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Report Name: The German Hemp Market - Hemp Makes a Comeback in Germany

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Report Highlights:

In 1996, after a 14-year ban, Germany legalized the cultivation of industrial hemp with a Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content not exceeding 0.2 percent. While the demand for hemp products has been on the rise, hemp is still considered a niche product. Licensed German companies are now able to cultivate medicinal cannabis, though the cultivation, distribution, and consumption of marijuana for recreational purposes remains prohibited in Germany. This report provides an overview of the German hemp market, its opportunities, and the current legal status.

The German Hemp Market – Hemp Makes a Comeback in Germany

Hemp in Germany – An Introduction

Hemp, or its botanical name *Cannabis sativa L.*, has been cultivated for thousands of years worldwide as an important source of raw material for ropes, fabric, paper, and numerous other products. For centuries, industrial hemp was a significant agricultural crop in Germany. However, due to the intoxicating effect of the cannabis plant, Germany banned the cultivation in 1982.

In 1996, after a 14-year ban, Germany legalized the cultivation of industrial hemp with a $\Delta 9$ Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content not exceeding 0.2 percent if handled in compliance with strict national rules. While the demand for hemp products has been on the rise in the country, hemp fields are still rather uncommon, and hemp is considered a niche product. According to the competent authorities for hemp production, 575 licensed hemp production establishments were listed with a hemp production of about 4,508 hectares in 2019, which is about 47 percent more than in the previous year. Since 2017, medical doctors can prescribe medicinal cannabis. Under the new law, licensed German companies are now able to cultivate medicinal cannabis under Federal supervision, and the first harvest is expected toward the end of 2020. The cultivation, distribution, and consumption of marijuana for recreational purposes remains prohibited in Germany.

Section I – Regulatory Overview for Germany and the EU

Industrial Hemp Regulations - Is it Legal?

From 1982 to 1996, a general cultivation ban for hemp was in place in Germany. In 1996, the cultivation of industrial hemp was legalized.

The European Commission (EC) ordered the legalization with [Commission Regulation \(EEC\) No 1164/89](#). The cultivation of industrial hemp is regulated by European law, and the basic rules are laid down in [Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013](#), [Regulation \(EU\) 1307/2013](#), and [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 809/2014](#).

Regulatory Source

The competent authority for hemp production in Germany is the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food, BLE (Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung)¹. The BLE is the central implementing authority of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, BMEL (Bundeministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft). The BLE collects and publishes statistical data on hemp production and implements mandated THC testing of hemp crops. Furthermore, the BLE is responsible for hemp import regulations from third countries.

Hemp is subject to Germany's Narcotics Act, §24a, [BtMG](#) (*Betäubungsmittelgesetz*), however, exceptions are in place for certain hemp products, such as hemp seeds for food and food products made from hemp seeds.

Requests for exemption permits and approval to handle hemp varieties with a THC-content above the legal limit are handled by the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices, [BfArM](#) (*Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte*). As an example, the Berlin Museum of Hemp exercised this option to be able to display some cannabis varieties with a THC level exceeding the legal limit.

License Requirements for Growing Industrial Hemp

In Germany (and all EU countries), only certified hemp varieties can be cultivated. Farmers must obtain a license from the regulatory authority, BLE, in order to cultivate industrial hemp. They must also declare in writing to the BLE the intention to cultivate and indicate the planned acreage area. During the cultivation process, the BLE performs field inspections to ensure THC-levels do not exceed the legal limit of 0.2 percent. According to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 809/2014](#), 30 percent of the areas declared for the production of hemp undergo spot checks. Finally, the farmer must notify the BLE of the beginning of the flowering stage and can only harvest once all test results for THC came back negative.

The cultivation of all hemp varieties is strictly illegal for private individuals. In addition, legally cultivated hemp cannot be passed on to individuals according to the Narcotics Act.

Companies or institutions not meeting the basic criteria for obtaining a cultivation license can apply for a special permit for the cultivation and/or legal possession from the [BfArM](#).

¹ [Federal Office for Agriculture and Food \(BLE\): The BLW and its Tasks](#)

THC-Limits

Δ^9 Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the psychoactive substance in cannabis responsible for its intoxicating effect. In Germany, only certified hemp varieties can be cultivated, which are also referred to as industrial hemp. Based on [Regulation \(EU\) 1307/2013](#), [Regulation \(EU\) 1308/2013](#), and [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 809/2014](#), Article 32(6), hemp varieties with a THC level not exceeding 0.2 percent in the flowering heads and leaves are approved for cultivation. Per Article 9 of [EU Regulation 639/2014](#) the common variety catalogue for agricultural crops is published on March 15 of each crop year. The BLE publishes this list on their website (*Sortenkatalog*²).

Each crop is tested for its THC levels once the hemp plants reach the flowering stage. If a crop has 'grown hot' with the THC levels measuring above the legal limit, the crop will be destroyed, the variety will be further examined, and possibly be removed from the common variety list.

Cannabinoid Regulations – The CBD Situation in Germany

The demand for Cannabidiol (CBD), one of the naturally occurring cannabinoids in cannabis plants, is high in Germany. However, the legal situation is complicated. In January 2019, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) changed the CBD classification in European law, which placed CBD in the [Novel Foods Catalogue](#). CBD is now considered a 'novel food' and is therefore subject to the [Novel Food Regulation](#). Products subject to this regulation are not marketable without prior approval from the Commission. Even though CBD-products are currently available on the market, companies run a high risk of potential harm to their business due to different interpretations on the laws and regulations. Prior to this change, CBD products were legally available on the German market without authorization.

Information on the [novel food authorization process](#) is available on the European Commission website. The German regulatory authority for the approval of novel foods is the Federal Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety, [BVL](#) (*Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit*).

Medicinal Cannabis

Since a change in the national drug regulations in March 2017, medical doctors in Germany can prescribe medicinal cannabis in the form of medicinal cannabis flowers and pharmaceutical cannabis extract to patients. The new law allowed for the cultivation of cannabis for medicinal purposes and approved the import of up 42.8 tons of cannabis in order to ensure supply. Companies and institutions were given the opportunity to apply for a license to cultivate medicinal cannabis in Germany under the

² BLE website , https://www.ble.de/DE/Themen/Landwirtschaft/Nutzhanf/nutzhanf_node.html

supervision and oversight of the German Cannabis Agency (Cannabisagentur), which is part of the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices, BfArM (Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte)³. Earlier in spring 2019, the BfArM granted the first licenses to three companies for a total production of 10.4 tons of medicinal cannabis to be produced within the next four years. The first German harvest is expected in the 4th quarter of 2020⁴. Media reports estimate 40,000 to 60,000 patients receive medicinal cannabis prescriptions⁵. Currently, all medicinal cannabis is imported.

Cannabis as a Drug (Marijuana)

The cultivation, distribution, and consumption of marijuana and other cannabis products for recreational purposes is prohibited in Germany. Marijuana is the drug made from the dried leaves and flowers of hemp plants containing higher levels of THC and has an intoxicating effect. Possessions of small amounts (maximum of 6 to 15 grams, depending on the German Federal State⁶) are generally tolerated by the police.

Section II – Hemp Production

Hemp Acreage

The competent authority for the collection and publication of statistical data is the BLE. According to their latest publication, 575 industrial hemp producing establishments have registered and obtained a license to grow hemp in 2019. The total declared cultivation area amounts to about 4,508 hectares, which represents a 47-percent increase compared to the previous year.

After 2005, with an area of about 2,000 hectares, this number dropped to about 715 hectares in 2014 due to the discontinuation of processing aid funds. However, since 2014, cultivation area has been increasing continuously. Still, hemp is considered a niche product in Germany.

The following table shows the development of hemp producing establishments in Germany since the legalization in 1996^{7,8,9}.

³ [Bundesinstitut fuer Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte](#) – Cannabis als Medizin

⁴ Top agrar 9/2019 – “Cannabis-Anbau startet”, author unknown

⁵ [Handelsblatt article](#) “Der Anbau von Cannabis startet in Deutschland” by Maike Telkheder of April 2019

⁶ [Deutscher Hanfverband](#)

⁷ [BMEL 1997 – 2019 Statistical data](#)

⁸ Calculated by author

⁹ [1996 Statistical data from Federal Government reply to Parliamentary Inquiry 13/5372 of July 31, 1996](#)

Establishments Cultivating Industrial Hemp in Germany				
Crop Year	Industrial Hemp (Cannabis Sativa)			% change to previous year
	Establishments	% change to previous year	Acreage (ha)	
1996*	568		1,416	
1997	505	-11.09	2,904	105.08
1998	469	-7.13	3,583	23.38
1999	473	0.85	4,068	13.54
2000	415	-12.26	3,094	-23.94
2001	274	-33.98	1,993	-35.59
2002	307	12.04	2,106	5.67
2003	418	36.16	2,710	28.68
2004	324	-22.49	1,802	-33.51
2005	275	-15.12	2,156	19.64
2006	214	-22.18	1,356	-37.11
2007	142	-33.64	871	-35.77
2008	88	-38.03	897	2.99
2009	161	82.95	1,214	35.34
2010	148	-8.07	1,209	-0.41
2011	96	-35.14	527	-56.41
2012	95	-1.04	424	-19.54
2013	86	-9.47	437	3.07
2014	100	16.28	715	63.62
2015	145	45.00	1,442	101.68
2016	188	29.66	1,501	4.09
2017	282	50.00	2,148	43.10
2018	392	39.01	3,114	44.97
2019	575	46.68	4,508	44.77

Source: BLE (BMEL Statistical Data); 1996 Statistical Data according to Federal AgMinistry Archive (Kleine Anfrage 1996), and calculations by post

Rotational Crop/Advantages of Growing Hemp Plants

Cultivating hemp as a rotational crop is a relatively common practice in Germany. One of the main advantages of hemp as rotational crop are its soil-loosening and soil quality-improving features. Hemp is suitable for continuous cropping without income losses¹⁰. However, due to a risk of accumulation of harmful organisms, hemp should not be planted as monoculture¹¹.

Hemp requires very little to no plant protection measures, insecticides, herbicides, or pesticides. Due to a high leaf density, hemp suppresses the undergrowth of weeds. And the content of bitter compounds in the plant limits the need to treat the crop during the growth period. The taproot of the hemp plant reaches up to 1.5 meters into the soil and has a soil-loosening effect. Another positive feature is the beneficial crop effect of hemp plants, while hemp also creates an optimum soil condition for succeeding crops.

Hemp possesses a broad ecological variability and is suited for maritime climates as well as warm and dry locations, provided there is good soil water supply. Summer barley, winter wheat, winter barley, and leguminous crops are preferred preceding crops. Potatoes, sugar beets and rape seeds are planted less often after hemp, while corn and sunflowers are unfavorable. Since hemp is harvested late, suitable subsequent crops are winter wheat, triticale, and spring barley¹¹.

The sowing time for hemp starts as soon as April, or after the last frost. Hemp is generally harvested in September, but it can also be planted as winter crop. According to [Regulation \(EU\) No 1308/2013](#), the established marketing year is from July 1st to June 30th of the following year.

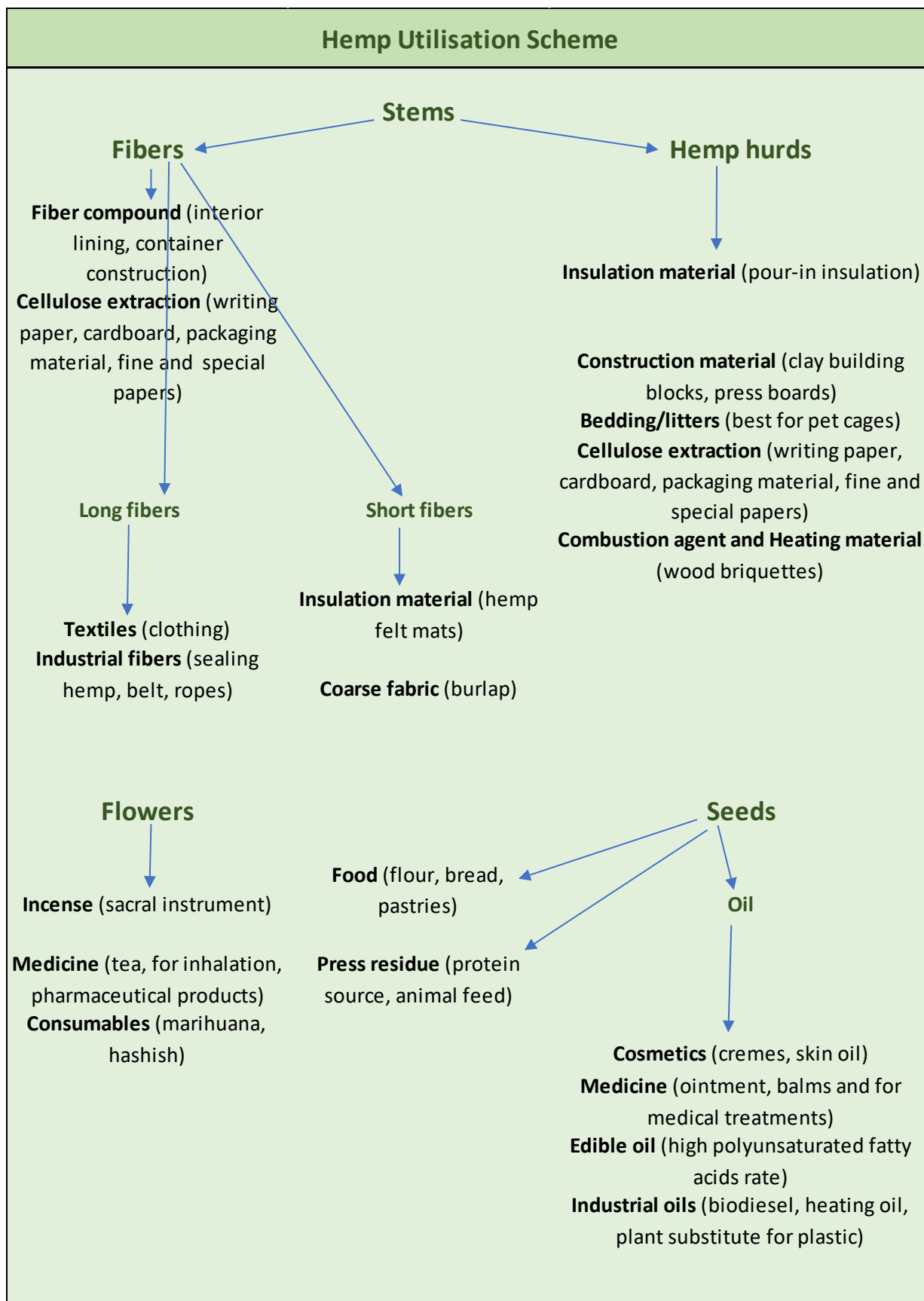
Hemp Utilization

As the utilization scheme¹² below shows, hemp can be used for a wide range of commercial products, including food, animal feed, textiles, paper, clothing, biodegradable plastics, paint, insulation, construction material, and more. Hemp stems are utilized to feed two different production processes. Larger pieces of the stem are used for the fibers, while smaller pieces (hurds or shives) are utilized for a range of products as diverse as insulation to pet bedding. The seeds are mainly turned into oils, flour, food ingredients, animal feed, and protein powder. The leaves and flowers are used for tea, animal bedding, compost and recreational purposes. Even the roots find their purpose in medicine or as organic compost.

¹⁰ [Deutsches Jagd-Lexikon](#)

¹¹ Thueringer Landesanstalt fuer Landwirtschaft: Guidelines for efficient and environmentally friendly cultivation of industrial hemp

¹² [Hanf Museum Berlin](#) (Hemp Museum) – translated by author



Yields by Product¹³

For mere seed crops, farmers utilize shorter hemp plant varieties. While the seed rate (amount of seeds sown) for seed crops is lower, the price for purchasing these seeds is significantly higher than for the seeds sown for combined crops (the harvest of straw and seeds). Harvesting costs for seed crops, however, are comparable to those of wheat (135 EUR/ha), while the harvesting costs for combined crops are 300 EUR/ha higher.

If compared to wheat production costs and proceeds, conventional hemp production clearly falls behind. Economically, the cultivation of organic hemp crops is most attractive.

As stated by Oekolandbau.de, organic hemp farmers use conventional seeds for sowing since special organic seeds for sowing do not exist¹⁴.

Yields in Hemp Production				
	Unit	Seed crop only	Seed crop only	Combined Harvest of straw and seeds
		(conventional)	(organic)	
Seed costs (estimated)	EUR/ha	450	450	300
Harvesting costs	EUR/ha	135	135	435
Straw yield	MT/ha	-	-	6.5
Straw price	EUR/MT	-	-	115
Seed yield	MT/ha	1.3	1.3	0.6
Seed price	EUR/MT	800	2,000	800

Source: Federal Government Reply to Parliamentary Enquiry 19/10604, 19/11377, dated July 4, 2019

Section III - Import Regulations¹⁵

Import Licenses

Importers of industrial hemp must obtain an import license from the BLE to import hemp seeds and raw hemp under HS-Codes 1207 99 22, 1207 99 91, and 5302 10 00. Basic provisions for the importation of hemp are laid down in [Regulation \(EU\) 1308/2013](#) and the National Hemp Import Regulation, [HanfEinfV \(Hanfeinfuhrverordnung\)](#).

¹³ [Federal Government Reply to Parliamentary Enquiry 19/10604, 19/11377, dated July 4, 2019](#)

¹⁴ [Oekolandbau.de](#)

¹⁵ [BLE Info zur Ein- und Ausfuhr von pflanzlichen Erzeugnissen](#)

Customs Requirements

In order to obtain information regarding customs-related questions, importers must contact German Customs. In addition to the tariff classification, the Directorate General for Customs in Dresden, [Generallzolldirektion](#), is responsible for providing binding customs tariff information, import requirements, customs duty payments and customs-related processing of imports and exports, among other duties¹⁶.

Approval of Food Products and Supervision

The authorization and monitoring of food products subject to approval and notification requirements fall under the responsibility of the Federal Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety, [BVL](#) (*Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit*).

Marketing, Labeling Requirements and Packaging and Container Regulations

In Germany, various ministries and food control authorities of the different German Federal States are responsible for marketing, packaging and labeling requirements for food products intended for the German market.

For further general information on European labeling requirements, please visit the website of the U.S. Mission to the EU: <http://www.usda-eu.org/trade-with-the-eu/eu-import-rules/eu-labeling-requirements/>

For EU legislation for packaging and container regulation, please see the following report: [EU-28 FAIRS Report](#).

Imports of Cannabis for Medicinal Purposes¹⁷

In 2018, 3.1 tons of medicinal cannabis were imported to Germany according to BfArM statistics. The exporting countries were the Netherlands and Canada¹⁸. So far, the German demand for medicinal cannabis has been fully covered by imports. Some of it will be covered by German production as of 2020 when the first medicinal cannabis harvest is expected. However, due to rising numbers of

¹⁶ [BLE Allg. Info Ein- und Ausfuhr](#)

¹⁷ BfArM website: [FAQ – Import of Cannabis and Industrial Hemp; Import of cannabis flowers for medicinal purposes](#)

¹⁸ Wikipedia: Cannabis and Cannabinoide als Arzneimittel

patients receiving medicinal cannabis, imports will still be necessary after Germany provides its own medicinal cannabis.

Imports of Cannabis flowers for Medicinal Purposes			
Calendar Year	Amount (in kg)		Change (%)
2017			
1st Qu.	125		
2nd Qu.	180		44.00
3rd Qu.	202		12.22
4th Qu.	694		243.56
Total	1,201		
2018			
1st Qu.	593		-17.03
2nd Qu.	1,031		73.86
3rd Qu.	694		-32.69
4th Qu.	811		16.86
Total	3,129		
2019			
1st Qu.	966		16.05
2nd Qu.	1,532		58.59
3rd Qu.			Data not yet
4th Qu.			available
Total	2,498		
Source: BfArM			

Beside the Netherlands, Canada has been one of the main exporters. Since the legalization of cannabis (marijuana) in Canada, the country is expected to mainly cover its own market. According to local media sources, Germany is seeking to import medicinal cannabis from another European exporter¹⁹. However, any country can export, provided the German standards are met, and production takes place under government supervision equivalent to the German Cannabis Agency.

¹⁹ [Der Tagesspiegel article](#) "Deutsche Gründer hoffen auf das große Cannabis-Geschäft" of May 1, 2019 by Oliver Voss

Customs Tariff Number

In terms of licensing requirements and import rules, the accurate HS-Code classification is a crucial factor. [Regulation \(EU\) No 2658/87](#) is the legal basis, and the most recent annex was published in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1821](#).

The table below lists the common HS-Codes used for raw hemp and hemp seeds. Products containing hemp are classified according to their product category²⁰.

HS-Code	Headings and Subheadings	VAT
1207		
1207 99 91	Hemp seeds, whether or not broken (excl. for sowing)	7%
1207 99 22	Hemp seeds, whether or not broken (for sowing)	7%
1515		
1515 90 59	Hemp oil	7%
4401		
4401 30 90	Hemp shives	
5302	True hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.)	
5302 10 00	Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.); raw or retted, but not spun	19%
5302 90 00	Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.); processed (other than retted) (but not spun)	19%
5308		
5308.2000.00.0	Yarn, of hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.)	19%
Source: Destatis		

²⁰ Destatis

Section IV - Market potential

Hemp-based food products

The interest in hemp-based products in Germany has clearly been on the rise in the last couple of years. According to German retailers, the demand for hemp products from cereals and cereal bars, hemp as a protein source, hemp flours, oils, beverages with hemp, and many other products has been steadily increasing, especially in the organic sector.

According to media sources, one of Germany's largest retailers reported approximately 100 different hemp-based products on their shelves. Another leading drug store in Germany had over 40 hemp products on offer²¹, and the Federal Office for Risk Analysis, BfR (*Bundesamt für Risikobewertung*), reported that more than 200 hemp-products entered the German market between 2012 and 2017. About 150 of those products were food products, while 50 were allocated to the nutritional supplements sector.

While the demand is high, the legal situation is still unclear for some products. As mentioned in Section I of the report, industrial hemp is subject to the Narcotics Act. However, certain hemp-based products such as hemp seeds and products thereof are exempt from the regulation.

Vegetarian and Vegan Products

Hemp-based products are ideal for these sectors and post has noticed an increase in the variety of products available in retail channels as well as newly introduced, innovative products at international trade shows.

Organic Hemp Production

According to the informational portal on organic agriculture in Germany, Oekolandbau.de,

hemp is an ideal organic crop plant. Better marketing opportunities of high-value and high-quality products derived from hemp in the organic sector as well as its undemanding cultivation process and soil-improving traits make hemp a profitable product for the organic market.

²¹ Article of Pharmazeutische Zeitung, "Hanfprodukte aus dem Supermarktregal" by Daniela Hüttmann, August 5, 2019

Oekolandbau.de states that, in 2017, over 50 percent of cultivated hemp crops were from controlled organic cultivation. Compared to other crops, such as wheat for example with a share of organic crops of only 2 percent, the organic share of hemp is significant²².

Industrial Hemp

In the light of climate protection and environmental conservation, industrial hemp has begun playing an important role as renewable resource. Current forecasts assume that the increasing demand in hemp as raw material for the automobile and construction industry is going to further promote industrial hemp cultivation in Germany. Products such as hemp fibre-reinforced materials and insulation products made from hemp have been showing an increasing demand.

Medicinal Cannabis

The market for medicinal cannabis has gained in importance since the change of the German law in 2017, and industry interest to be part of the medicinal cannabis production in Germany is high. Due to increased demand and limited production in the German market, imports of medicinal cannabis are necessary. Please also see Section III - Import of Medicinal Cannabis.

Post Comments and Thoughts

Hemp-derived food products have become very popular on the German market. While organic markets and online stores appear to be the leading source for many of the products, conventional retail stores and farmers' markets offer a wide array of hemp products as well.

Post also noted an increase in innovative hemp products at international trade shows and on the retail market, such as hemp protein powder, hemp chewing gum, soda drinks, lemonades, and hemp used as new ingredient in bread and other baked goods. One of the top ten award-winning innovative products at the [ANUGA trade show](#), the world's largest event for food and beverages, was a vegetable and hemp stick produced by a German company.

Noteworthy is also that numerous magazines feature hemp products with emphasis on the organic sector. In addition, numerous events and conferences cover industrial hemp, medicinal cannabis and the legal status of marijuana. Trade fairs and conferences are an excellent opportunity to establish trade contacts and research market trends.

²² Oekolandbau.de Information Portal for the Organic Hemp Cultivation in Germany

In conclusion, post sees a clear upward trend in the German hemp market and increasing export opportunities for U.S. suppliers. In view of the wide range of products, recent legal changes and the complex legal environment, we advise that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with the respective competent authorities and their German importers to provide import regulations and rules as required from the local regulatory authorities.

International Trade Data

International trade²³ data is available for hemp seeds, excluding for sowing (HS-Code 1207 99 91), and for raw hemp, raw or retted (HS-Code 5302 10 00). In 2018, Germany imported a total 3,535 metric tons of hemp seed (not for sowing) and 2,336 metric tons for raw hemp. France and the Netherlands were the main suppliers in both categories, while import data from the United States was not available.

Germany: Imports of Hemp Seeds				
Excl. for sowing (in metric tons)				
HS-Code	1207 99 91			
Country	Unit	2016	2017	2018
World	MT	3,301	3,535	4,100
France	MT	1,168	1,528	2,469
Netherlands	MT	1,501	1,420	969
Austria	MT	103	192	205
Lithuania	MT	41	49	187
China	MT	221	70	117
USA	MT	data not available		
Data Source: EuroStat				

²³ EuroStat Trade Data

Germany: Exports of Hemp Seeds				
Excl. for sowing (in metric tons)				
HS-Code	1207 99 91			
Country	Unit	2016	2017	2018
World	MT	702	847	642
Denmark	MT	128	171	139
Netherlands	MT	87	211	116
Sweden	MT	58	77	101
Austria	MT	95	112	98
Serbia	MT	20	64	61
USA (rank 25)	MT	4	0	1
Data Source: EuroStat				

Germany: Exports of True Hemp (Cannabis				
Cannabis sativa L., raw or retted (in metric tons)				
HS-Code	5302 1000			
Country	Unit	2016	2017	2018
World	MT	163	330	367
Poland	MT	20	68	140
France	MT	86	143	74
Netherlands	MT	38	47	54
Belgium	MT	0	26	26
Czech Republic	MT	0	15	25
USA (rank 11)	MT	17	0	2
Data Source: EuroStat				

Germany: Imports of True Hemp (Cannabis)				
Cannabis sativa L., raw or retted (in metric tons)				
HS-Code	5302 1000			
Country	Unit	2016	2017	2018
World	MT	2,388	2,336	1,853
France	MT	777	660	809
Netherlands	MT	1,304	1,357	704
Romania	MT	307	284	199
Belgium	MT	0	7	81
Poland	MT	0	19	41
USA	MT	data not available		
Data Source: EuroStat				

Appendix I – Events in Germany

Conferences, Trade Shows, and other Events		
Biofach 2020	February 12 – 15, 2020 Nuremberg, Germany	World’s largest leading trade fair on organic food. Covers organic hemp products and innovations. https://www.biofach.de/en
ICBC Berlin International Cannabis Business Conference	April 1 – 3, 2020 Berlin, Germany	Annual B2B event for the cannabis industry with attendees from over 70 countries. https://internationalcbc.com/berlin/
CNBS Hanfmesse	April 17 – 19, 2020 Cologne, Germany	Trade show, conference and festival for the cannabis market. https://www.messen.de/de/20291/koeln/cnbs/info
Leafly Medical Cannabis Conference	May 8 – 9, 2020 Berlin, Germany	Conference for medical professional to discuss the use of cannabinoids in the medical practice https://www.cannabisbusinessexecutive.com/cbe-event/cannabis-business-europe-2020/
Digital Hemp	May 8, 2020 Berlin, Germany	Conference on the potential of the hemp plant https://www.f4.events/events/17599
EIHA Hemp Conference	June 16 - 17, 2020 Cologne, Germany	The European Industrial Hemp Association’s international conference for the hemp industry http://eiha-conference.org/
Mary Jane	June 12 – 14, 2020 Berlin, Germany	Europe’s fastest growing Cannabis Expo & Festival to promote a wide range of hemp products with about 300 exhibitors, 30,000 visitors and 35,000 products. https://maryjane-berlin.com/en/ List of exhibitors: https://maryjane-berlin.com/en/exhibitors/
Cannafair	August 21 – 23, 2020 Duesseldorf, Germany	Cannabis trade show with over 100 exhibitors and about 8,000 visitors http://www.cannafair.nrw/

Cannabis Normal	November 13 – 15, 2020 Berlin, Germany	German Hemp Association Conference https://cannabisnormal.de/
Cannabis Business Europe	December 3 – 4, 2020 Cologne, Germany	Business conference for hemp production https://www.cannabisbusinessesexecutive.com/cbe-event/cannabis-business-europe-2020/
ANUGA	October 9 – 13, 2021 Cologne, Germany	World's largest food and beverage trade show exhibiting numerous hemp product and innovations https://www.anuga.com/

Appendix II - Contacts

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE) - Federal Office
for Agriculture and Food
Deichmanns Aue 29
53179 Bonn, Germany

Phone: (+49-228) 6845 + Extension
- 3850 / -3512 (Licenses in general)
- 3545 (Hemp products)
Email: Lizenzen@ble.de
Webpage: www.ble.de

Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte (BfArM) - Federal Institute for Drugs and
Medical Devices

Bundesopiumstelle (POPST)
Kurt-Georg-Kiesinger-Allee 3
53175 Bonn, Germany

Phone: (+49-228) 99 307 - 5127
Email: Poststelle@bfarm.de
Webpage: https://www.bfarm.de/EN/Home/home_node.html

Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit (BVL) – Federal Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety

Mauerstr. 39 – 42
10117 Berlin

Phone: (+49-30) 1844400 0
Email: Poststelle@bvl.bund.de
Webpage: www.bvl.bund.de

Generalzolldirektion Zentral Auskunft - Directorate General for Customs

Phone: (+49-351) 44834-520
Email: info.gewerblich@zoll.de
Webpage: www.zoll.de

Bundesamt für Risikobewertung (BfR) - Federal Office for Risk Analysis

Email: poststelle@bfr.bund.de
Webpage: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/de/start.html>

If you have further questions or comments, please contact our office at AgBerlin@fas.usda.gov.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Berlin, Germany, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with the respective competent authorities or their foreign importer, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Attachments:

No Attachments.