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Report Highlights:

In 2019, U.S. shipments of tree nuts to the EU-28 (EU-27+UK) reached $3.1 billion. The United States continues to be the largest supplier of tree nuts to Europe. While EU investment and production of tree nuts continue to increase, production is still far from meeting domestic demand. Confinement measures during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic changed EU consumer habits. As consumers spent more time at home, demand for tree nuts, as a healthy snack option and as a home baking ingredient, grew compared to previous years. The evolution of consumer demand in the fall, the annual peak for tree nut consumption, will determine the extent to which this new consumption level will remain in the long term.

Executive Summary

The EU Market: A Key Trading Partner for U.S. Tree Nuts

The European Union-28 (EU-27+UK) is the largest export market for U.S. tree nuts absorbing 34 percent of total U.S. tree nuts exports in 2019. East Asia followed importing 23 percent while the Middle East imported 13 percent.

In 2019, U.S. shipments of tree nuts to the EU-28 reached $3.1 billion. Sales of U.S. almonds (both in-shell and shelled) totaled close to $1.8 billion, followed by pistachios with $609 million and walnuts with almost $328 million. Within the EU, the most significant importers of U.S. tree nuts (in order of importance) are Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands, accounting for 64 percent of total imports.

The United States continues to be the largest supplier of tree nuts to Europe, with 41 percent of the market share (in value) in 2019. Turkey ranks second with a market share of 20 percent, followed by Vietnam, Chile, and China. Almonds continue to be the main imported tree nut with almost 24 percent of the total EU tree nuts imports. These numbers prove the importance of the United States as an agricultural trading partner to the EU.

The Food Processing and the Snack Industry Remain the Most Significant Buyers

The growing popularity of healthier snacking and eating habits among European consumers continues to encourage consumption of nuts, both tree nuts and ground nuts. The fight against cardiovascular diseases, the desire for general health and wellbeing, along with the publication of scientific studies highlighting the benefits of nut consumption, are likely to continue fueling demand for these products.

In addition, the European food processing and snack industry are the largest users of tree nuts both as an ingredient (for traditional sweets and pastries), and for re-processing and re-export to third countries. Almonds are mainly used as an ingredient for the manufacturing of marzipan, nougat, turron (a Spanish traditional Christmas confection), and many other pastries and sweets. European food manufacturers also use walnuts and pistachio nuts as an ingredient for manufacturing ice cream and confectionary products.

The snacking industry is channeling its efforts to offer consumers new products and new ways to consume nuts. Thus, due to the mature nature of the European market, EU manufacturers are focusing their strategies on launching new value-added innovative products rather than focusing on volume sales. They continue to emphasize the health benefits of tree nuts, both through advertising campaigns and in packaging.

Confinement measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic slightly changed EU consumer habits. As consumers spent more time at home, traditional consumers increased their demand for tree nuts, as a healthy snack option but also as a home baking ingredient. In addition, a wave of new consumers also fueled the growth in household tree nut demand. With the end of confinement measures, it is reasonable to assume that some of these new consumers will continue purchasing tree nuts. The

evolution of demand in the fall, the traditional annual peak for tree nut consumption, will also determine the extent to which this new consumption level will remain in the long term.

Expanding business in the EU market

Since the EU remains a key export market for U.S. tree nuts, exporters continue to explore ways to expand their overseas business. Trade shows are an excellent opportunity to get to know the market and to meet potential importers. Some of Europe's leading trade shows are:

USDA-Endorsed Trade Shows

Anuga	October 9-13, 2021	Cologne, Germany

Trade fair for the international food industry. In 2019, 7,500 exhibitors from 167 countries and 170,000 visitors determined the success of this show.

SIAL	October 15-19, 2022	Paris, France

One of the largest and most important international marketplace for foodservice professionals, with 7,200 exhibitors and 160,000 visitors.

Fruit Logistica	February 3-5, 2021	Berlin, Germany

Europe's main international fresh produce trade show with more than 3,000 exhibitors and 78,000 visitors.

Biofach	February 17-20, 2021	Nuremberg, Germany

World's leading trade fair for organic food covering food, drinks and non-food products, with 3,218 exhibitors and 50,000 trade visitors from 134 countries participating in the previous edition.

Other Relevant (Non-Endorsed) Trade Shows

Food Ingredients	December 1-3, 2020	Frankfurt, Germany
Health Ingredients	December 1-3, 2020	Frankfurt, Germany
PLMA	December 2-3, 2020	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Alimentaria	May 17-20, 2021	Barcelona, Spain
Snackex	June 16-17, 2021	Hamburg, Germany

New-to-market exporters interested in getting a better understanding of EU food regulations and market opportunities are encouraged to reference the EU-28 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) reports and Exporter Guides produced by various EU FAS Offices.

U.S. Cooperators Active in the EU Market

Trade associations like the Almond Board of California, American Pistachio Growers and the California Walnut Commission continue to develop strategies for the EU market. These trade associations, in cooperation with FAS offices, work actively to further develop the market for U.S. tree nuts.

Almonds, Shelled Basis

Production

The European Union is one of the world's leading producers and consumers of almonds. Furthermore, the EU is the single largest export market for California almonds with Spain as the leading European importer. Every year, California almond production is exported to more than 100 countries worldwide, and the EU-28 represents almons 40 percent of all California's almond exports.

Spanish almond production continues its upward trend. Currently, high almond prices are increasing the number of hectares dedicated to almond planting as an alternative to less profitable crops. In recent seasons, new almond varieties, more modern irrigation techniques, and good prices have made the almond crop more profitable for investors and improved industry expectations.

For MY 2020/21, the latest official forecast published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) estimates a production of 108,303 MT (shelled basis). This preliminary figure denotes an increase close to 8 percent compared to previous year's crop due to favorable weather conditions during the flowering, lack of significant frosts and above average levels of rain in the winter and the beginning of the spring, in addition to the new production areas with integrated irrigation systems.

Italy is the second largest EU-28 almond producer after Spain. Sicily and Puglia are the main almond-producing areas, collectively accounting for approximately 88 percent of total supply. *Tuono, Pizzuta d'Avola, Fascionello, Filippo Ceo, Fragiulio Grande, Genco, Falsa Barese, Ferragnés* are the leading varieties grown in the country. Italy's marketing year (MY) 2020/21 almond production is forecast to significantly drop from the previous season as reduced volumes in Puglia (due to heavy frosts occurred at the end of March) were not compensated by increased quantities in Sicily. Quality is expected to be excellent in Puglia and good in Sicily.

Table 1. Major EU Almond Producers by Volume in MT (Shelled Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Spain	102,727	100,606	108,303
Italy	16,300	16,320	11,230

Source: FAS Europe Offices

Consumption

Nuts consumption continue to grow, since they are considered a great alternative to healthy snacking. Due to the increasing awareness of healthy lifestyles, nuts are becoming increasingly popular all-around Europe. Nutritionists have included nuts in diets for weight control or the recommended consumption for pregnant women are just examples of benefits, supported scientific studies, which continue to encourage the consumption of nuts, both as snack and as ingredient.

In addition, almonds represent an important component of the Mediterranean diet. In-shell almonds are mainly sold for fresh consumption. Shelled almonds are milled and generally used as a raw material for confectionary and bakery food companies. New eating habits are also affecting the demand for nuts. The increasing number of plant-based diets is also helping to drive demand for nuts, as consumers look for alternative forms of protein to meat and fish.

Tree nuts imports are indispensable for EU consumers. Traditionally, consumers prefer locally grown products mainly due to consumer loyalty and habits, but in the EU, consumption of nuts is higher than production; this has caused an increase in both domestic production and in imports of nuts.

Trade

Imports

In MY 2018/19, the United States was the main almond supplier for European importers. U.S. almonds face competition from Australia and locally grown almonds, mainly from Spain.

By volume, the main EU destinations for U.S. almonds were Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands. Many countries import large quantities of almonds destined both for domestic consumption and re-export markets, as well as for the food and snack industry.

Table 2. EU-28 Imports of Almonds by Origin in MT (Shelled Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY2018/19
United States	243,083	257,057	248,232
Australia	25,827	19,142	15,688
Afghanistan	8	20	1,339
Chile	627	549	1,225
Morocco	1,154	1,156	1,007
Others	2,937	2,621	3,903
TOTAL IMPORTS	**273,636**	**280,545**	**271,394**

Source: TDM

Exports

The top destinations for EU-28 almonds in MY 2018/19 were the United States, the autonomous city of Ceuta and Switzerland. The largest EU almond exporter is Spain with Spanish exports destined mainly for other EU Member States.

Table 3. EU-28 Exports of Almonds by Destination in MT (Shelled Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY2018/19
United States	4,771	8,197	9,905
Ceuta	1,567	2,201	3,569
Switzerland	2,384	2,664	2,498
Turkey	59	351	897
Canada	385	372	815
Others	6,243	6,901	6,207
TOTAL EXPORTS	**15,409**	**20,686**	**23,891**

Source: TDM

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Almonds, Shelled Basis EU-28	2018		2019		2020		
	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2018		Market Year Begin: Aug 2019		Market Year Begin: Aug 2020		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	0	775,961	0	805,956	0	806,321	(HA)
Area Harvested	0	670,768	0	701,965	0	702,330	(HA)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000	(MT)
Production	123,800	134,213	121,000	137,153	0	139,066	(MT)
Imports	285,000	271,394	285,000	284,500	0	287,000	(MT)
Total Supply	426,800	423,607	424,000	439,653	0	444,066	(MT)
Exports	23,800	23,891	25,000	22,000	0	25,000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	385,000	381,716	381,000	399,653	0	401,066	(MT)
Ending Stocks	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000	(MT)
Total Distribution	426,800	423,607	424,000	439,653	0	444,066	(MT)

Walnuts, In-shell Basis

Production

The two main producing areas in France are:

- Aquitaine in the South West (including "noix du Perigord" AOC)
- Rhone-Alpes in the East (including "noix de Grenoble" AOC)

In 2019, French walnut production decreased especially in the Grenoble area (with a drop of 35 percent). The sharp drop was the combined result of drought conditions in the summer, strong winds that caused fruits to fall prior to harvest, and heavy snow falls that broke many nut-bearing trees right before harvest. In the South West, the crop was slightly better than average. In 2020, total French production is expected to increase compared to last year. In South Eastern France (Rhone-Alpes), 2020 production is expected to increase slightly after the losses in 2019. In the South West, production is expected to be below average because of the drought and hot temperatures during the summer.

Meanwhile, Romania's estimated production for 2020 is lower that the last two years due to unfavorable rainfall.

In Spain, the main walnut growing regions are Andalucia, Extremadura, Castilla-La Mancha, and the Valencia region. As of the date of this report, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) has not yet published the official walnut production data for MY2020/21. If weather conditions remain favorable, Post expects a slightly higher production of 15,500 MT for the current MY.

Italy lost its walnut market leadership a few decades ago and now is a leading importer, mainly from the United States. Since farmers generally grow walnut trees for both timber and nuts, nut yields and quality have suffered. Leading walnut producing regions in Northern Italy are Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, and Piemonte, where farmers have established efficient and profitable orchards planted with *Lara* and *Chandler* varieties. In the South, most walnuts are cultivated in the Campania region, where the main varieties are *Sorrento* and *Malizia*. Italy's MY 2020/21 walnut production is forecast to decrease from the previous year due to lower volumes in Campania, hit by heavy rains in February and March, and severe frosts in April. Conversely, production in the North is forecast higher than last year thanks to ideal weather during flowering. Quality is expected to be good in the South and very good in Northern Italy.

Table 4. Major EU Walnut Producers in MT (In-shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
France	37,700	34,900	36,000
Romania	56,000	51,600	47,000
Spain	15,200	15,100	15,500
Italy	12,000	16,500	13,200

Source: FAS Europe Offices

Consumption

Both in-shell and shelled walnuts are mainly purchased in wintertime for fresh consumption, particularly during Christmas time. More consumers are increasingly purchasing walnuts all year round due to their perceived nutritional benefits. These healthy snacking trends are expected to continue driving EU consumption in the forecast period. The ongoing release of scientific studies and research highlighting cardiovascular benefits have made walnuts very popular among health-conscious consumers.

Trade

Imports

The wide gap between EU walnut production and imports provides excellent opportunities for walnut exporters. In MY 2018/19, the EU imported $720 million worth of walnuts, 50 percent of which originated from the United States. Imports from the world slowed from all origins including the U.S., but they are expected to recover in value for MY 2019/20. The United States continues to be the number one supplier of walnuts, both in-shell and shelled. The EU imports various types of nuts for direct consumption as well as for further processing and re-export within the region in different forms, such as salted, baked, fried and mixed nuts.

Table 5. EU-28 Imports of Walnuts by Origin in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY2018/19
United States	154,717	148,930	145,562
Chile	36,919	46,556	59,433
Ukraine	15,648	28,826	32,379
Moldova	22,107	30,002	20,609
China	2,721	10,412	4,440
Others	9,395	15,053	10,332
TOTAL IMPORTS	**241,507**	**279,779**	**272,755**

Source: TDM

Exports

EU-28 exports of walnuts are very limited. The top destinations for EU-28 walnuts in MY 2018/19 were Switzerland, Moldova and Turkey.

Table 6. EU-28 Exports of Walnuts by Destination in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY2018/19
Switzerland	3,346	3,668	3,300
Moldova	3,673	3,302	2,897
Turkey	1,515	445	1,390
Albania	606	980	1,220
Algeria	842	363	907
Others	3,784	12,447	14,582
TOTAL EXPORTS	**13,766**	**12,447**	**14,582**

Source: TDM

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Walnuts, Inshell Basis EU-28	2018		2019		2020		
	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2018		Market Year Begin: Aug 2019		Market Year Begin: Aug 2020		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	0	65,050	0	69,988	0	70,155	(HA)
Area Harvested	0	97,395	0	53,854	0	54,020	(HA)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000	(MT)
Production	130,000	130,246	125,000	132,928	0	127,450	(MT)
Imports	285,000	272,755	290,000	270,000	0	275,000	(MT)
Total Supply	455,000	443,001	455,000	442,928	0	442,450	(MT)
Exports	14,600	14,582	15,000	16,000	0	17,000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	400,400	388,419	400,000	386,928	0	385,450	(MT)
Ending Stocks	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000	(MT)
Total Distribution	455,000	443,001	455,000	442,928	0	442,450	(MT)

Pistachios, In-shell Basis

Production

Pistachio is a traditional crop in Italy, especially in the Sicily region (Bronte area), which accounts for approximately 90 percent of total supply. In recent years, pistachio production has slightly expanded to other areas in Sicily and Basilicata, where newer and input intensive orchards have been planted. *Bianca* (also called *Napoletana*) is the main pistachio variety grown in the country and is normally harvested in September. Since 2004, pistachio from Bronte has been awarded by the European Commission as a PDO (Protected Designation of Origin), distinguishing it from all other pistachio varieties worldwide. Pistachio tree production is cyclical, bearing heavily in alternate years. Therefore, after the high MY 2019/20 season, MY 2020/21 will be a 'lower' bearing year. Quality is expected to be excellent despite heavy rains occurred during flowering and a drought in April.

Table 7. Italy Pistachio Production by Volume in MT (In-Shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Italy	400	3,500	1,300

Source: FAS Europe Offices

Spain's fast-upward trend in pistachio production is worth noting. This trend has been in response to the rise in Spanish consumer interest in pistachios. From 2014 to 2019, Spanish pistachio production jumped by X percent. While pistachios are not a traditional Spanish crop, over the last decade, its market potential and demand has encouraged the planting of more trees.

Many Spanish producers are betting on pistachio cultivation due to its rising market potential. In addition, the crop adapts well to extreme climate and grows well in inland regions such as Extremadura and Castile-La Mancha, which currently contribute 80 percent of Spain's pistachio plantations. By region, Castilla-La Mancha has seen the greatest increase in the number of trees and, thus, in production. The current pistachio expansion is a long-term investment and it is expected to continue growing.

Table 8. Spanish Pistachio Production in MT (In-Shell Basis)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Area Planted (ha)	7,334	10,529	14,974	20,415	29,235	39,456
Area Harvested (ha)	4,617	5,362	6,467	8,802	9,930	13,815
Production (MT)	4,052	4,764	5,618	7,545	8,210	13,106

Source: MAPA

Consumption

Domestic EU pistachio production is not enough to cover domestic demand, resulting in significant imports from Iran and the United States. The overall use of pistachios can be split among many different ways starting from the in-shell pistachios basically traded as a snack food or as an ingredient utilized in restaurants. Shelled pistachios are used by bakeries and food companies (bakeries, cosmetic companies, sweet food companies), and milled pistachios used in ice-cream manufacturing.

The popularity of pistachios has considerably increased in the last five years across Europe. Overall consumption is increasing, as well as the duration of consumption. That is, pistachios are now on demand throughout the year due to a wide range of health benefits, including weight control, blood sugar control, and lower risk of cardiovascular disease.

Trade

Imports

Due to its very limited production, the EU's pistachio trade balance remains negative. In MY 2018/19, the EU imported almost $704 million worth of pistachios, another year-on-year record. Imports are expected to increase again moderately in FY2019/20. The main suppliers for the European market are the United States and Iran, who together account for more than 90 percent of total imports. In MY 2018/19, imports from the United States were valued at $634 million, up 32 percent compared to previous marketing year. As with total imports, imports from the U.S. are expected to grow moderately in MY 2019/20, due to a significant recovery of Iranian imports. Regarding pistachio exports and production, the United States is Iran's biggest competitor. However, the quality and reliability of U.S. pistachios are appreciated assets, making it the chief source of EU imports.

Table 9. EU-28 Imports of Pistachios by Origin in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19
United States	49,899	56,433	73,746
Iran	17,923	17,405	6,688
Turkey	117	35	282
Argentina	275	103	231
Others	111	202	259
TOTAL IMPORTS	**68,325**	**74,178**	**81,206**

Source: TDM

Exports

EU-28 exports of pistachios are very limited. The top destinations for EU-28 pistachios in MY 2018/19 were the Spanish autonomous city of Melilla and Belarus.

Table 10. EU-28 Exports of Pistachios by Destination in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY2018/19
Melilla	134	156	184
Belarus	67	58	95
Serbia	49	67	86
North Macedonia	12	46	55
Others	481	475	420
TOTAL EXPORTS	**743**	**802**	**685**

Source: TDM

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Pistachios, Inshell Basis EU-28	2018		2019		2020		
	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021		
	Market Year Begin: Aug 2018		Market Year Begin: Aug 2019		Market Year Begin: Aug 2020		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Planted	0	42,216	0	52,452	0	53,000	(HA)
Area Harvested	0	22,361	0	26,267	0	27,461	(HA)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	(MT)
Production	10,610	10,640	17,530	21,636	0	18,330	(MT)
Imports	100,975	81,206	95,000	83,000	0	86,000	(MT)
Total Supply	113,085	93,346	114,030	106,136	0	105,830	(MT)
Exports	1,475	685	1,500	1,000	0	1,500	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	110,110	91,161	111,030	103,636	0	102,830	(MT)
Ending Stocks	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	(MT)
Total Distribution	113,085	93,346	114,030	106,136	0	105,830	(MT)

Policy

Aflatoxin Certification for Tree Nuts

Aflatoxin certification is an import instrument for U.S. exporters of almonds and pistachios to the EU. Information on the product specific programs is available from the respective commodity groups as well as from the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS).

Almonds
For additional information on aflatoxin certification under the Pre-Export Checks (PEC) Program please go to:

Almond Board of California (ABC)
USDA-AMS Laboratory Approval Service – Aflatoxin Program

Pistachios
For information on the Pistachio Export Aflatoxin Reporting (PEAR) program, please visit:

Administrative Committee for Pistachios (ACP)
USDA-AMS Laboratory Approval Service – Aflatoxin Program

EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 is the legislative framework for the rules applicable to official controls on in the agri-food sector. The basic provisions for the EU import control systems on food and feed of plant origin are included in this comprehensive regulation while further implementing regulations provide additional details on the controls for specific hazards. Controls vary depending on the risk linked to origin of the food and feed related as perceived by the European Union.

EU Controls on Almonds

Almonds fall under Pre-Export Checks regime - Regulation 2015/949 approves the pre-export checks carried out on certain food by certain third countries as regards the presence of certain mycotoxins.

This regime is in place if a third country's control system is accepted under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/949. For the product/origin combinations that have been included, the regulation requires that import authorities subject the consignments to less than a 1 percent physical control level at the border if they are accompanied by the appropriate pre-export check certificate. This document must be issued by the competent authority in the exporting country's Government and include the sampling and laboratory analysis results. This documentation (Government issued certificate plus sampling/analysis data) is not a pre-condition for import. However, in the absence of this documentation, Member States are not required to apply the reduced testing levels upon import. Under this system, there is no charge for the operator for testing and the rejection rates are not specifically tracked or reported.

EU Controls on Pistachios

U.S. Pistachios fall under the "Temporary Increase of Official Controls" regime. When a country is listed under temporary increased controls for a specified hazard under Regulation 2019/1793, no specific health certificate is required. The increased testing rates are specified by the EU and testing is paid for by the operator. Member States report the rejection rates to the European Commission. This application of this import regime is a serious indication that the EU has concerns with the control regime at origin but does not currently consider these concerns or the available data to be sufficient to impose special conditions for entry.

For all the details, please check GAIN Report "EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin".

Upcoming MRL reviews under Article 12 of Regulation 396/2005 for tree nuts

Plant protection products (PPPs) along with maximum residue levels (MRLs) and import tolerances are an increasingly important issue in the EU, since there is a significant reduction in the number of active substances that are available for use. Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 regulate PPPs and MRLs respectively. There is a consistent review of active substances for which the approval is up for renewal, as well as their associated MRLs. Additionally, existing MRLs are also being reviewed through a process known as an Article 12 review. The first list below indicates the upcoming MRL reviews under this Article 12 process. The second list includes the active substances that are, or will soon be, up for renewal. It is important to note that these lists are not all-inclusive. Due to the complexity of the renewal process and the importance of the issue, stakeholders should actively engage early in these review processes by reaching out to the applicant. Together with the applicant, they can ensure that the necessary data are already available for the review or if trials for data collection are in progress or should be initiated, especially if the substance is not used or authorized in the EU. It is highly recommended to contact the assigned "Rapporteur Member State" (RMS) which will carry out the first evaluation of the active substance and existing EU pesticide MRLs. Stakeholders are encouraged to engage with FAS on substances and MRLs of importance to their commodities.

1) Article 12 review

https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/pesticides-MRL-review-progress-report.pdf

2) Active substances up for review

Active Substance	Expiry date	Last day of Application
Halosulfuron methyl	09/30/2023	09/30/2020
Maltodextrin	09/30/2023	09/30/2020
Eugenol	11/30/2023	11/30/2020
Geraniol	11/30/2023	11/30/2020
Thymol	11/30/2023	11/30/2020
Fluopyram	01/31/2024	01/31/2021
Chlorantraniliprole	04/30/2024	04/30/2021

Emamectin	04/30/2024	04/30/2021
Orange oil	04/30/2024	04/30/2021
Prosulfuron*	04/30/2024	04/30/2021
Sodium silver thiosulphate	04/30/2024	04/30/2021
Spirotetramat	04/30/2024	04/30/2021
Tembotrione	04/30/2024	06/30/2021
Amisulbrom	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
Ascorbic acid	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
S-Abscisic acid	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
Spinetoram	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
Thiencarbazone	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
Valifenalate (formerly Valiphenal)	06/30/2024	06/30/2021
Acequinocyl	08/31/2024	08/31/2024
Flubendiamide	08/31/2024	08/31/2024
Ipconazole	08/31/2024	08/31/2024
Pendimethalin*	08/31/2024	08/31/2024
Imazamox*	08/31/2024	08/31/2024
Aminopyralid	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
Metaflumizone	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
Metobromuron	12/31/2024	12/31/2024

Maximum Levels for Contaminants in Food

Maximum levels of aflatoxins (aflatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2 and M1) are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 165/2010. If you would like to read more on the subject, the European Commission's web page on contaminants provides further specific information on contaminants in general, and Plant toxins and mycotoxins and aflatoxins in particular.

Related Reports

Report Number	Title	Date Released
RO2019-2899	Romanian Walnut Production Gets Shot in the Arm	3/27/2019
BU2019-0029	Bulgaria Tree Nuts Annual 2019	10/21/2019
E42019-0001	European Union Tree Nuts Annual 2019	10/09/2019
GM2020-0002	Germany – Product Brief Dried Fruits and Nuts	01/13/2020
E42020-0046	EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin	08/11/2020
E42020-0047	Regulatory Levels for Aflatoxins in Tree Nuts and Peanuts	08/13/2020
These reports can be accessed through the FAS GAIN Reports website		

Attachments:

No Attachments