

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: September 17, 2025

Report Number: E42025-0004

Report Name: Tree Nuts Annual

Country: European Union

Post: Madrid

Report Category: Tree Nuts

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Report Highlights:

In 2024, the European Union (EU-27) imported \$7.1 billion in tree nuts globally, with the United States remaining the lead supplier. U.S. exports accounted for almost \$2.6 billion, representing 37 percent of total EU imports. Thus, the EU relies heavily on imports, particularly from the U.S., due to consistent quality and reliability. While local production is growing, imports will continue to play a critical role in meeting a strong demand driven by health-conscious consumers and the food processing industry. To strengthen market presence and address growing competition from other suppliers, U.S. exporters can leverage trade shows, ensure regulatory compliance, and deepen partnerships with trade associations in key EU markets.

Executive Summary

The EU Continues to be a Key Trading Partner for U.S. Tree Nuts

In 2024, the European Union (EU-27) imported \$7.1 billion in tree nuts globally. The United States was the EU’s largest supplier, netting almost \$2.6 billion in sales and accounting for 37 percent of total imports. Türkiye ranked second with 25 percent, primarily supplying hazelnuts, followed by Vietnam (cashews), and Chile (hazelnuts and walnuts). U.S. tree nut exports to the EU were led by almonds (both in-shell and shelled) at \$1 billion, followed by pistachios with \$977 million, and walnuts with \$404 million. Within the EU, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands were the top importers of U.S. tree nuts.

The Food Processing and Snack Industry Remain the Most Significant Buyers

The snacking industry is adapting to shifting consumer preferences by introducing innovative products and reimagining how nuts are enjoyed. Rising demand for healthy snacking options is driving interest in both processed nuts—such as almonds, pistachios, and peanuts—and unprocessed varieties like walnuts and pecans, which are increasingly favored for cooking and clean-label snacking. Renowned for their nutritional benefits, including protein, healthy fats, and carbohydrates, nuts appeal to a broad range of consumers, including vegans, vegetarians, and flexitarians. Additionally, demand for locally sourced and eco-friendly products is growing, particularly in northern Europe.

Economic challenges, including inflation, have impacted tree nut consumption, with price-sensitive consumers gravitating toward staples or more affordable alternatives. Nevertheless, the market continues to demonstrate growth potential, driven by the nutritional value and health benefits of nuts. To remain competitive, snack companies are prioritizing production efficiency and product innovation, positioning the industry for sustained growth despite economic uncertainties.

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

ANUGA	October 4-8, 2025	Cologne, Germany
Fruit Logistica	February 4-6, 2026	Berlin, Germany
Biofach	February 10-13, 2026	Nuremberg, Germany
SIAL	October 17-21, 2026	Paris, France

Other Relevant (Non-Endorsed) Trade Shows

Food Ingredients	December 2-4, 2025	Paris, France
ISM	February 2-5, 2026	Cologne, Germany
Alimentaria	March 23-26, 2026	Barcelona, Spain
PLMA	May 19-20, 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Snackex	June 17-18, 2026	Lisbon, Portugal

New-to-market exporters interested in 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 our [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 in value, with Spain as the leading European destination. In 2024, the EU-27 represented 29 percent of California's total almond exports.

Spain is the EU-27's largest producer of almonds. For Marketing Year (MY) 2025/26, the latest official forecast published by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food ([MAPA](#)) estimates a production of 128,515 metric tons (MT) (shelled basis). The Nut Production Board, a Spanish sectoral body formed by agricultural organizations, similarly estimates production at 128,000 MT. In 2024, the total estimated area planted with almond trees was 766,070 hectares (HA), of which 656,823 HA are in production. Of the area in production, around 80 percent correspond to non-irrigated and 20 percent to irrigated production. The organic production area exceeds 156,000 HA, which represents 26 percent of the total productive area.

The high production estimate is mostly due to the entry into production of more than 50,000 new HA which helped mitigate the challenges faced during the growing season. While rainfall improved soil water conditions and alleviated drought impacts in dryland areas, it also disrupted pollination and fruit development, leading to lower yields. Hail damage affected several regions to varying extent, while pests, including wasps, caused further losses in many production areas.

Almond area production has doubled in Portugal in the last decade, consolidating the country as the second-largest producer in the European Union, behind only Spain. This growth has been driven primarily by the Alentejo region, which stands out as a key producer region. In 2024, according to Statistics Portugal ([INE](#)), national production reached 27,576 MT — the highest on record. As of the date of this report, no official production data has been published yet for MY 2025/26. If weather conditions remain favorable, Post expects an estimated production of 28,000 MT for the current MY, primarily due to new almond orchards coming into full production in the Alentejo and Trás-os-Montes regions. This growth reflects a long-term trend of increasing almond acreage and yield in the country.

Italy is the third 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, Genco, and Lauranne are the leading varieties grown in the country. Italy's MY 2025/26 almond production is forecast to decline compared to the previous season, primarily due to drought in Sicily and the March frost in Puglia. Overall quality is expected to be good.

Nevertheless looking forward, Italian farmers are facing headwinds stemming from high production costs, as well as strong competition from California.

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

COUNTRY	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26
Spain	90,200	112,030	128,515
Portugal	21,064	27,576	28,000
Italy	21,800	21,000	19,000

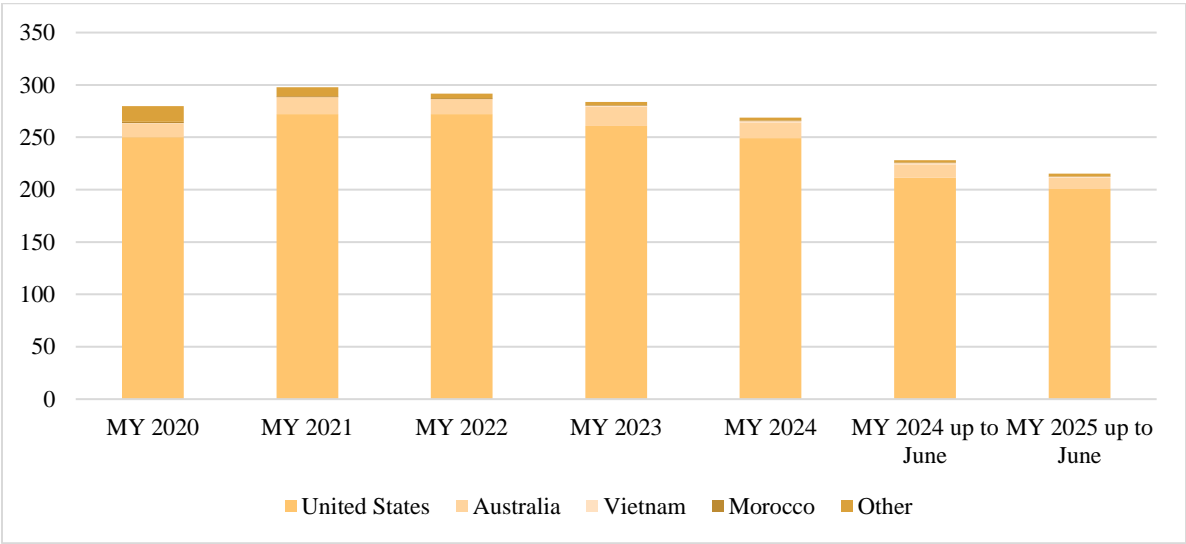
Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

Tree nut imports play a vital role in meeting the needs of EU consumers. While there is a traditional preference for locally grown products due to consumer loyalty and established habits, EU nut consumption exceeds domestic production, driving growth in both local cultivation and in imports. In MY 2024/25, the United States remained the leading almond supplier to European importers, despite facing competition from Australian almonds and locally grown varieties, primarily from Spain. By volume, Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany were the top EU destinations for U.S. almonds. These countries import significant quantities of almonds to support domestic consumption, re-export markets, and the food and snack industries.

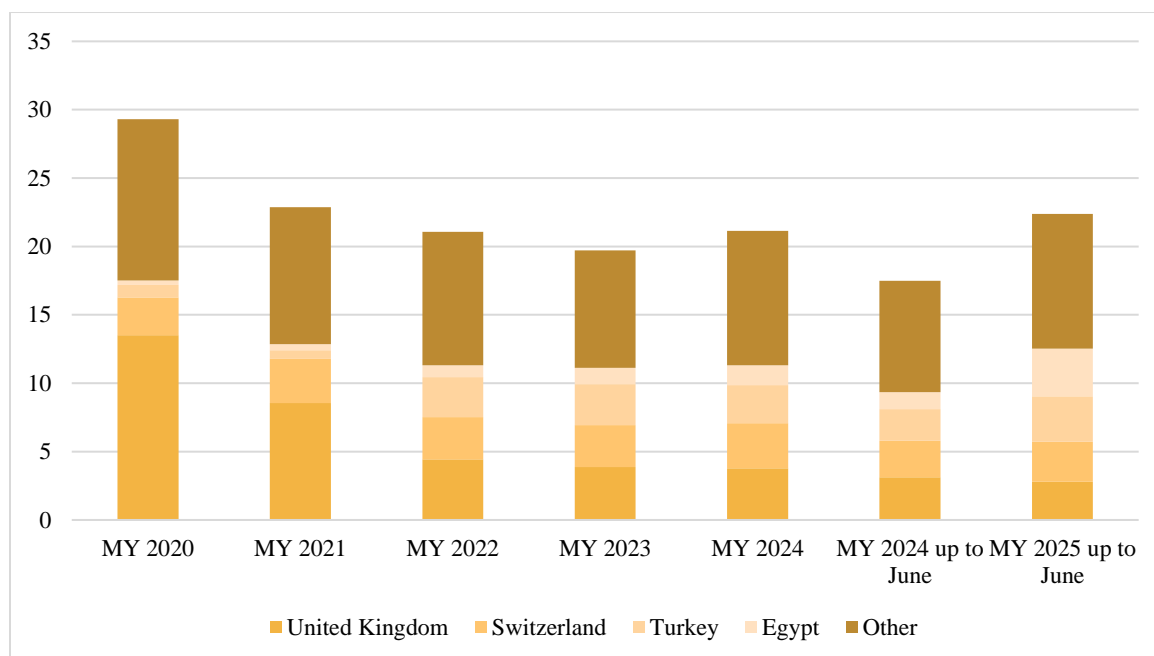
The top destinations for EU-27 almond exports in MY 2023/24 were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Türkiye. The largest EU almond exporter is Spain, whose main customers are mainly other EU Member States.

Chart 1. EU-27 Imports of Almonds by Origin in MT (Shelled Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data

Chart 2. EU-27 Exports of Almonds by Destination in MT (Shelled Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.

Table 2. Almonds Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Almonds, Shelled Basis Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Aug 2023		Aug 2024		Aug 2025	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	902,804	0	913,013	0	890,366
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	782,322	0	809,599	0	786,707
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)	135,000	144,899	150,000	170,053	0	184,742
Imports (MT)	269,000	283,804	280,000	268,893	0	250,000
Total Supply (MT)	422,000	446,703	448,000	456,946	0	452,742
Exports (MT)	21,000	19,718	20,000	21,144	0	27,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	383,000	408,985	410,000	417,802	0	407,742
Ending Stocks (MT)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000
Total Distribution (MT)	422,000	446,703	448,000	456,946	0	452,742
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

Walnuts, In-shell Basis

Production and Crop Area

Romania remains 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 establishing walnut intensive orchards. The number of productive orchards is anticipated to grow further due to earlier plantings encouraged by the EU subsidies for fruit trees, gradually replacing the old and less productive trees. The number of walnut trees has been on a steady growth since 2017, nearing 2.6 million trees in 2023. However, in 2024 the number of walnut trees dropped to 2.5 million. In terms of volume, the harvest of 2025 is anticipated to only recover marginally from the previous year, as the summer heat and dryness impact the yield per tree.

French walnut production declined sharply for the second consecutive year in MY 2024/25, dropping 10 percent from the previous year. In the Noix du Périgord PDO zone, some producers have uprooted walnut trees in favor of higher-margin crops. The South-West region suffered the most, with production falling 55 percent due to adverse weather—late frosts, heavy rain, heatwaves, and hail—causing poor pollination and significant fruit loss. While the South-East region remained unaffected, its output could not offset overall losses. Walnut quality also deteriorated, with many nuts underfilled, darkened, or shriveled. For MY 2025/26, production and yields are expected to recover to MY 2023/24 levels, assuming normal weather, though planted areas will likely continue declining due to uncompetitive domestic margins.

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 2025/26. If weather conditions remain favorable, Post expects a production of 17,000 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, Malizia, and Chandler. Italy's MY 2025/26 walnut production is projected to decrease from the previous season because of phytosanitary issues that occurred during the spring in Veneto and Emilia-Romagna.

Table 3. Major EU Walnut Producers in MT (In-shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26
Romania	59,970	54,500	55,000
France	31,384	28,100	31,400
Spain	17,300	20,100	17,000
Italy	12,850	14,900	13,000

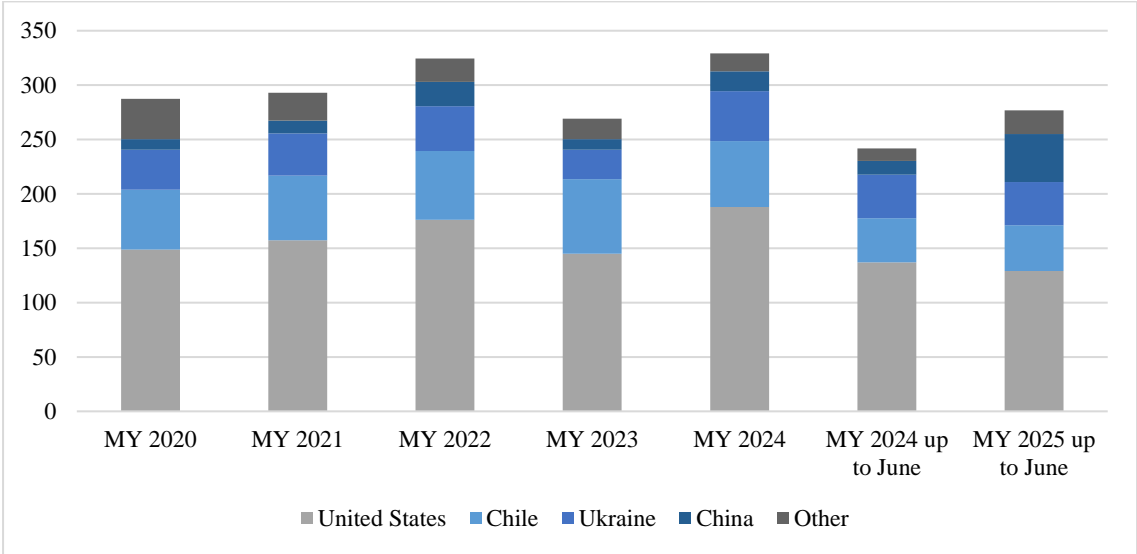
Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

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. The main competitor of U.S. walnuts, other than local production, is Chile (off season).

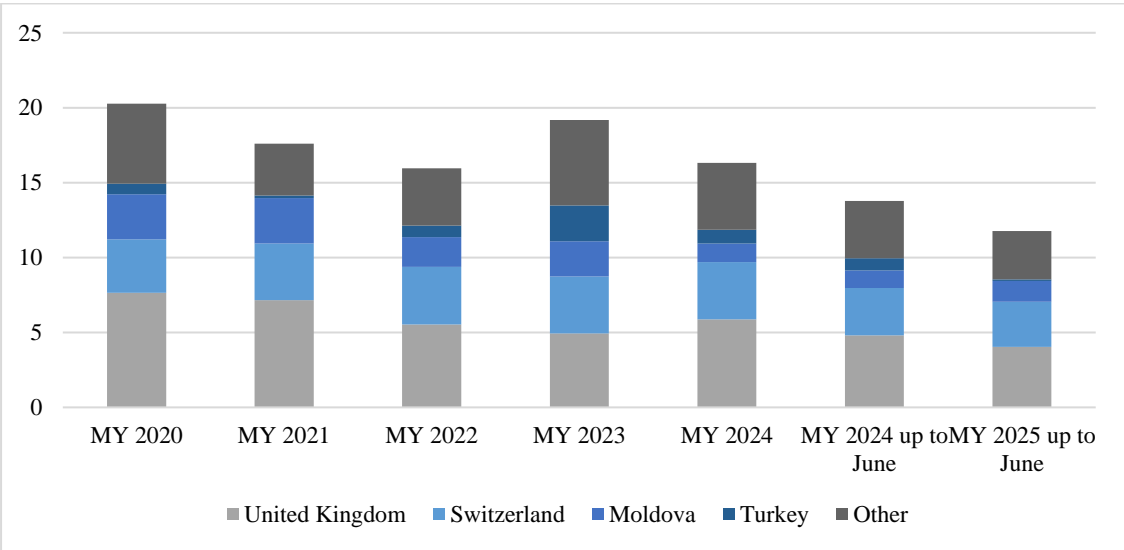
EU-27 walnut exports are very limited. The top destinations for EU-27 walnuts in MY 2023/24 were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Moldova.

Chart 3. EU-27 Imports of Walnuts by Origin in MT (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.

Chart 4. EU-27 Exports of Walnuts by Destination in MT (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.

Table 4. Walnuts Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Walnuts, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sept 2023		Sept 2024		Sept 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	72,237	0	71,907	0	71,893
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	65,844	0	65,301	0	65,287
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)	140,000	139,869	150,000	138,360	0	139,400
Imports (MT)	325,000	269,183	310,000	329,038	0	350,000
Total Supply (MT)	505,000	449,052	500,000	507,398	0	529,400
Exports (MT)	16,000	19,189	20,000	16,318	0	14,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	449,000	389,863	440,000	451,080	0	475,400
Ending Stocks (MT)	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
Total Distribution (MT)	505,000	449,052	500,000	507,398	0	529,400
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25: 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. 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 lower MY 2024/25 campaign, MY 2025/26 will be a higher bearing year. Quality is expected to be good.

Table 5. Italy Pistachio Production by Volume in MT (In-Shell Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26
Spain	23,967	24,201	23,000
Italy	4,100	2,800	4,100

Source: FAS Europe Offices

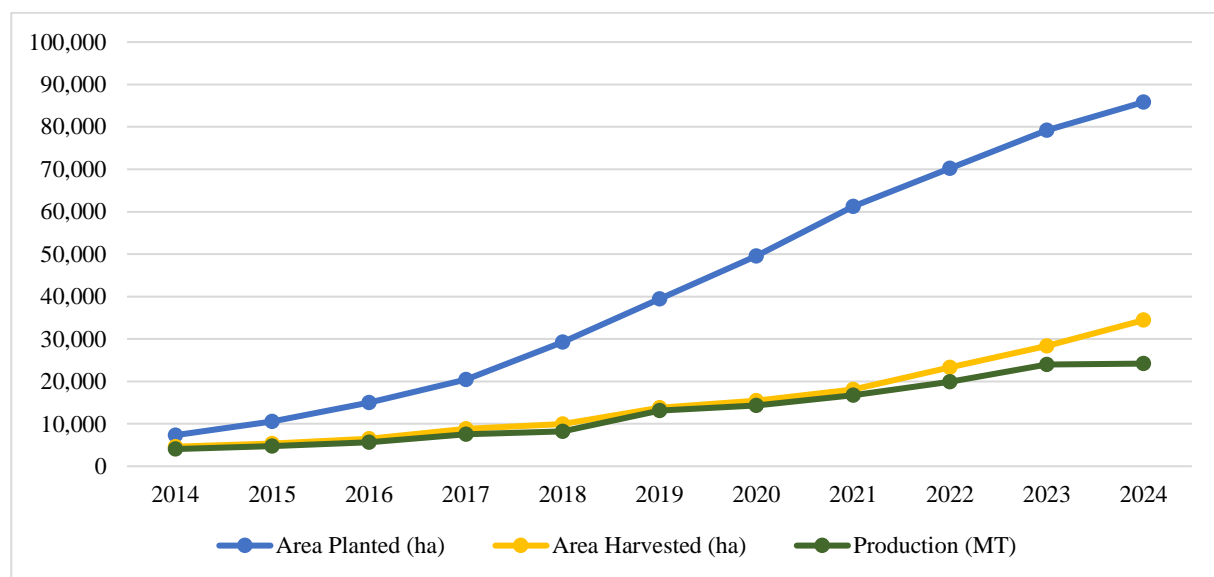
Spain continues to strengthen its position in the global pistachio market. Spain's farmers have significantly increased the land dedicated to pistachio farming, growing by 160 percent in the last five years—from almost 30,000 hectares to the current 78,495 hectares. In Spain, dryland farming accounts for 43 percent of the pistachio farmland and produces 48 percent of the crop, while irrigated farming makes up 36 percent of the land and produces 32 percent. Intensive farming methods, which include both dryland and irrigated systems, are becoming more popular and now cover 21 percent of the total farmland. Pistachios are now the fastest-growing woody crop in Spain, with Castilla-La Mancha showing the most significant growth.

Table 6. Spain Pistachio Production in MT (In-Shell Basis)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Area Planted (ha)	10,529	14,974	20,415	29,235	39,456	49,534	61,231	70,235	79,208	85,841
Area Harvested (ha)	5,362	6,467	8,802	9,930	13,815	15,427	18,112	23,278	28,327	34,437
Production (MT)	4,764	5,618	7,545	8,210	13,106	14,337	16,725	19,889	23,967	24,201

Source: [MAPA](#)

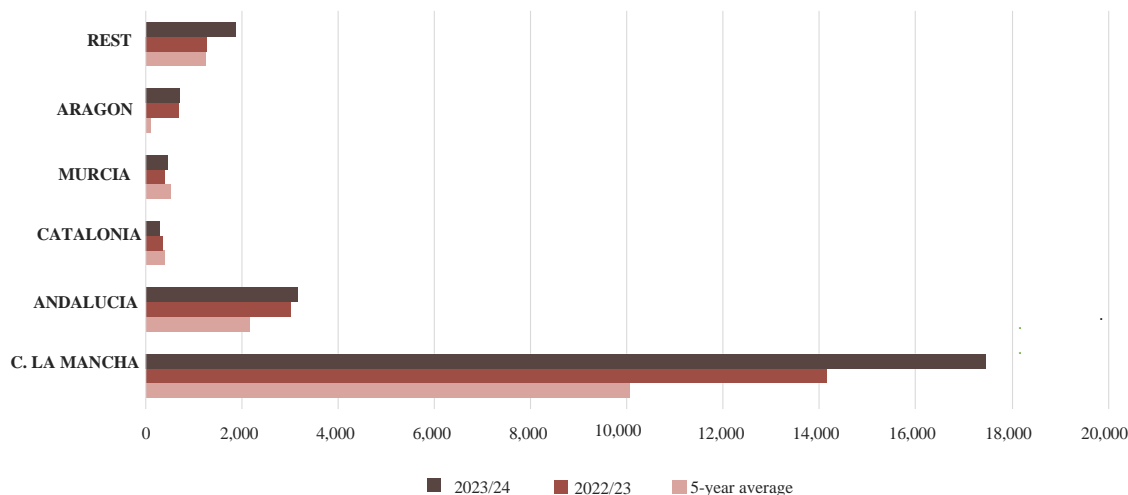
Chart 5. Spanish Pistachio Area and Production Evolution



Source:

[MAPA](#)

Chart 6. Pistachio Production by Region (MT)



Source: [MAPA](#)

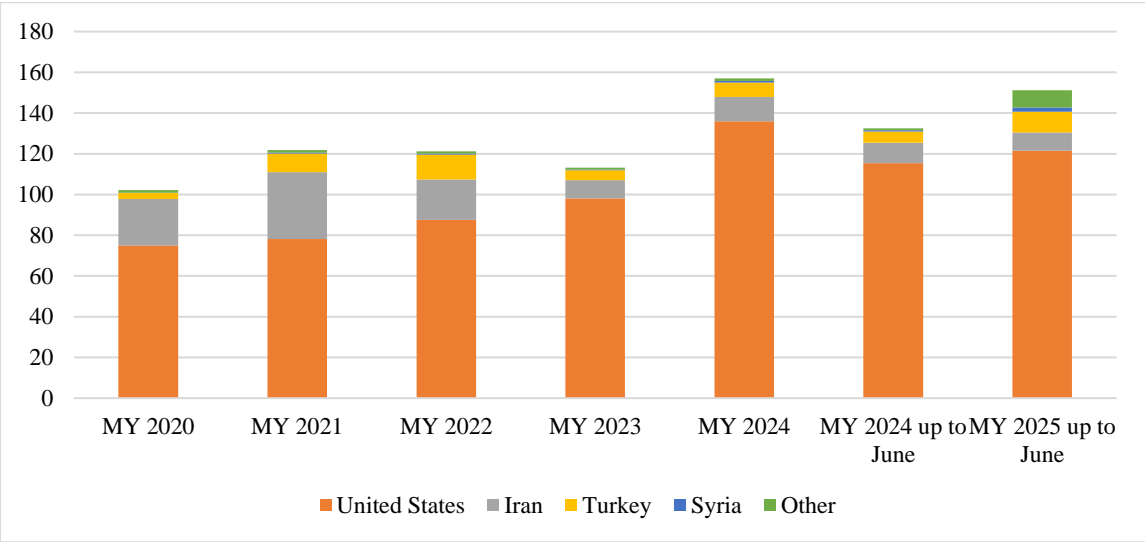
This growth is largely due to pistachios being highly profitable and resistant to drought. Pistachios are following the success of other crops like olives and almonds, as they adapt well to Spain’s climate. Pistachios thrive in areas with cold winters and hot summers, making them ideal for certain regions of the country. The pistachio industry in Spain generates nearly \$1 billion in revenue and supports over 200,000 jobs. It has become an attractive investment for farmers, companies, and investment funds, offering diversification and higher profitability compared to traditional crops. In recent years, investment funds have begun to invest heavily in this sector, which has allowed the creation of larger farms based on economies of scale.

Trade

The EU pistachio trade balance remains negative due to limited production and high demand, leading to significant imports primarily from the United States and Iran, which together account for 94 percent of total imports. However, Iran's market share in the EU is declining, while the quality and reliability of U.S. pistachios have solidified their position as the leading source of imports. Türkiye has steadily increased its market share in recent years and is on track to surpass Iran as the EU’s second-largest supplier.

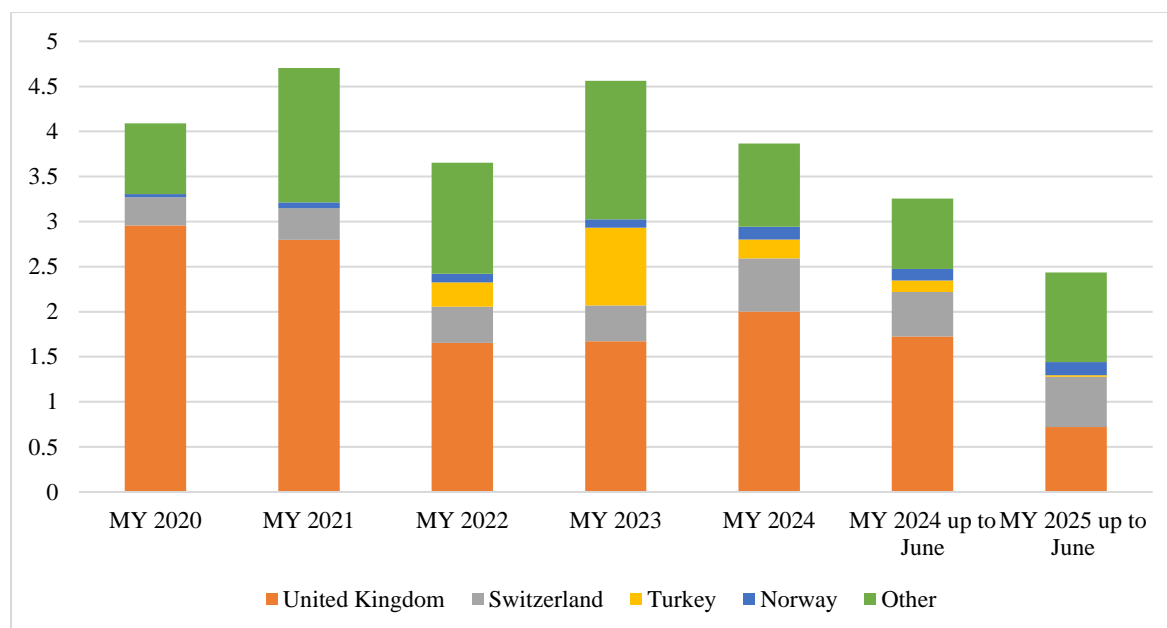
EU-27 exports of pistachios are very limited and the main destination for EU-27 pistachios in MY 2024/25 was the United Kingdom.

Chart 7. EU-27 Imports of Pistachios by Origin in MT (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.

Chart 8. EU-27 Exports of Pistachios by Destination in MT (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



Source: FAS Madrid based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC data.

Table 7. Pistachios Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Pistachios, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sept 2023		Sept 2024		Sept 2025	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	89,864	0	94,973	0	99,132
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	38,854	0	43,495	0	47,058
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)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Production (MT)	35,000	37,377	35,000	37,061	0	39,990
Imports (MT)	157,000	113,103	150,000	157,063	0	165,000
Total Supply (MT)	193,500	151,980	186,000	195,624	0	206,490
Exports (MT)	3,800	4,562	4,000	3,865	0	3,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	188,700	145,918	181,000	190,259	0	201,990
Ending Stocks (MT)	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	0	1,500
Total Distribution (MT)	193,500	151,980	186,000	195,624	0	206,490
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25: 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 shipping product 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

At the request of the [Almond Board of California \(ABC\)](#), AMS administers a program for aflatoxin testing of almonds destined for export to the European Union (EU) through the [Pre-Export Certification program of ABC](#). For information on aflatoxin certification on almonds, please go to the links below:

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

Pistachios

At the request of the [Administrative Committee for Pistachios \(ACP\)](#), AMS administers a program for aflatoxins and ochratoxin A testing of pistachios destined for the EU through the [Pistachio Export Aflatoxin Reporting \(PEAR\)](#) Program.

AMS administers mandatory domestic aflatoxin requirements for pistachio nuts under *Pistachios Grown in California, Arizona, and New Mexico* ([7 CFR Part 983](#)) and administers mandatory import requirements for pistachio nuts under *Specialty Crops; Import Regulations* ([7 CFR Part 999, Section 999.600](#)). The regulations require domestic and import shipments of pistachios intended for human consumption to be tested for aflatoxin contamination by a USDA or USDA-approved lab.

For information on aflatoxin certification on pistachios, please go to the links below:

- [Administrative Committee for Pistachios \(ACP\)](#)
- [USDA-AMS Laboratory Approval Service – Pistachio Aflatoxin Program](#)

EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin

Official controls are carried out by the competent authorities in the EU countries to verify business compliance with the requirements set out in agri-food chain legislation. [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017](#) is the framework regulation setting common rules for carrying out these official controls. The scope of the regulation does not only cover food and feed safety throughout production, processing and distribution, but also covers plant health and plant protection, animal health and welfare, and organic production and labeling rules. Official controls can take place at all stages of marketing. The regulation also covers official controls on imports. A subsequent [Commission notice on the implementation of Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council \(Official Controls Regulation\) 2022/C 467/02](#) compiles further clarifications and best practices in order to contribute to a harmonized understanding and application of the provisions by Member States' competent authorities and stakeholders.

EU Controls on Almonds

Almonds are subject to the Pre-Export Checks (PEC) regime under [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/949](#) that governs pre-export checks conducted by certain third countries to monitor the presence of specific mycotoxins in food products.

This regime applies when a third country's control system is recognized under Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/949. For approved product-origin combinations, the regulation allows import authorities to reduce physical control levels at the border to less than one percent, provided the consignments are accompanied by a valid pre-export check certificate. This certificate, issued by the exporting country's competent authority, must include sampling and laboratory analysis results.

While this documentation (government-issued certificate and sampling/analysis data) is not mandatory for import, its absence means Member States are not obligated to apply reduced testing levels. Under the PEC system, testing is conducted at no cost to the operator, and rejection rates are neither specifically tracked nor reported.

EU Controls on Pistachios

The EU does not apply any specific control levels on U.S. origin pistachios that are shipped directly from the United States to the EU. However, under [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1793](#) U.S. pistachios dispatched from Türkiye can only enter the EU if they are accompanied by a certificate issued by Türkiye's Competent Authorities, along with aflatoxin analysis results that comply with EU standards. Additionally, 30 percent of these shipments are subject to testing upon entry into the EU. For aflatoxin control purposes, the country of origin of the pistachios is defined as the country where the goods were grown, harvested, or produced.

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for Tree Nuts – Upcoming reviews

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides, including import tolerances, have been harmonized throughout the EU and can be found in the [EU MRL database](#). Advance notice of active ingredients under review for renewal of approval in the EU, listed with a U.S. MRL, can be found in the [global MRL database](#). For additional information, please consult the FAS/Brussels' website on [EU Early Alerts](#).

Upcoming reviews for MRLs: Article 12 review:

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

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 certain foodstuffs.

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2022/1370](#), amending Regulation (EC) No. 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels of ochratoxin A in certain foodstuffs.

Related Reports

Report Number	Title	Date Released
BU2025-0002	Bulgaria – Tree Nuts Market Update	02/06/2025
SP2024-0019	Official Border Controls Reorganization Enters into Force	10/11/2024
E42024-0028	EU-27 Tree Nuts Annual 2024	09/19/2024
E42025-0004	EU Early Alert – Pesticide Review – March 2025	04/14/2025
E42023-0017	European Commission Proposes to Update Marketing Standards for Agricultural Products	05/02/2023
E42020-0047	Regulatory Levels for Aflatoxins in Tree Nuts and Peanuts	08/13/2020
E42020-0046	EU Import Controls on Food and Feed of Plant Origin	08/11/2020
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 United 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:

Alexandra Robu, 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 Netherlands
Gerda Vandercammen and Tania De Belder, FAS/Brussels covering EU policy

Conversion factors: conversion factor is used to convert shelled into in-shell tree nuts.

Almonds: 0.6
Walnuts: 2.34
Pistachios: 2.0

Abbreviations and definitions used in this report:

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