

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: August 24, 2022

Report Number: GM2022-0024

Report Name: Product Brief Fresh Fruit

Country: Germany

Post: Berlin

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit, Fresh Fruit, Stone Fruit, Strawberries, Product Brief

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Report Highlights:

Germany is one of the largest markets for fruit in Europe. The relative affluence of its population of 83 million people makes it an attractive outlet for exporters from many countries. This product brief highlights certain aspects of the German fresh fruit market and provides marketing, trade, and regulatory information for U.S. exporters.

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Abbreviations and definitions

EU-27	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.
MT	Metric ton = 1000 kg
NESOI	Not elsewhere specified or indicated
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
USD \$	U.S. Dollars
US	United States (noun)
U.S.	United States (adjective)

Section I. Market Overview

Germany, with a population of 83.2 million (18 percent of the EU-27 total population), has the largest economy in Europe and is a leading European market for food and beverages. In 2021, food retail sales in Germany totaled 231.5 billion Euro¹ (approx. USD \$274 billion²). In 2018 (latest available data), German households spent 28.45 Euro (approx. USD \$33.57) per month on fruit.³

In calendar year 2021, Germany was the 7th largest producer of fresh fruit in the EU-27 and the largest fruit consumer⁴. In MY 2020/21, Germans consumed approximately 8.8 million MT of fruit, including frozen and canned fruit on a fresh weight basis. Germans show a preference for fresh fruit, but in MY2020/21 also consumed 67,529 MT of frozen fruit and 125,000 MT of dried fruit⁵. In addition, Germans consume more fruit juices and nectars per capita than any other European country and the United States⁶. The top five fruits consumed in Germany are apples, bananas, oranges, grapes, and clementines⁷. However, Germans are also quite familiar with exotic fruits such as mangos, passion fruit, avocados, and lychees.

Germany's position as the largest EU-27 consumer of fruit results from the size of its population rather than high per capita consumption. Growing health consciousness and factors within the German socio-economic makeup, in particular its aging and increasingly foreign-born population, could favor an increase in per capita fruit consumption. At the end of 2021, 22 percent of the population was 65 years and older while only 13 percent were younger than 15⁸ years of age. Moreover, Germany has a high number of immigrants from Turkey and other Mediterranean countries whose diets include a higher percentage of fruits than the traditional German diet. Immigrants in Germany also tend to spend a higher percentage of their income on food. At the end of 2021, more than 11.8 million citizens of other countries lived in Germany⁹. Additionally, in 2020, 4.9 million German residents had a migrant

¹ BVE annual report 2021-22, p. 48

² Euro 1 = USD \$1.1827 (yearly average for 2021)

³ Consumer Panel, German Federal Office of Statistics (issued every five years)

https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Konsumausgaben-Lebenshaltungskosten/Publikationen/Downloads-Konsumausgaben/evs-nahrungsmittel-tabakwaren-2152603189004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile, p.16, conversion rate for 2018: 1 Euro=1.18 USD \$

⁴ AMI Marktbilanz Obst 2022, table 8.2

⁵ Latest available data, AMI Bilanz 2021, tables 7.1, 7.3, 7.6

⁶ Source: German Fruit Juice Industry Association, Annual Report 2021, table 21 and 21a

⁷ Source: AMI Marktbilanz Obst 2022 table 7.4

⁸ Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

<https://service.destatis.de/bevoelkerungspyramide/#!y=2021&a=14,65&g>

⁹ Source: German Federal Office of Statistics (Destatis)

[Ausländische Bevölkerung nach Geschlecht und ausgewählten Staatsangehörigkeiten - Statistisches Bundesamt \(destatis.de\)](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungszusammensetzung/Auslaendische-Bevoelkerung-nach-Geschlecht-und-ausgewaehlten-Staatsangehoerigkeiten-Statistisches-Bundesamt)

background (i.e., either they or their parents were born with a citizenship other than German and acquired German citizenship later in life¹⁰).

Advantages	Challenges
Germany's 83 million inhabitants make up the biggest market in Europe.	Germany is a very price sensitive market, and both consumers and retailers are looking for top quality at a discount price.
Germany's aging population is increasingly health conscious.	German (EU) import tariffs on certain products are high. EU member states benefit from preferential market access with no tariffs.
Consumers in Germany have one of the highest income levels in the world.	Retailers rarely import products into Germany on their own.
Germany has many well-established importers. The distribution system is well developed.	Retailers often charge high listing fees for products.
The United States has a good reputation for quality.	It can be a challenge for U.S. companies to promote a particular brand, since private label products are popular.
Large non-German population and Germans' inclination to travel abroad help fuel demand for foreign products.	Margins on food at the retail level are very thin.

Section II. Market Sector Opportunities and Threats

Market entry strategy

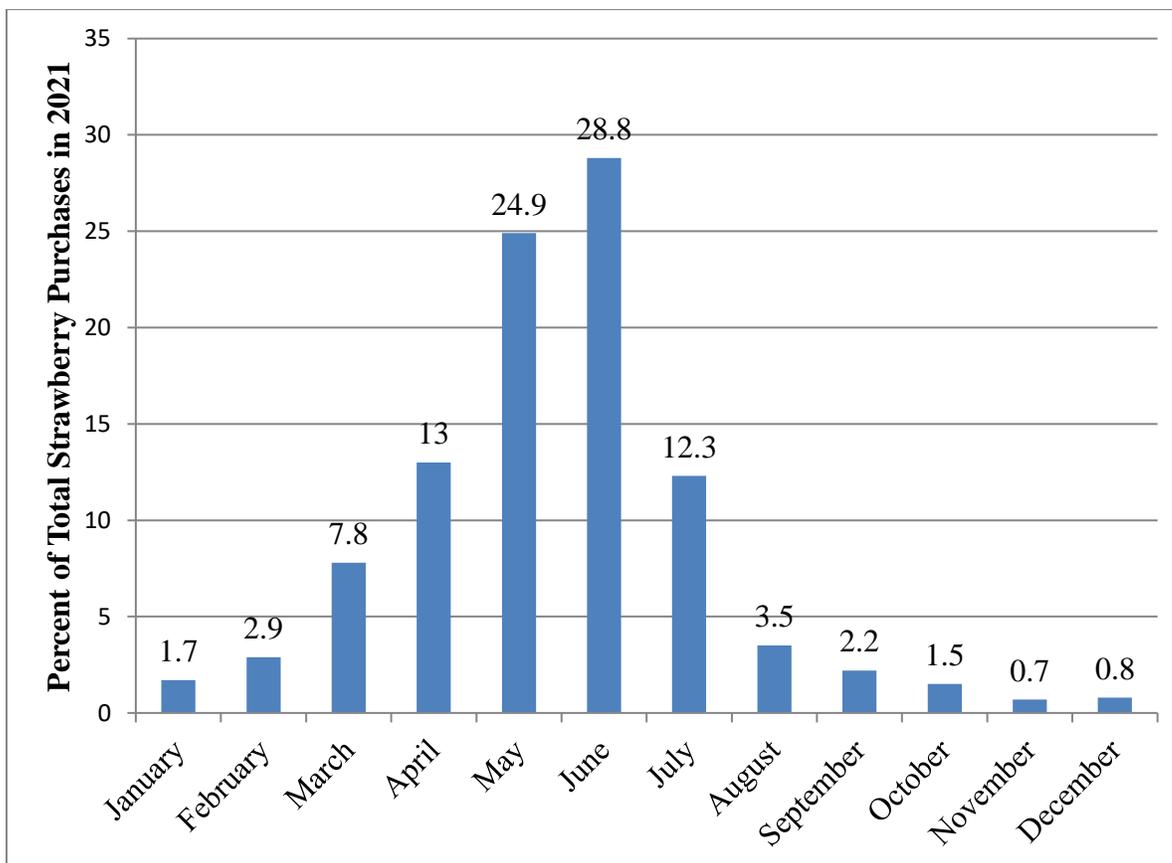
German wholesale companies import most of the fruit and then distribute it to wholesale markets and retail chains. Small greengrocers, including the popular Turkish greengrocers, buy their produce from wholesale markets. With the exception of the retailer EDEKA, retail chains very rarely participate in the importation process. Post highly recommends working with an importer, as these companies have valuable experience in fulfilling certification, labeling, and other import requirements.

¹⁰ [Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund - Endergebnisse 2020 - Statistisches Bundesamt \(destatis.de\)](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Home/_inhalt.html)

Germany is a very price-sensitive market. Exports to Germany will thus be difficult during the peak of the local season when prices are low, and in some cases, tariffs are high. Nevertheless, significant off-peak export opportunities exist.

German consumers typically prefer to buy produce that is in season. In addition, the trend to buy locally grown produce gained some traction in recent years, aided by several “regional” seals. On the other hand, many consumers enjoy a variety of fruits and want their favorite fruit year-round. As a result, some retail markets proudly advertise seasonal produce stocked year-round, but prices are higher off-season. Consequently, out-of-season strawberries or cherries can fetch high premiums, but only for small volumes. For example, the local German strawberry season lasts from mid-May until the beginning of August, while small volumes are being sold year-round (see graph below).

Chart 1: Seasonal Distribution of Strawberry Purchases of German Households in 2021, by month and percent



Source: FAS Berlin based on data from AMI Marktbilanz Obst 2022, table 7.17

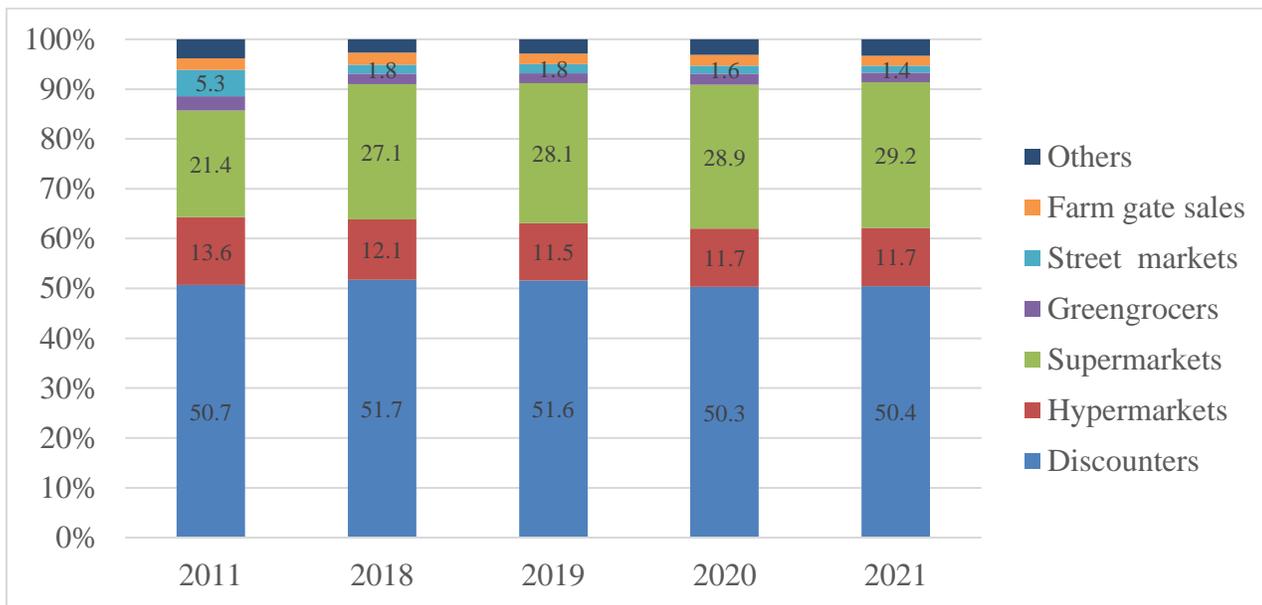
The United States has a good reputation for quality. In some cases, it would also be advantageous to include the state of origin in addition to the U.S. origin on packaging. For example, produce from California and Florida is particularly well-received because consumers associate these states with sunshine.

Food safety and environmental concerns are major issues in Germany. The public reacts strongly to food scandals that involve high levels of pesticide residues or contaminants and stops buying products associated with the scandal. This can be an advantage for U.S. products because of the United States' high food safety standards.

German consumers frequently choose environment-friendly foods and packaging over others¹¹. Accordingly, consumption of organic products is rising steadily in Germany. This provides opportunities for U.S. exports of organic products such as pears, strawberries, and other fresh berries. Conventional products that convey a natural image are also viewed positively. For example, many consumers prefer to buy individual or bulk fruit rather than those in what is considered to be extraneous plastic packaging. Some consumers even avoid fruit labeled with a plastic PLU code sticker. However, the proportion of prepackaged fruit on the market is increasing, especially in the convenience and the discount sectors.

On a volume basis, roughly 50 percent of fresh fruit sold in Germany is being sold at no-frills discount grocers ("discounters"). Traditional food retailers (super and hypermarkets) have a market share of 41 percent; street markets, greengrocers, and farm gate sales together only account for 5.3 percent of fresh fruit sales.

¹¹ For more background please see our report: [Plastic Packaging a Concern for Fruit Buyers Berlin Germany 11-2-2018](#)

Chart 2: Percent of Fresh Fruit Purchases by Retail Outlet Type and Year

Source: FAS Berlin based on data from AMI Marktbilanz Obst 2022

Discounters = no-frills stores with a limited selection of items, also characterized by generally lower prices than at traditional supermarkets

Hypermarkets = retail stores with more than 5,000 square meters or about 53,820 square feet

Supermarkets = retail stores with less than 5,000 square meters.

Imports

Although Germany produces a variety of fresh fruits, self-sufficiency rates vary from zero for bananas to 61 percent for apples¹². The top five fruits produced in Germany are apples, strawberries, plums, cherries (sweet and sour), and pears¹³. Germany does not produce tropical fruits due to its climate. Instead, these are imported from all over the world. The majority of imports, excluding bananas, originate in other EU countries, with Spain, Netherlands, and Italy being the top EU suppliers. In 2021, Germany imported fresh fruit worth USD \$8.1 billion. On a value basis, Ecuador, Colombia, and South Africa were the top non-EU suppliers in 2021. Ecuador and Costa Rica mainly ship bananas. South Africa's top export to Germany was apples. Imports from the United States amounted to USD \$1.25 million. The majority consisted of mangos.

¹² AMI Marktbilanz Obst 2022, table 7.9

¹³ <http://www.bmel-statistik.de/landwirtschaft/statistischer-monatsbericht-des-bmel-kapitel-a-landwirtschaft/> table MBT-0112430-0000

Table 1: German imports of fresh fruit by value and year

Commodity CN/HS Code	Description	January - December (Value: Million USD \$)		
		2019	2020	2021
	Total fresh fruit	6,835	7,999	8,114
080390	bananas, fresh or dried, other than plantains	996	1036	1099
080610	grapes, fresh	680	805	792
080810	apples, fresh	494	659	616
080510	oranges, fresh	387	503	494
081040	cranberries, blueberries and other fruits of the genus vaccinium, fresh	370	464	476
080930	peaches, including nectarines, fresh	355	419	411
080440	avocados, fresh or dried	349	387	396
080550	lemons and limes, fresh or dried	324	455	393
081010	strawberries, fresh	305	354	391
081020	raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, fresh	311	326	376
080522	clementines	261	311	340
081050	kiwi fruit, fresh	234	253	290
080711	watermelons, fresh	287	340	286
080830	pears, fresh	204	240	256
080450	guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	198	223	246
080521	mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	137	212	238
080929	cherries, fresh, other than sour	167	187	187
	Other	776	825	827

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)

Table 2: German imports of fresh fruit by volume and year

Commodity CN/HS Code	Description	January - December (1,000 MT)		
		2019	2020	2021
	Total fresh fruit	5,423	5,622	5,450
080390	bananas, fresh or dried, other than plantains	1,331	1,347	1,415
080810	apples, fresh	619	656	606
080510	oranges, fresh	464	499	480
080711	watermelons, fresh	473	513	434
080610	grapes, fresh	322	347	331
080522	clementines	238	255	255
080550	lemons and limes, fresh or dried	213	260	245
080930	peaches, including nectarines, fresh	302	236	214
080830	pears, fresh	160	166	166
080521	mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	108	129	136
081010	strawberries, fresh	129	135	130
080430	pineapples, fresh or dried	149	127	130
080440	avocados, fresh or dried	97	123	122
080719	melons (except watermelons), fresh	133	133	112
080450	guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	92	100	110
081050	kiwi fruit, fresh	109	95	96
081040	cranberries, blueberries and other fruits of the genus vaccinium, fresh	62	69	67
081090	fruit, nesoi, fresh	56	58	54
080940	plums, prune plums and sloes, fresh	45	53	50
080540	grapefruit, fresh or dried	50	58	49
080929	cherries, fresh, other than sour	49	50	49
	Other	222	213	199

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)

Table 3: German imports of fresh fruit from the United States by value, volume, and year

Commodity HS code	Description	2019		2020		2021	
		USD \$	MT	USD \$	MT	USD \$	MT
	Total fresh fruit	2,702,666	748	2,675,817	1,343	1,251,976	1,020
0804 5000 00	guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	496,463	318	859,800	711	1,137,610	941
0808 3000 10	organic pears	0	0	11,040	8	48,910	35
0805 4000 50	grapefruit, fresh or dried	0	0	728,000	407	31,200	24
0807 1990 00	melon, nesoi, fresh	43,531	25	4,480	1	18,300	15
0810 1000 10	organic strawberries fresh	457,108	77	135,852	24	11,996	3
0804 3000 00	pineapples, fresh/dried	15,624	15	0	0	3,960	1
0805 5020 10	organic lemons fresh/dried	43,888	52	0	0	0	0
0805 9001 00	citrus, nesoi, fresh or dried	0	0	370,000	102	0	0
0806 1000 10	organic grapes fresh	62,394	8	0	0	0	0
0810 2020 00	organic berries	929,435	142	35,375	5	0	0
0810 2050 00	berries nesoi	571,831	73	360,389	30	0	0
0810 4000 50	cranberries, fresh	41,917	13	150,784	51	0	0
0810 6000 00	durians	40,475	25	0	0	0	0
0810 9027 00	other berries fresh	0	0	20,097	4	0	0

Source: Global Agricultural Trade System, GATS based on U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

Food safety

A number of food scandals in Europe in recent years involving various commodities – including fresh produce – and pressure from NGOs have prompted the food industry to come up with various programs to ensure the safety of traded food. For fruits and vegetables, two main programs evolved in Germany: the *Q+S* and *GLOBALG.A.P.* While *Q+S* is a 3-tier system that involves every participant along the production chain from the farmer to wholesalers and logistics, *GLOBALG.A.P.* mainly focuses on the producer level and is often supplemented by the IFS (International Food Standard) on the wholesale level. A major component of both systems is the extensive documentation requirement for all stages of the production process.

Both systems are not restricted to German producers but also open to international producers. Also, a combined certification for both *Q+S* and *GLOBALG.A.P.* at the same time is possible at the producer level. Non-certified produce is still accepted. However, U.S. exporters should monitor the issue closely because some European retailers are requiring certification. For detailed information on both systems, please view the following websites:

<http://www.q-s.de/en>

www.globalgap.org

Packaging and Waste Avoidance Law

On January 1, 2019, the Packaging Law (*Verpackungsgesetz* or *VerpackG*)¹⁴ replaced the German Packaging and Waste Avoidance Ordinance. The law retains many of the rules of the aforementioned ordinance, such as the requirement for producers, importers, and distributors of consumer products, including food stuffs, to enter into a contract for recycling of packaging material with one of the licensed recycling companies. The law was amended in 2021 (*VerpackG2*) to implement two EU directives: the Single-Use Plastics Directive and the Waste Framework Directive. An overview of the changes can be found here: <https://deutsche-recycling.com/blog/german-packaging-act-2/#>

Traditionally, the German industry has been using the “Green Dot” symbol to assure that packaging material will be recycled in a controlled system. The Green Dot is found on the packaging material of virtually all products retailed in Germany. Since January 1, 2009, the recycling law no longer requires the Green Dot be printed on product packaging to prove that the material will be recycled in a proper

¹⁴ <https://www.verpackungsgesetz.com/gesetzestexte/verpackg/> in its most current version, German language only

manner. However, if the manufacturer or the importer chooses to continue using the Green Dot symbol, it must have a valid licensing contract with the Duales System Deutschland GmbH (DSD) or another of the registered recycling companies below.

For further information on the Green Dot packaging material disposal and recycling program, contact your potential German importer and/or one of the following registered Green Dot recycling enterprises:

- Der Grüne Punkt – Duales System Deutschland GmbH, Koeln - <https://www.gruener-punkt.de/en>
- BellandVision GmbH, Pegnitz - www.bellandvision.de
- EKO-PUNKT GmbH, Luenen - www.eko-punkt.de
- INTERSEROH Dienstleistungs-GmbH, Koeln - <https://www.interseroh.de/en/>
- Landbell AG, Mainz - <https://www.landbell.com>
- Noventiz Dual <https://www.noventiz.de/en/noventiz-dual/>
- Reclay VFW GmbH & Co. KG, Köln – <https://www.reclay-group.com/de/en/>
- Veolia Umweltservice Dual GmbH, Rostock - <https://www.veolia.de/dual>
- Zentek GmbH & Co. KG, Köln - <https://www.dualesystemzentek.de/en/unternehmen/#duales-system-zentek>

The packaging law also requires manufacturers to register with a newly created national authority, the “*Zentrale Stelle*”, before placing packaged products on the market. Registered manufacturers are published on the website¹⁵ of the *Zentrale Stelle* to ensure full transparency for all market participants and reduce free riding. In addition, all manufacturers must report the following packaging-related data to the *Zentrale Stelle*:

- Registration number (provided by the *Zentrale Stelle*)
- Material and volume of the packaging put on market
- Name of the packaging scheme contracted by the manufacturer to fulfil its Extended Producer Responsibility
- Duration of the agreement with the recycling company/system.

Manufacturers are defined as producers, importers, or distributors that place packaged consumer goods on the market. Since July 1, 2022, all packaging in Germany, regardless of whether it is subject to system participation or not, must be registered with the *Zentrale Stelle*). This includes sales and outer packaging that stays with retail.

¹⁵ <https://www.verpackungsregister.org/en?r=1>

Section III. Market Access

Tariffs:

Germany applies the EU-harmonized tariffs. Tariffs for fruits and vegetables very much depend on the season. During local (EU) peak season the tariffs tend to be higher than off-season. Tariff levels for 2022 are published in Commission Implementing Regulation 2021/1832¹⁶. For tariffs on edible fruits see Chapter 8, pp. 102 - 108.

Certain fruits and vegetables are subject to a special tariff system called “Entry Price System”¹⁷. In this system fruits and vegetables imported at or over an established entry price are charged an ad valorem duty only. Produce valued below the entry price are charged a tariff equivalent in addition to the ad valorem duty. The tariff equivalent is graduated for products valued between 92 and 100 percent of the entry price. The ad valorem duty and the full tariff equivalent are levied on imports valued at less than 92 percent of the entry price. The United States tends to sell high quality products at higher prices which typically do not face additional duties. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 499/2014 has introduced provisions on the entry price system, which align the clearance of goods that are subject to the entry price to the Custom Code. These provisions, applicable since October 1, 2014, introduced a flat rate, which is the standard import value, to clear customs when products are sold on consignment.

The following products are subject to the entry price system:

Tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, globe artichokes, courgettes/zucchini, oranges, mandarins, clementines and similar citrus hybrids, lemons, grapes, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines, plums, sloes, fruit juices, and wine. For tariffs on products to which an entry price applies, see Annex 2 of regulation 2021/1832, pp. [733 -764](#).

Labeling requirements

All fruits that are subject to the EU marketing standards must be labeled with

- the nature of produce
- the country of origin
- standard/class
- the variety, if stated so in the standard.

If sold in packages the following additional information must be stated on the label:

¹⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R1832&qid=1648197717507&from=EN>

¹⁷ The rules for the application of the entry price for fruit and vegetables are laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 (OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1).

- name and address of packer
- weight or number of items in the package
- lot number
- the size, if stated so in the standard.

Post recommends contacting your importer about details of those requirements prior to shipping.

For information on marketing standards please consult the following websites:

<http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/marketing-standards/>
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fruit-and-vegetables/marketing-standards/index_en.htm

Maximum Residue Levels for Fruits

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides, including import tolerances, have been harmonized throughout the EU since September 2008. As a marketing tool, some retail chains in the EU adopt private standards that exceed EU regulations by requiring their suppliers to adhere to stricter company policies that limit the maximum residues to 30, 50, or 70 percent of the respective EU MRL or restrict the total number of residues.

For detailed up-to-date information on EU MRLs please refer to the EU database at

<http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/public/?event=homepage&language=EN>.

Phytosanitary requirements

European Council Directive 2000/29/EC (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000L0029>) contains provisions concerning compulsory plant health checks for products entering the EU. The checks consist of documentary, identity, and physical plant health checks to verify compliance with EU import requirements. More information can be accessed on DG Health & Food Safety's website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/non_eu_trade_en

An overview of EU mandatory and voluntary certificates can be found on pages 18-22 of the USEU FAIRS certificate report at: [EU-27 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Certification 2021 Report](#)

Section IV. Post Contact and Further Information

For more information please contact:

Embassy of the United States of America

Office of Agricultural Affairs

Clayallee 170

14191 Berlin, Germany

Tel: +49-30-8305-1150

E-mail: [agberlin\(at\)usda.gov](mailto:agberlin(at)usda.gov)

Website: www.fas-europe.org

Twitter: @FasEurope

Trade fairs

In Germany, trade fairs play a key role in presenting new products to the trade or in finding additional buyers and importers. The major international trade fair for the fruit and vegetable trade is held each February in Berlin:

<p>Fruit Logistica</p> <p>Berlin, Germany (Interval: yearly)</p> <p>Target Market: Europe.</p> <p>Good venue for exhibiting fresh and dried fruit, nuts and related products. http://www.fruitlogistica.de</p>	<p>Next Fair:</p> <p>February 8-10, 2023</p>	<p>U.S. Pavilion Organizer:</p> <p>B*FOR International Tel: +1 (540) 373-9935 E-mail: Info@b-for.com</p>
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For organic products, there is a special trade fair held annually in Nuremberg:

<p>Bio Fach</p> <p>Nuremberg, Germany (Interval: yearly)</p> <p>Target Market: Germany/Europe.</p> <p>The leading European trade show for organic food and non-food products. http://www.biofach.de</p>	<p>Next Fair:</p> <p>February 14-17, 2023</p>	<p>U.S. Pavilion Organizer:</p> <p>Nuernberg Messe North America, Inc. Tel: +1 (770) 618-5830 Or -5833/-5835 http://nuernbergmesse-north-america.com/contact/</p>
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Conferences

The following conferences provide good opportunities to learn more about German/EU production and market as well as for connecting with market players.

Prognosfruit

At this conference, the World Apple and Pear Association (WAPA) announces the apple and pear production forecast, and fruit market trends in- and outside of the EU are discussed. The conference brings together producers, processors, and traders from various European countries and beyond. The conference is rotating through countries in Europe. The conference is held in English.

Next edition: August 2-4, 2023, in Trento/Italy

For more information please see: <https://prognosfruit.eu/en/welcome-to-prognosfruit/>

German Fruit and Vegetable Congress (Deutscher Obst & Gemuese Kongress, DOGK)

The German Fruit and Vegetable Congress (Deutscher Obst & Gemuese Kongress, DOGK) is a one-day event with presentation and networking opportunities more specific to the German market. It is preceded by an optional field trip and held annually in Duesseldorf. Simultaneous translation into English is provided.

Next edition: September 13, 2022, in Duesseldorf/Germany

For more information please see: <https://www.dogkongress.de/programm-2022/>

Related GAIN reports:

Retail Foods | GM2022-0022Berlin | Germany
[Retail Foods Berlin Germany GM2022-0022](#)

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report | GM2022-0011Berlin | Germany
[FAIRS Annual Country Report Annual Berlin Germany GM2022-0011](#)

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report | GM2022-0012Berlin | Germany
[FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Berlin Germany GM2022-0012](#)

<p>Exporter Guide GM2021-0028Berlin Germany Exporter Guide Berlin Germany 12-31-2021</p>
<p>Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual E42021-0079Berlin European Union Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual Berlin European Union 11-01-2021</p>
<p>Overview on the German Cherry Sector 2021 GM2021-0018Berlin Germany Overview on the German Cherry Sector 2021 Berlin Germany 08-05-2021</p>
<p>Opportunities for Organic Exports to Germany GM2021-0002Berlin Germany Opportunities for Organic Exports to Germany Berlin Germany 01-08-2021</p>
<p>Product Brief Dried Fruits and Nuts GM2020-0002Berlin Germany Product Brief Dried Fruits and Nuts Berlin Germany 01-07-2020</p>
<p>Organic and Blueberries Trendy in the German Fruits and Vegetable Market GM2019-0038 Berlin Germany Organic and Blueberries Trendy in the German Fruits and Vegetable Market Berlin Germany 10-22-2019</p>
<p>Changes to Germany’s Packaging Laws – An Exporter’s Guide GM2019-2105Berlin Germany Changes to Germany’s Packaging Laws – An Exporter’s Guide Berlin Germany 8-2-2019</p>
<p>Plastic Packaging a Concern for Fruit Buyers GM2018-3196Berlin Germany Plastic Packaging a Concern for Fruit Buyers Berlin Germany 11-2-2018</p>

For additional related reports please search the USDA/FAS GAIN database:

<https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Lists/Advanced%20Search/AllItems.aspx>

Attachments:

No Attachments.