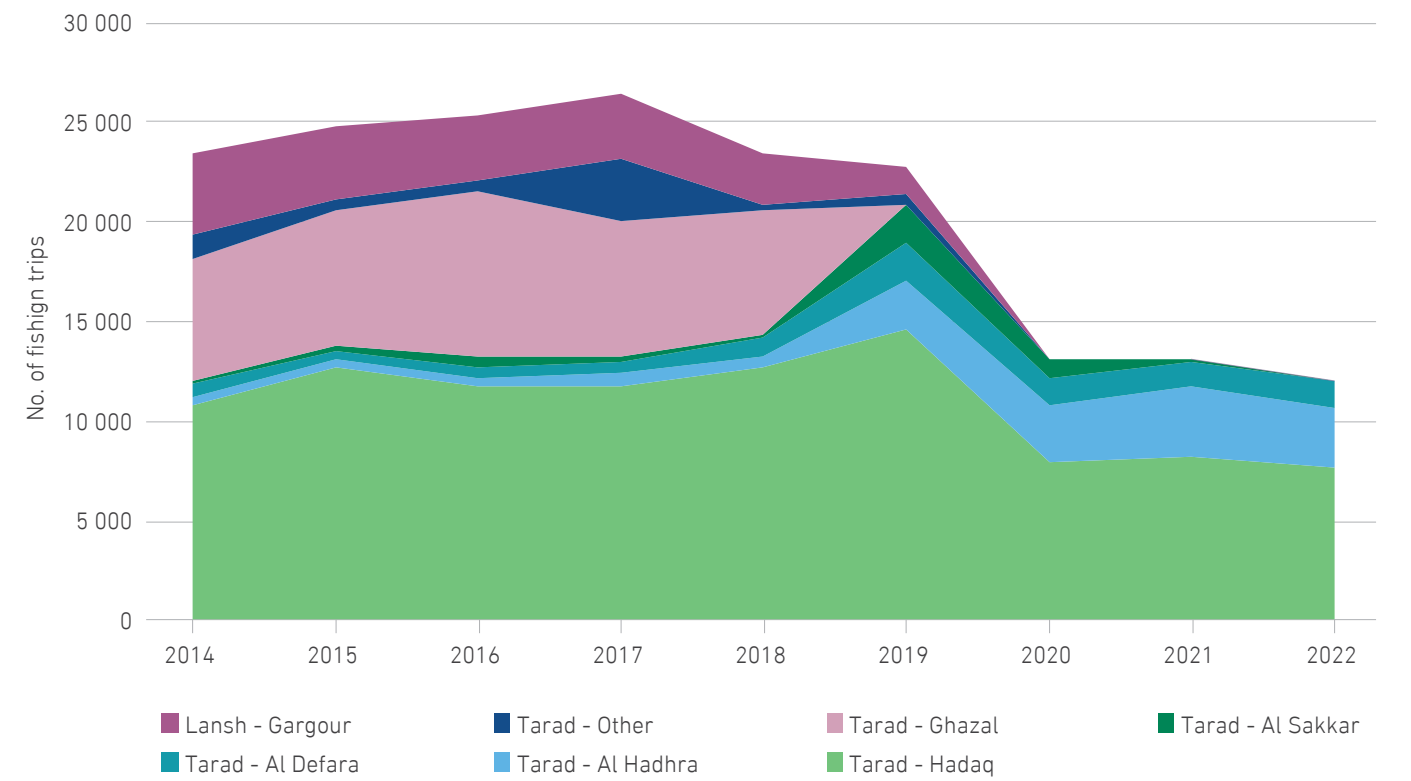


Figure 10: Time series of the number of fishing trips per boat-gear



3. Aquaculture

Aquaculture production

In 2023, Abu Dhabi boasted seven operational aquaculture facilities that collectively yielded 367 tonnes of seafood valued at AED 15 million (see Figure 11). Of these, three large-scale farms specialised in Indian White Prawns, Hamour, Sturgeon, and Barramundi. Additionally, one small-scale facility focused on culturing Hamour and two other small-scale aquaponic farms producing Nile Tilapia alongside vegetables. Sturgeon dominated the production with 198 tonnes, trailed by Barramundi at 67 tonnes, and Indian white shrimps at 47 tonnes (see Figure 12). The combined production of other species and products, including Hamour, Nile Tilapia, Caviar, and Seabream, amounted to 55 tonnes.

The aquaculture production in 2023 marked a roughly 6 percent increase from the 347 tonnes recorded in 2022 (see Figure 11). This uptick was mainly attributed to a significant surge in Sturgeon production and a slight rise in Seabream and Nile Tilapia, along with the addition of Barramundi to the species roster.

Aquaculture production peaked in 2018 at 808 tonnes. The production and gate value in 2023 closely mirrored those of 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2021, with 2022 witnessing the lowest production levels. The farm gate value reached its pinnacle at AED 28.8 million in 2022, more than doubling the values of 2021 and 2023. The second-highest value was recorded at AED 22 million in 2017, while the lowest values were documented in 2014 and 2016 at AED 12 million (see Figure 11).

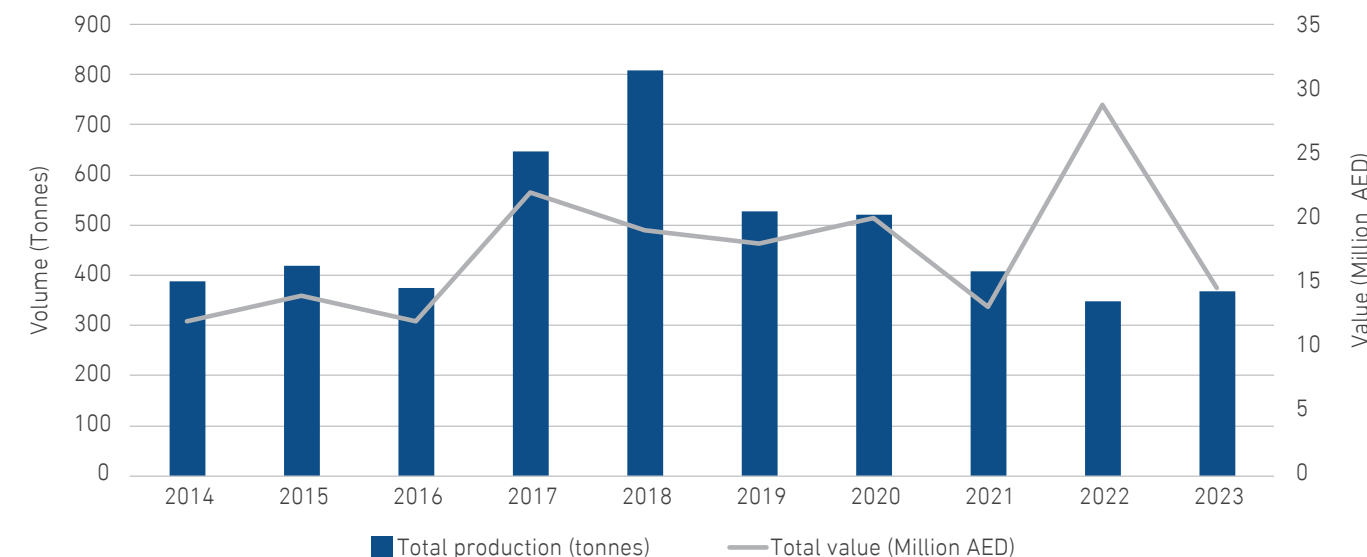


Figure 11: Time series of aquaculture production

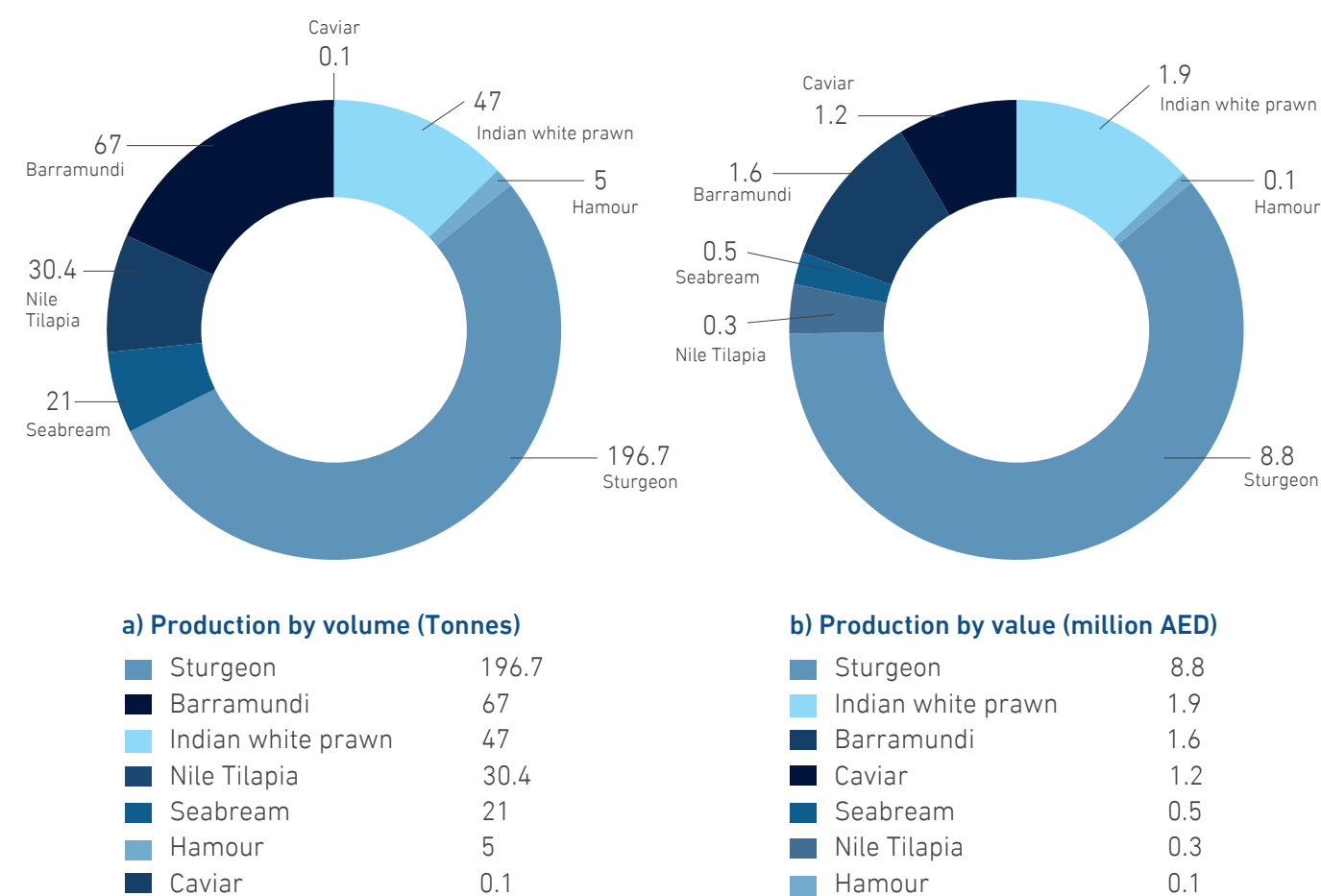


Figure 12: Aquaculture production (2023)



Abu Dhabi Pearls Centre

The Abu Dhabi Pearls Centre was established in late 2007 in Al Mirfa with the objective of sustainably producing gem-quality cultured pearls using local oyster species (*Pinctada radiata*) in the warm waters of the Arabian Gulf. Over the past years, the centre has grown from a pilot-scale farm to a successful facility capable of producing an average of 80,000 operated oysters and 20 000 pearls annually.

Paths of Abu Dhabi Pearls Centre



Ecotourism: Aims to transform the centre into a destination for eco-tourism in the emirate.



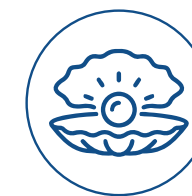
Awareness and education: Aims to develop an educational and awareness platform for students and the public.



Studies and research: Aims to conduct and applies scientific experiments to increase the production and enhance the quality of pearls.



Marketing: Aims to create commercial opportunities to market the products of the Abu Dhabi Pearls Centre.



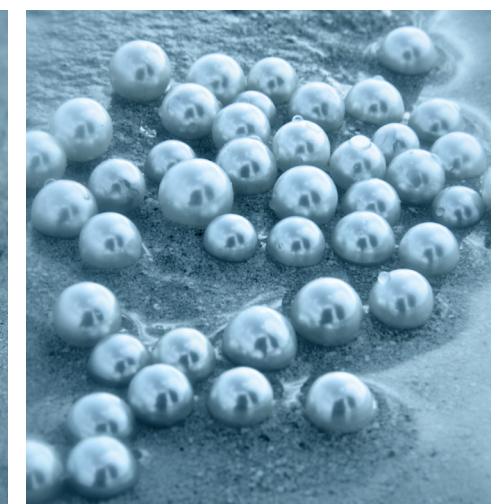
20 000
gem-quality

cultured pearls
produced annually



80 000
local oysters

operated
annually





4. The Status of Fish Resources

Approach

The strategy for the estimation of the status of fish resources relies on a dual approach that combines two distinct methods: the Length-converted Catch Curve Value (LCCV) for Spawning Biomass per Recruit (SBR) estimation, and the Catch-Maximum Sustainable Yield (CMSY++) model for estimating biomass at sea (B) and fishing mortality (F) relative to Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). SBR represents the ratio of current spawning stock biomass to unfished levels, while B estimates total biomass at sea for a stock, and F denotes the rate of exploitation by fisheries, with MSY defining the maximum sustainable annual harvest without risking depletion.

The LCCV method, rooted in the classic Beverton and Holt (1957) model, relies on regular collection of length frequency data from fishing landing sites and has been employed since 2001 to assess Abu Dhabi's fisheries resources. In contrast, CMSY++, a Bayesian method developed by Froese et al. (2017), utilises computational algorithms. It integrates catch and CPUE data with stock productivity and exploitation history. In Abu Dhabi's fisheries, this method was first applied in 2020, complementing existing knowledge from LCCV assessments.

The status of fish resources

The status of fish resources has improved significantly over the past five years. In 2023, more than 83 % of landings were sourced from sustainably exploited fish resources and only 17 % from overfished resources. Among the major commercial fish species, only two remain overexploited. The percentage of number of fish stocks in an overfished state has improved, declining to only 9 % by 2023 (Figure 13). In contrast, more than 90 % of fish stocks are now at sustainable levels. Abu Dhabi, compared to regional and global indicators, scored more than 19 % higher on the same indicator recorded at regional and global using the average for the period (2021-2023) (see Figure 14).

The two key performance indicators (KPIs) assessing fish resource status, namely the Sustainable Fisheries Exploitation Index (SEI) and the Spawning Biomass per Recruit (SBR), both showed improvement for the fifth consecutive year. SEI increased from 69.1 % in 2022 to 83.1 % by the end of 2023 (see Figure 15), evaluated across 35 fish species, which accounted for 98 % of that year's landings. Similarly, SBR rose to 42.2 % in 2023 from 39.9 % in 2022 (see Figure 16).

This consistent increase in both KPIs underscores the positive impact of managerial measures implemented in the fisheries sector, paving the way for the full recovery of all fish stocks by 2030.

Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels:



Overexploitation vs international benchmark

Overexploitation

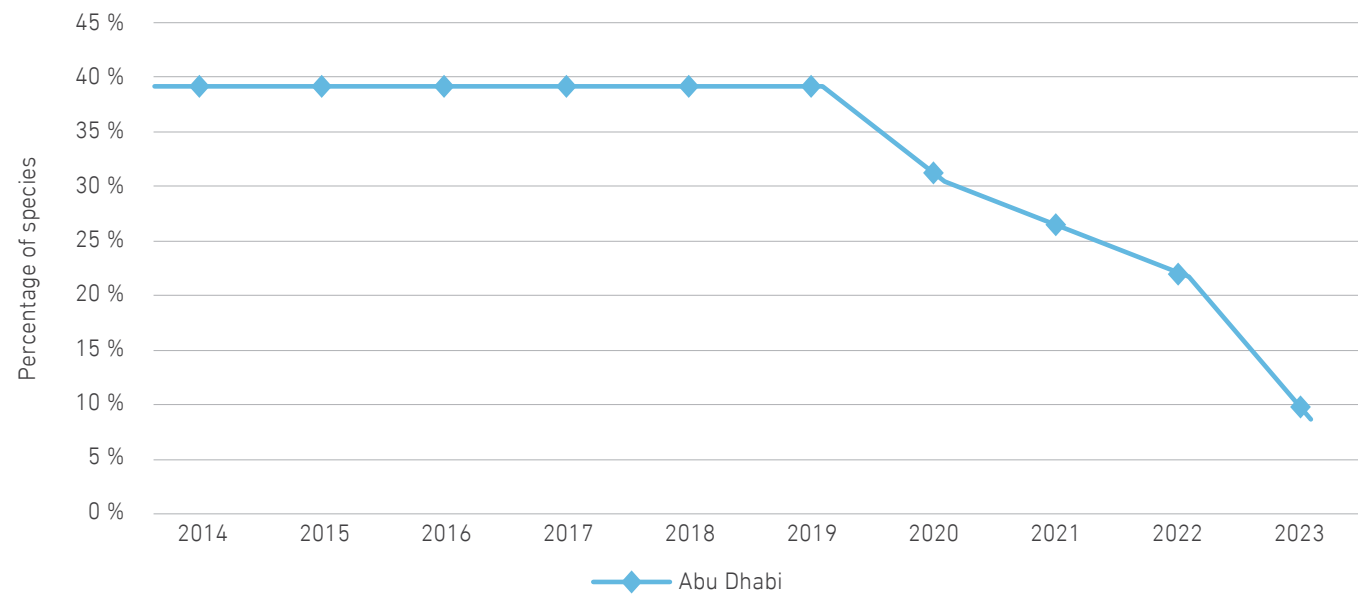


Figure 13: Percentage of species overexploited

International benchmarking

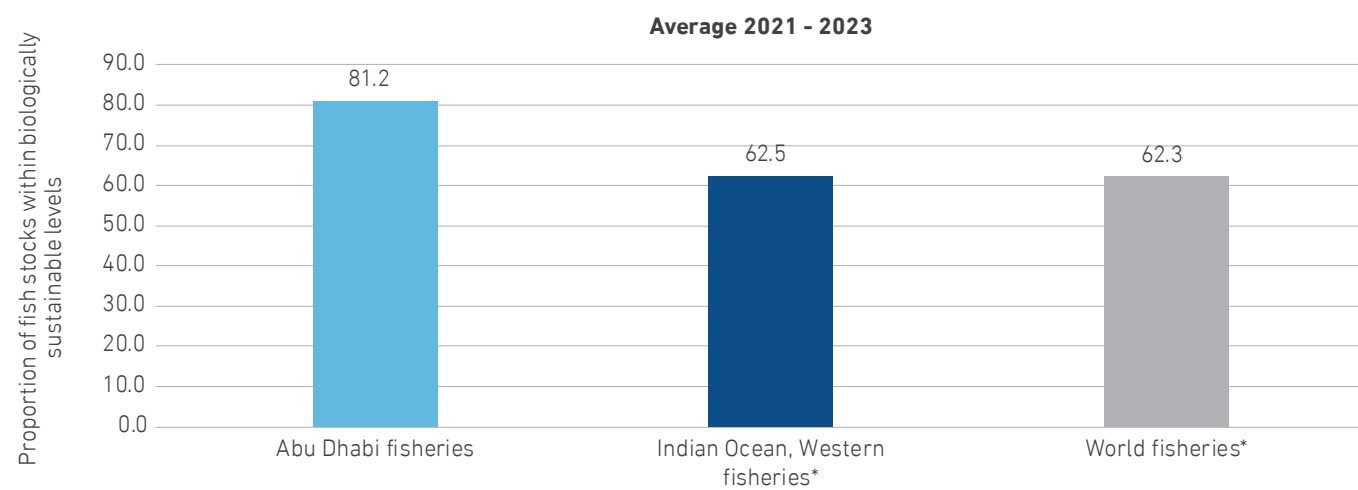


Figure 14: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG 14.4.1)

*FAO, 2024. SDG Indicators Data Portal, accessed on 07.06.2024

**FAO, 2024. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024. Blue Transformation in action. Rome.



Sustainable Fisheries Exploitation Index (SEI)

The **Sustainable Fisheries Exploitation Index (SEI)** offers a quick assessment of the sustainability level of landings by determining the percentage of landed volume sourced from fish stocks deemed sustainably exploited, relative to the total assessed landings. Essentially, this key performance indicator (KPI) integrates both landings and stock status data, calculated across the entire time series for all evaluated species, using the following formula:

$$SEI = (\text{Total sustainable catch} / \text{Total assessed catch}) \times 100$$

As can be seen from Figure 15, the SEI shows a rapid improvement in the sustainability of Abu Dhabi’s fisheries in response to fisheries management policies that introduced bans on unsustainable types fishing gear in 2018. The SEI has now surpassed the sustainability target level, which indicates that the management methods employed are effectively protecting the fisheries and thereby the marine ecosystem.

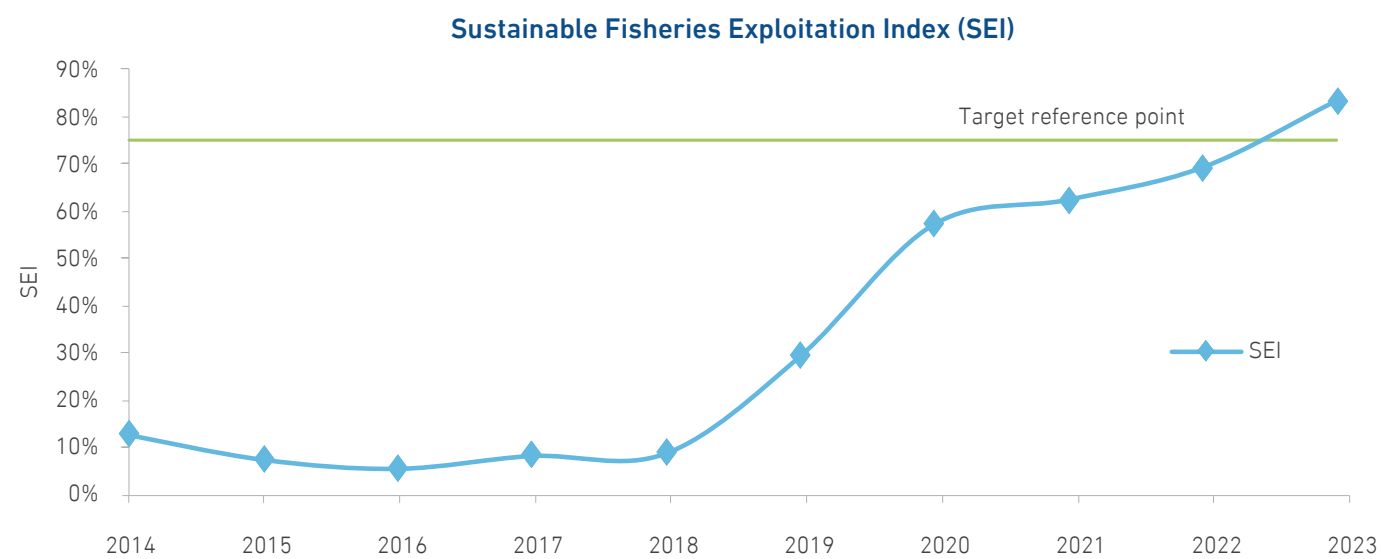


Figure 15: Sustainable Fisheries Exploitation Index (SEI), 2014-2023

Spawning Biomass Ratio (SBR)

The **Spawning Biomass Ratio (SBR)** quantifies the ratio of spawning biomass per recruit under fishing pressure to that which would accumulate without fishing, represented by the equation:

$$SBR = S/SF=0,$$

where S denotes the estimated spawning biomass per recruit and SF = 0 signifies the estimated spawning biomass per recruit with the stock at its pristine, unfished level. Before 2019, SBR calculations were based on three demersal species (Hamour, Shaari, and Farsh). However, in 2021, the calculation method was revised to provide a more comprehensive representation of overall resource status by incorporating values from all assessed species.

Following the ban on unsustainable fishing gear in 2018, there appears to have been a rapid improvement in the SBR to date (see Figure 16), surpassing the target levels, which again is a positive indication of the sustainability of the fisheries. With both the SEI and the SBR improving, only two of the main species (see Table 4) remain unsustainably fished, namely: Hamour (*Epinephelus coioides*) and Shaari (*Lethrinus nebulosus*).

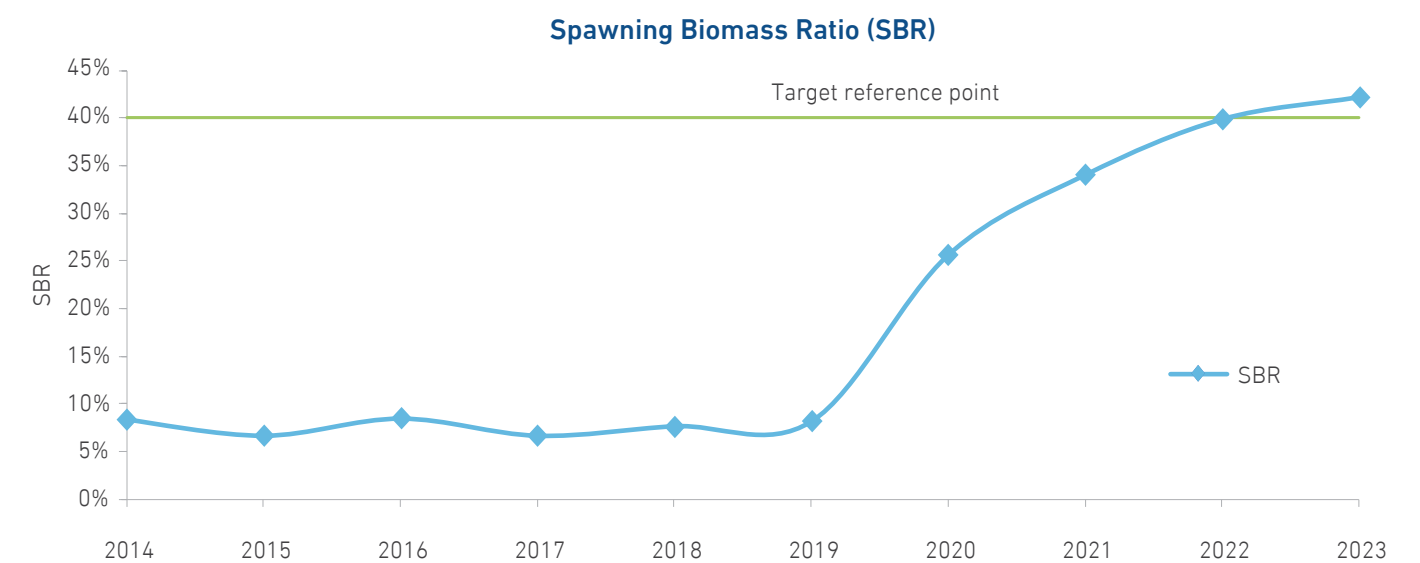


Figure 16: Spawning Biomass Ratio (SBR), 2014-2023

Status of main species

Arabic name	Scientific name	SBR	B/Bmsy	F/Fmsy	Overall status
Naiser	<i>Lutjanus ehrenbergii</i>				Sustainably exploited
Kanaad	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>				Sustainably exploited
Hamour	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>				Overexploited
Jesh Um Al Hala	<i>Carangoides bajad</i>				Sustainably exploited
Aifah	<i>Chanos chanos</i>				Sustainably exploited
Badah	<i>Gerres longirostris</i>				Sustainably exploited
Shaari	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>				Overexploited
Dhil'e/Bassar	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>				Sustainably exploited
Jedd	<i>Sphyraena jello</i>				Sustainably exploited
Qabqoob	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	NA			Sustainably exploited
Haqool	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i>				Sustainably exploited
Sils	<i>Rhynchorhamphus georgii</i>	NA			Sustainably exploited
Qabit	<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>				Sustainably exploited
Safi Arabi	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>				Sustainably exploited
Beyah Arabi	<i>Moolgarda seheli</i>				Sustainably exploited
Shaam	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Zuraidi/Gufdar	<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Durduman	<i>Atule mate</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Souli	<i>Lethrinus microdon</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Faskar	<i>Acanthopagrus bifasciatus</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Aqalah	<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Khan	<i>Netuma thalassina</i>		NA	NA	Sustainably exploited
Farsh	<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	NA			Sustainably exploited

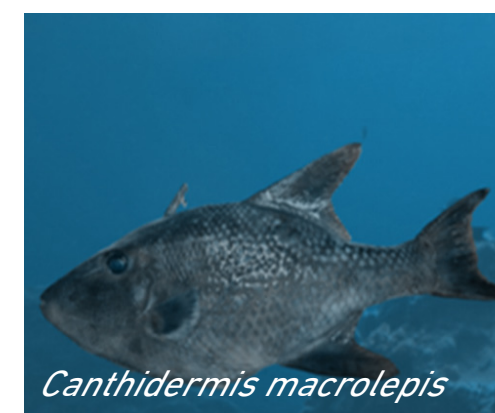
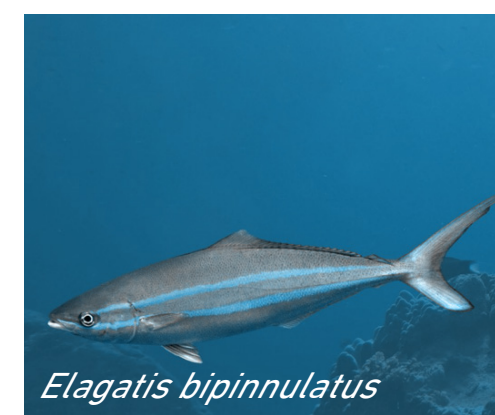
Table 4: Status of main fish species

New findings

In 2023, EAD, through its fisheries monitoring activities, made interesting discoveries about the biodiversity of fish species and their abundance. In particular, the identification and scientific documentation for the first time in Abu Dhabi waters of Large Scale Triggerfish (*Canthidermis macrolepis*), Spotted Oceanic Triggerfish (*Canthidermis maculata*), and Spotted Scat Fish (*Scatophagus argus*) has improved knowledge of the distribution patterns of these species.

In addition, there has been a significant increase in sightings of rare fish species in commercial landings, such as Ghazala (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*) and Sobaity (*Sparidentex hasta*), as well as an increase in landings of Umm Dhrais (*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*).

These findings - all shared with the international scientific community - are compelling indicators of the rich biodiversity and fishery resources that thrive in Abu Dhabi waters.



Looking ahead

Positive trends observed in key fish stock sustainability indicators show a clear improvement in the condition of fish stocks in Abu Dhabi waters, as evidenced by the EAD analysis, underscoring the effectiveness of management measures implemented in the emirate. Developed in collaboration with the fishing community, these measures aim to promote long-term sustainability.

With a comprehensive and holistic approach, EAD is improving fish resource management through a variety of initiatives. EAD is strengthening its efforts to regulate recreational fisheries to promote sustainable practices and better resource management. It is also focusing on educating and raising awareness among younger generations through outreach activities in collaboration with the fishermen's cooperative. To support its technological advancements, EAD has developed an AI-powered Fish Identification system to improve catch monitoring. Furthermore, EAD has tagged a number of Kingfish with satellite tracking devices to improve data collection on their movements. Fisheries independent surveys (FRAS) were conducted using the Jaywun research vessel, to integrate the monitoring of fish resources and ensuring more effective fish stock management.

Looking forward, Abu Dhabi fisheries management will remain firmly committed, with the overall goal of achieving fully sustainable fisheries by 2030. This goal includes restoring all fish stocks to sustainable levels through evidence-based actions and with the active involvement of the fishing community.

It is important to remember that Abu Dhabi's fisheries do not exist in isolation but result from the productivity of the marine ecosystems within which they exist. So, while it is necessary to manage the fisheries, and the data above indicates that this is being done very successfully, it is equally important to manage the ecosystems within which they thrive. Coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves, etc., all contribute to the productivity of Abu Dhabi's fisheries, and in turn need to be managed and protected to ensure the long-term success of Abu Dhabi's fisheries.



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