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Report Highlights:

In 2021, the European Union (EU)-27 imported $7.1 billion in tree nuts from the world. The United States, with $2.5 billion, is the largest EU-27 tree nuts supplier, accounting for 35 percent of total imports. Although the COVID-19 health crisis and global logistical issues and delays reduced U.S. exports of tree nuts to the EU in 2020 and 2021, the level of imports are up 20 percent in the first half of 2022. Greater awareness of the health benefits of tree nuts continues to increase consumer demand year-round, although the current high levels of inflation may have an impact on high value products such as tree nuts. However, manufacturers are developing creative products and packaging to attract new and traditional consumers.

Executive Summary

The EU Continues to be a Key Trading Partner for U.S. Tree Nuts
In 2021, the European Union (EU)-27 imported $7.1 billion in tree nuts from the world. The United States, with $2.5 billion, is the largest EU-27 tree nuts supplier, accounting for 35 percent of total imports. Turkey is the second largest supplier with almost 23 percent of imports, followed by Vietnam and Chile. U.S. almonds (both in-shell and shelled) totaled $1.3 billion, followed by pistachios with $687 million and walnuts with almost $371 million. Within the EU, the most significant importers of U.S. tree nuts (in order of importance) are Germany, Spain, and The Netherlands.

The Food Processing and 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. Nuts also continue to be a strong part of traditions, mainly Christmas. Many consumers perceive nuts as having health benefits and increasingly include them in their diets. The desire for general health and wellbeing, the increasing interest in plant-based diets (vegan and vegetarian) – along with the publication of scientific studies highlighting the benefits of nut consumption – continue fueling demand for these products.

The snacking industry is pursuing efforts to offer consumers new products and ways to consume nuts. Characteristics that meet the demands of health, pleasure and convenience have led the evolution of tree nuts in recent years. Greater interest in raw (unroasted and with no added salt), natural, and organic products were some of the clearest trends. In addition, consumers are paying more attention to sustainability and responsible consumption. Eco-friendly production, packaging, and distribution are becoming more popular amongst European consumers, particularly in the northern countries.

Tree nuts are benefitting from current consumer behavior trends favoring plant-based diets and healthy snacks. However, with winters getting milder, products such as walnuts are losing its seasonal identity, which could impact sales negatively. Moreover, because tree nuts are perceived a higher-cost healthy purchase, in the face of financial instability and inflation, purchase decisions could be affected in favor of staple food products or cheaper options.

Expanding Business in the EU Market
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

SIAL	October 15-19, 2022	Paris, France
ANUGA	October 7-11, 2023	Cologne, Germany
Fruit Logistica	February 8-10, 2023	Berlin, Germany
Biofach	February 14-17, 2023	Nuremberg, Germany

Other Relevant (Non-Endorsed) Trade Shows

Food Ingredients	November 28- December 8, 2022	Paris, France
PLMA	May 23-24, 2023	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Alimentaria	April 2024	Barcelona, Spain
Snackex	June 19-20, 2024	Stockholm, Sweden

New-to-market exporters interested in getting a better understanding of EU food regulations and market opportunities are encouraged to reference the 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 EU-27 is the single largest export region for California almonds, with Spain as the leading European importer. In 2021, the EU-27 represented 32 percent of California's total almond exports.

Spain is the EU-27's largest producer of almonds. For Marketing Year (MY) 2022/23, the latest official forecast published by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) estimates a production of 68,273 metric tons (MT) (shelled basis). In 2021, the total area in Spain planted with almond trees was 744,466 hectares (HA), of which 612,227 correspond to non-irrigated and 132,239 HA to irrigated production. The organic production area exceeds 100,000 hectares, which represents almost 20 percent of the total productive area.

The almond harvest in Spain in MY 2022/23 is estimated to be 27 percent lower than the previous year, the second consecutive year of decreased production. This is the result of the severe frosts that mainly affected the northern half of Spain, drought impacts, and the proliferation of fungal diseases due to heavy rains in Andalusia, Murcia, or the Valencian Community that damaged conventional production but especially organic production. This reduction has not been offset by the entry into production of new production areas.

Italy is the second largest EU-27 almond producer after Spain. Sicily and Puglia are the main almond-producing areas, accounting together for approximately 97 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) 2022/23 almond production is forecast to decrease from the previous season, mainly due to the summer drought that affected Sicily. Quality is expected to be excellent.

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

COUNTRY	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Spain	127,758	94,084	68,273
Italy	21,739	19,338	13,500

Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

Imports

Tree nut imports are crucial for EU consumers. Traditionally, consumers prefer locally grown products mainly due to consumer loyalty and habits. However, EU consumption of nuts is higher than production, generating an increase in both domestic production and in imports. In MY 2020/21, the United States was the main almond supplier for European importers. U.S. almonds face competition from Australia and locally grown almonds, mainly originating in 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-27 Imports of Almonds by Origin in MT (Shelled Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United States	235,673	251,143	272,944
Australia	14,780	13,372	16,320
United Kingdom	10,380	11,600	4,949
Morocco	928	1,121	958
Turkey	239	393	572
Other	6,156	3,528	3,159
TOTAL IMPORTS	**268,156**	**281,157**	**298,902**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exports

The top destinations for EU-27 almonds in MY 2020/21 were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States. The largest EU almond exporter is Spain, with Spanish exports destined mainly for other EU Member States.

Table 3. EU-27 Exports of Almonds by Destination in MT (Shelled Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United Kingdom	13,193	13,535	8,593
Switzerland	2,499	2,768	3,242
United States	9,899	5,146	2,602
Saudi Arabia	183	508	1,302
Australia	456	674	692
Other	10,850	6,764	6,565
TOTAL EXPORTS	**37,080**	**29,395**	**22,996**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4: Almonds Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Almonds, Shelled Basis	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Aug 2020		Aug 2021		Aug 2022	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	880,908		887,960	0	864,236
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	752,663		761,255	0	737,521
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000
Production (MT)	145,191	168,026	123,645	137,395	0	103,373
Imports (MT)	297,900	281,157	315,000	298,902	0	290,000
Total Supply (MT)	461,091	467,183	456,645	454,297	0	411,373
Exports (MT)	23,000	29,395	20,000	22,996	0	20,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	420,091	419,788	418,645	413,301	0	373,373
Ending Stocks (MT)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000
Total Distribution (MT)	461,091	467,183	456,645	454,297	0	411,373
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2019/20 and 2020/21: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

Walnuts, In-shell Basis

Production and Crop Area

Romania is the largest walnut producer in the European Union. Most Romanian walnut trees are owned by small farmers but there is an increasing commercial interest in walnut production, particularly since EU subsidies for fruit trees have become available. As a result, the number of walnut trees has been growing steadily from 1.842 million in 2017 to 2.088 million trees in 2021. The good weather conditions resulted in a larger than anticipated Romanian walnut production in 2021. However, Post forecasts that in 2022, Romania's walnut harvest will fall by 6 percent to 53,000 metric tons (MT), due to dry conditions.

Walnuts are very popular in Romania and are generally consumed as snacks, either plain or in mixes, and used raw or processed, or as ingredients in baking. Local walnut-processing companies improved their presence on the retail shelves and increased their investments in innovative packaging, sorting, and labelling to capture the attention of consumers searching for healthy snack alternatives.

Walnut consumption tends to be consistent throughout the year, with seasonal spikes during Christmas and Easter, when traditional cakes are prepared in-house. A small portion of production is harvested green for making jams. Walnut oil is becoming more popular due to its supposed health benefits.

France is the EU's second biggest walnut producer after Romania. Walnut orchards are now the second largest types of fruit orchards in France, as the surface area of the walnut orchard has increased by 30 percent in the last 12 years.

France experienced an unprecedented dry summer with several heat waves and widespread drought that affected most field crops. The 2022 harvest should be a large one although the lack of water will likely

result in small walnuts that may be too small to be sold under the strict diameter guidelines for PDO (Protected Designation of Origin) labels. Growers are also worried the constant heat and water stress damaged the trees and could impact future harvests.

French walnut orchards are divided between two production basins: the Rhône-Alpes region, which accounts for nearly 50 percent of the surface area, and the Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, and Limousin regions. Most of the production is sold under two different appellations or AOCs (Protected Designation of Origin): Noix de Grenoble and Noix du Périgord. The market is segmented into fresh walnuts (one percent), dry walnuts (65 percent) and kernels (about 34 percent). Almost 80 percent of French production is exported, although many French producers export their nuts to Eastern Europe to be shelled and marketed.

In Spain, the main walnut growing regions are Andalucia, Extremadura, Castilla-La Mancha, and the Valencia region. As of the date of this report, MAPA has not yet published the official walnut production data for MY 2022/23. If weather conditions remain favorable, Post expects a production of 17,000 MT for the current MY.

Italy is a major walnut 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 2022/23 walnut production is forecast to increase from the previous season thanks to favorable weather during flowering. Quality is expected to be good. Calibers are expected to be smaller due to the summer drought.

Table 5. Major EU Walnut Producers in MT (In-shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Romania	56,000	51,600	56,300
France	38,064	40,263	41,000
Spain	17,110	18,883	17,000
Italy	15,488	14,655	19,500

Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

Imports

The wide gap between EU walnut production and imports provides excellent opportunities for walnut exporters. 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, or mixed with other nuts.

Table 6. EU-27 Imports of Walnuts by Origin in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United States	79,145	85,575	88,379
Chile	32,432	30,442	34,737
Ukraine	14,015	15,788	16,608
Moldova	8,555	10,183	6,147
China	1,452	3,972	5,192
Other	8,791	8,506	9,115
TOTAL IMPORTS	**144,390**	**154,466**	**160,178**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exports

EU-27 walnut exports are very limited. The top destinations for EU-27 walnuts in MY 2020/21 were the United Kingdom, Moldova, and Switzerland.

Table 7. EU-27 Exports of Walnuts by Destination in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United Kingdom	3,669	3,591	3,257
Moldova	2,728	2,698	2,664
Switzerland	1,969	2,157	2,257
Albania	884	475	435
Norway	251	288	423
Other	4,272	2,863	1,336
TOTAL EXPORTS	**13,773**	**12,072**	**10,372**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Walnuts Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Walnuts, Inshell Basis	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Aug 2020		Aug 2021		Aug 2022	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	72,341		72,099	0	73,103
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	59,845		60,484	0	61,703
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
Production (MT)	123,651	139,522	126,601	146,342	0	146,410
Imports (MT)	291,000	154,466	285,000	160,178	0	160,000
Total Supply (MT)	454,651	333,988	451,601	346,520	0	346,410
Exports (MT)	16,000	12,072	17,000	10,372	0	10,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	398,651	281,916	394,601	296,148	0	296,410
Ending Stocks (MT)	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
Total Distribution (MT)	454,651	333,988	451,601	346,520	0	346,410
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2019/20 and 2020/21: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

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, pistachios from Bronte have 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 higher MY 2021/22 campaign, MY 2022/23 will be a lower bearing year. Quality is expected to be good.

Table 9. Italy Pistachio Production by Volume in MT (In-Shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23
Spain	14,337	16,725	18,000
Italy	1,300	3,000	900

Source: FAS Europe Offices

The pistachio area in Spain continues to expand rapidly. From 2014 to 2021, Spanish pistachio planted area increased by 370 percent and production jumped by 313 percent, bringing total production to 16,725 MT in 2021. Over the last decade, its market potential and profitability has encouraged the planting of more trees.

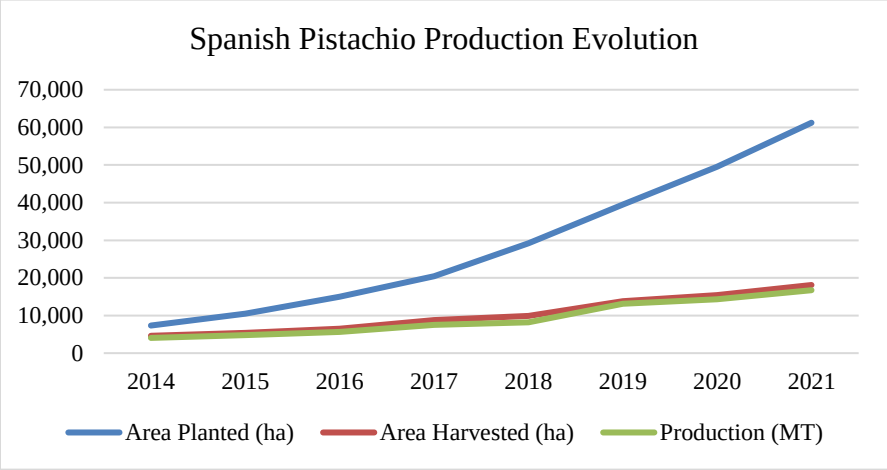
Table 10. Spain Pistachio Production in MT (In-Shell Basis)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Area Planted (ha)	7,334	10,529	14,974	20,415	29,235	39,456	49,534	61,231
Area Harvested (ha)	4,617	5,362	6,467	8,802	9,930	13,815	15,427	18,112
Production (MT)	4,052	4,764	5,618	7,545	8,210	13,106	14,337	16,725

Source: MAPA

Pistachios have become an investment opportunity not only for farmers but also for investment funds and companies. Planted area continues to increase at double digit rates. Despite the fast growth in production, demand still greatly exceeds supply and imports are necessary to meet demand. The strong domestic demand, the ideal weather conditions for its cultivation in Spain, as well as higher margins than other traditional crops, make pistachios an attractive crop for investment. The crop adapts well to extreme climates and grows well in inland regions such as Castile-La Mancha, which currently comprises 75 percent of Spain's pistachio planted area.

Graph 1. Spanish Pistachio Production in MT (In-Shell Basis)



Source: MAPA

Trade

Imports

Due to its very limited production and the high demand, the EU pistachio trade balance remains negative, which results in significant imports from Iran and the United States. In the EU-27, the United States and Iran together account for 99 percent of total imports. However, the quality and reliability of U.S. pistachios are appreciated assets, making it the chief source of EU imports.

Table 11. EU-27 Imports of Pistachios by Origin in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United States	74,889	70,500	71,316
Iran	9,004	16,577	25,921
Turkey	4,312	1,671	4,380
United Kingdom	510	380	310
Other	786	493	707
TOTAL IMPORTS	**89,501**	**89,621**	**102,634**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exports

EU-27 exports of pistachios are very limited. The main destination for EU-27 pistachios in MY 2020/21 was the United Kingdom.

Table 12. EU-27 Exports of Pistachios by Destination in MT (In-shell Basis)

Country of origin	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY2020/21
United Kingdom	1,873	2,055	2,048
Morocco	32	91	405
Switzerland	168	161	199
United States	99	80	121
Other	771	528	798
TOTAL EXPORTS	**2,943**	**2,915**	**3,571**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 13: Pistachios Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Pistachios, Inshell Basis	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Aug 2020		Aug 2021		Aug 2022	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	278,746	278,367	278,367	276,245	277,945
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	261,829	259,898	259,898	257,452	255,252
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	1,900	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Production (MT)	17,667	20,747	23,330	6,489	0	23,940
Imports (MT)	122,100	89,621	135,000	102,634	0	100,000
Total Supply (MT)	141,667	111,868	159,830	128,949	0	125,440
Exports (MT)	4,700	2,915	4,000	3,571	0	3,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	135,467	107,453	154,330	123,878	0	120,940
Ending Stocks (MT)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Total Distribution (MT)	141,667	111,868	159,830	128,949	0	125,440
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2019/20 and 2020/21: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

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, 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 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 (EU) 2015/949 approves the pre-export checks carried out on certain food by certain third countries regarding 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 accepted product/origin combinations, the regulation requires that import authorities subject the consignments to less than a one 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 exporting country's competent authority 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 to the operator for testing and the rejection rates are not specifically tracked or reported.

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 regular review of active substances for renewal of approvals. 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 the review processes by reaching out to the applicant. Together with the applicant, they can ensure that the necessary data is 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	Expiration date	Last day of application for renewal of the active substance
Flucapyroxad	05/31/2025	05/31/2022
Bixafen	05/31/2025	05/31/2022
Pyriofenone	01/31/2025	01/31/2025
Disodium phosphonate	01/31/2026	01/31/2023
Penflufen	05/31/2025	05/31/2022
Sedaxane	05/31/2025	05/31/2022
Benalaxyl-	04/30/2025	04/30/2022
Pyroxsulam	04/30/2025	04/30/2022
Penthiopyrad	05/31/2025	05/31/2022
1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene	06/30/2025	06/30/2022
Pyridalyl	06/30/2025	06/30/2022

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. 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.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1323, amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 introduced maximum levels for Cadmium in nuts.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1370 Introduced maximum levels of ochratoxin A in certain foodstuffs, such as pistachios.

Related Reports

Report Number	Title	Date Released
BU2021-0040	Bulgaria Tree Nuts Annual 2021	11/23/2021
E42022-0046	EU Early Alert – Pesticide Review – June 2022	07/07/2022
E42020-0046	EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin	07/07/2022
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		

Disclaimer: This report presents the situation and outlook for tree nuts (almonds, walnuts, and pistachios) in the EU-27. This report presents the views of the authors and does not reflect the official views of the Unite States. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The data are not official USDA data.

This report would not have been possible without the valuable expert contributions from the following Foreign Agricultural Service analysts:

Marie Anne Omnes, FAS/Paris covering France
Mila Boshnakova, FAS/Sofia covering Bulgaria
Ornella Bettini, FAS/Rome covering Italy
Monica Dobrescu, FAS/Bucharest covering Romania
Marcel Pinckaers, FAS/The Hague covering the Benelux
Gerda Vandercammen and Tania De Belder, FAS/Brussels covering EU policy

Abbreviations and definitions used in this report:

Conversion factors: conversion factor is used to convert shelled to in-shell tree nuts.
Almonds: 0.6
Walnuts: 2.34
Pistachios: 2.0

HA hectare; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres
MT Metric ton = 1,000 kg
EU MS European Union Member State(s)

HS Codes: Harmonized System codes for commodity classification used to calculate trade data.
Almonds: Shelled 080212; In-shell 080211
Walnuts: Shelled 080232; In-shell 080231
Pistachios: In-shell 080251, Shelled 080252 (since January 2012)

Attachments:

No Attachments