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Report Highlights:

In 2025, the European Union (EU) imported \$9.7 billion in tree nuts globally, with the United States as the top supplier at \$3.7 billion (38 percent market share), led by almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, despite rising competition from Türkiye and growing domestic EU production. The EU remains heavily dependent on imports to meet demand that outpaces domestic production, reinforcing the strategic value of U.S. supply. This demand is fueled by rising consumer interest in healthy, high-protein snacking, positioning tree nuts as a growth category across the food processing and retail sectors. A new EU-U.S. trade agreement, effective July 2026, eliminates tariffs and establishes a 500,000-MT tariff-rate quota for tree nuts at 0 percent duty, creating significant opportunities for U.S. exporters.

Executive Summary

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

In 2025, the European Union (EU-27) imported \$9.7 billion in tree nuts globally. The United States was the EU's largest supplier, netting almost \$3.7 billion in sales and accounting for 38 percent of total imports. Türkiye ranked second with almost 19 percent of total imports, 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 \$1.6 billion, followed by pistachios with \$1 billion, and walnuts with \$552 million, in-shell and shelled. 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 continues to evolve, introducing innovative products and reimagining the role of nuts within the snack category. Growing demand for healthier options has heightened interest in processed nuts—such as almonds, pistachios, and peanuts—as well as unprocessed varieties like walnuts and pecans, which are increasingly favored for cooking and clean-label snacking. Valued for their protein, healthy fats, and carbohydrates, nuts appeal to a diverse consumer base, including vegans, vegetarians, and flexitarians. Demand for locally sourced, sustainable products is also expanding, particularly in Northern Europe.

Inflation and rising food costs have measurably affected tree nut consumption, as price-sensitive consumers turn to staples or lower-cost alternatives. Nevertheless, the market shows strong growth potential, driven by the nutritional value nuts provide. To stay competitive, manufacturers are prioritizing production efficiency and innovation, positioning the industry for sustained growth despite economic uncertainty.

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 17-21, 2026	Paris, France
Fruit Logistica	February 3-5, 2027	Berlin, Germany
Biofach	February 16-19, 2027	Nuremberg, Germany
ANUGA	October 9-13, 2027	Cologne, Germany

Relevant (Non-Endorsed) Trade Shows

Fruit Attraction	October 6-8, 2026	Madrid, Spain
Food Ingredients	November 17-19, 2026	Frankfurt, Germany
ISM	Jan 31 – Feb 3, 2027	Cologne, Germany
ANUGA Select Iberica	February 16-18, 2027	Madrid, Spain
PLMA	May 25-26, 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Alimentaria	March 20-23, 2028	Barcelona, Spain
Snackex	June 21-22, 2028	Vienna, Austria

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 associations, in cooperation with FAS offices, work actively to further develop the market for U.S. tree nuts.

Almonds, Shelled Basis

Table 1. Almonds Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Almonds, Shelled Basis Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Aug 2024		Aug 2025		Aug 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	909,107	0	906,704	0	907,832
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	805,693	0	817,572	0	800,747
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)	170,053	170,656	184,742	193,819	0	208,059
Imports (MT)	265,000	264,993	275,000	257,917	0	250,000
Total Supply (MT)	453,053	453,649	477,742	469,736	0	476,059
Exports (MT)	25,300	25,166	25,000	25,000	0	26,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	409,753	410,483	434,742	426,736	0	432,059
Ending Stocks (MT)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	0	18,000
Total Distribution (MT)	453,053	453,649	477,742	469,736	0	476,059
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2024/245 and MY 2026/27: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

Production

Spain is by far the largest producer of almonds among the EU-27 member states. For Marketing Year (MY) 2026/27, the latest official forecast published by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food ([MAPA](#)) estimates a production of 148,759 metric tons (MT) (shelled basis). The Nut Production Board, a Spanish sectoral body formed by agricultural organizations, estimates production between 135,000-148,000 MT, representing an increase of more than 30 percent compared to the average of the last five years, driven mainly by new hectares coming into production. The largest increases are concentrated in key regions such as Andalusia, Aragon, and Castilla-La Mancha. Of the area in production, around 80 percent correspond to non-irrigated and 20 percent to irrigated production. The organic production area reached 172,500 hectares (HA), which represents 27 percent of the total productive area.

Over the past decade, Portugal's almond-growing area has expanded rapidly, consolidating the country as the second-largest producer in the European Union. This growth has been driven by strong global

market demand, substantial private investment, upgraded irrigation infrastructure such as the Alqueva dam, and the introduction of high-yield foreign tree varieties in regions like Alentejo. In 2025, according to Statistics Portugal ([INE](#)), national production reached 25,073 MT, 8 percent below previous year, due to extreme weather events during flowering. For MY 2026/27, production is expected to rebound driven by more stable weather conditions during spring and a general improvement in productivity, anticipating an estimated production of 27,000 MT for the current MY.

Italy’s MY 2026/27 almond production is forecast to remain relatively stable, as stronger production in Puglia is expected to offset a weaker-than-initially-anticipated crop in Sicily. In Sicily, favorable spring weather, adequate rainfall, and the absence of significant adverse events during flowering initially supported expectations for a strong crop. However, prospects were subsequently revised downward, partly reflecting residual tree stress from previous drought years and the advanced age of many traditional orchards. Conversely, Puglia is reporting a stronger MY 2026/27 crop and generally good quality. Rainfall supported crop development, while irrigation helped mitigate periods of high temperatures; summer heat also accelerated maturation and brought the harvest forward.

Table 2. Major EU Almond Producers by Volume in MT (Shelled Basis)

COUNTRY	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	MY 2026/27
Spain	112,029	137,274	148,759
Portugal	27,502	25,073	27,000
Italy	21,000	22,200	22,400

Source: FAS Europe Offices

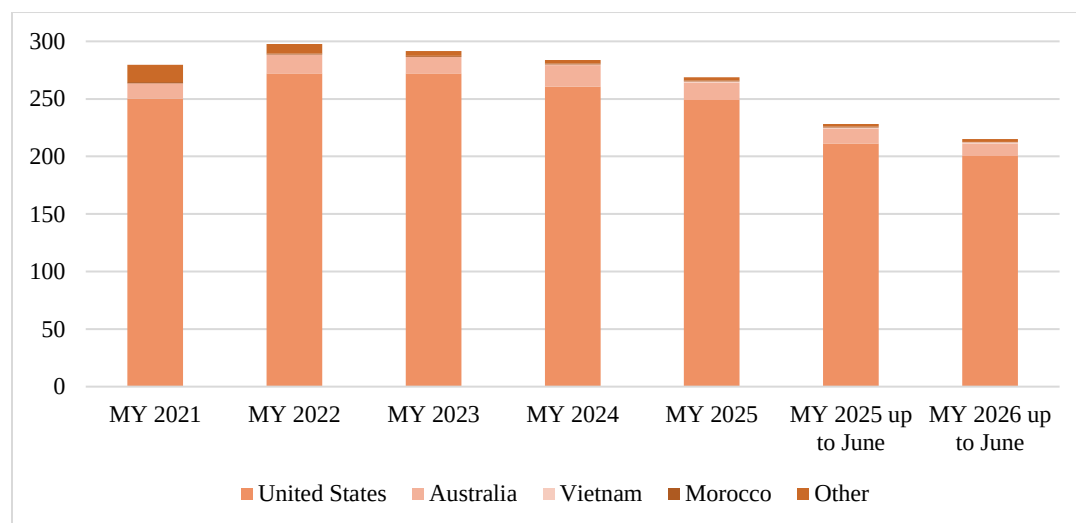
Trade

Almond 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 and industrial use exceed domestic production, driving growth in both local cultivation and in imports.

In MY 2025/26, the United States remained the leading almond supplier to European importers, despite facing increasing competition from Australian almonds and locally grown varieties, primarily from Spain. By volume, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, 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. Collectively, the EU-27 is the single largest export region for California almonds in value, representing 30 percent of California’s total almond exports.

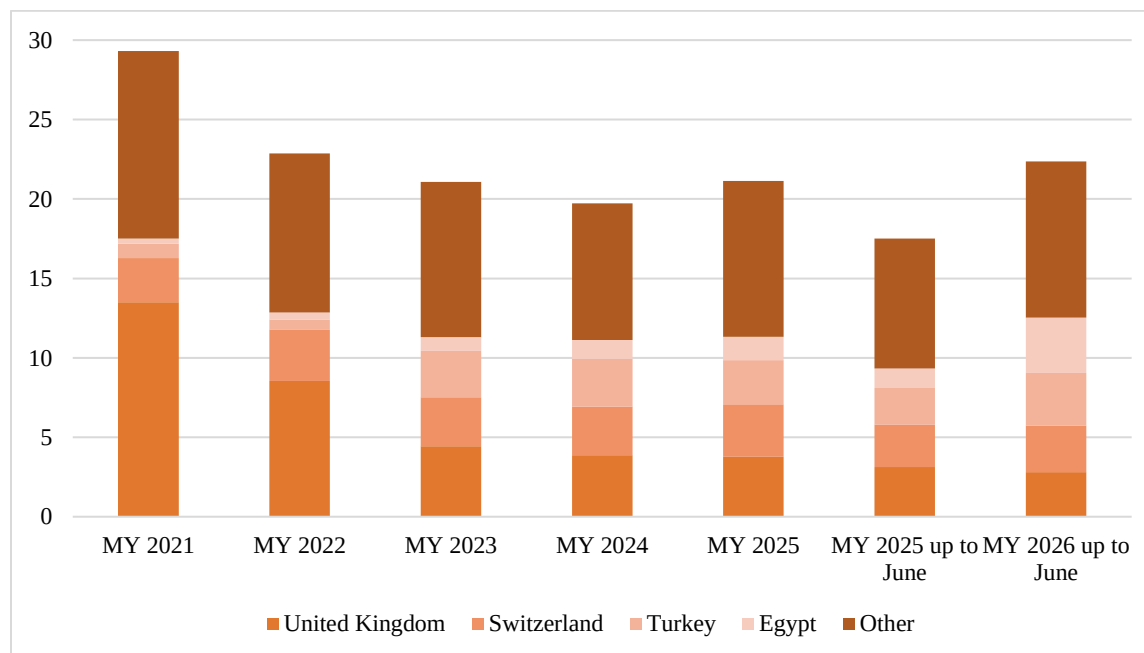
Although almond exports are relatively small by comparison to imports, the EU MS export their varieties worldwide. The top destinations for EU-27 almond exports in MY 2025/26 were Egypt, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. The largest EU almond exporter is Spain, whose main customers are mainly other EU Member States.

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



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

Chart 2. Third Market EU-27 Almond Exports by Destination (Shelled Basis/Thousand MT)



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

Walnuts, In-shell Basis

Table 3. Walnuts Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Walnuts, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Sept 2024		Sept 2025		Sept 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	68,211	0	67,750	0	67,700
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	60,531	0	56,794	0	56,744
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)	138,360	137,009	139,400	144,311	0	137,100
Imports (MT)	384,400	384,501	390,000	390,791	0	400,000
Total Supply (MT)	562,760	561,510	569,400	575,102	0	577,100
Exports (MT)	16,300	16,122	15,000	18,000	0	16,000
Dom. Consumption (MT)	506,460	505,388	514,400	517,102	0	521,100
Ending Stocks (MT)	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
Total Distribution (MT)	562,760	561,510	569,400	575,102	0	577,100
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2024/245 and MY 2026/27: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);

All other: FAS EU posts

Production and Crop Area

Romania remains the largest walnut producer in the European Union. In 2026, Romania's walnut production is forecast to decline a modest 2 percent from previous year record harvest, given the heat and dryness in key western counties being only partially offset by favorable weather in other relevant producing regions. The number of walnut trees reached 2.78 million trees in 2025, after declining marginally in 2024, resuming the steady growth recorded during 2017-2023, as a result of expanded plantings encouraged by the EU subsidies for fruit trees. Most Romanian walnut trees are owned by small farmers, but there is an increasing commercial interest in establishing walnut intensive orchards.

French walnut production for MY 2025/26 reached just under 35,500 MT, remaining below the five-year average and showing strong regional disparities. Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes saw a slight year-over-year decline in output, while the Southwest rebounded sharply from a weak 2024–2025 season, though volumes there remain well below average levels. In both regions, growers have yet to recover the production levels seen from 2020 to 2022.

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 2026/27. If weather conditions remain favorable, Post expects a production of 20,000 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. Italy's MY 2026/27 walnut production is forecast down 20 percent from the previous season. The lower outlook reflects an unfavorable spring in the country's main walnut-growing areas, where excessive rainfall adversely affected flowering and pollination. Production was further affected by

bacterial diseases, brown apical necrosis, and anthracnose, with localized hailstorms in May, which added to crop damage.

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

COUNTRY	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	MY 2026/27
Romania	54,500	60,400	59,000
France	27,671	35,494	31,500
Spain	20,056	21,359	20,000
Italy	14,900	16,000	12,800

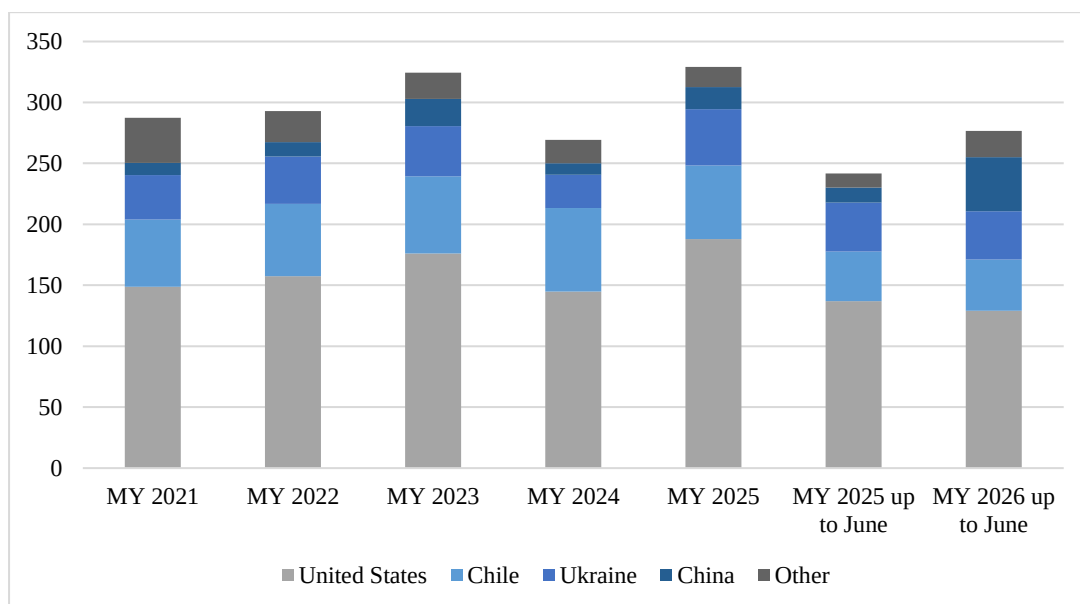
Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

The wide gap between EU walnut domestic production and demand provides excellent opportunities for U.S. walnut exporters. The EU-27 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). Notably, imports from China are steadily gaining market share.

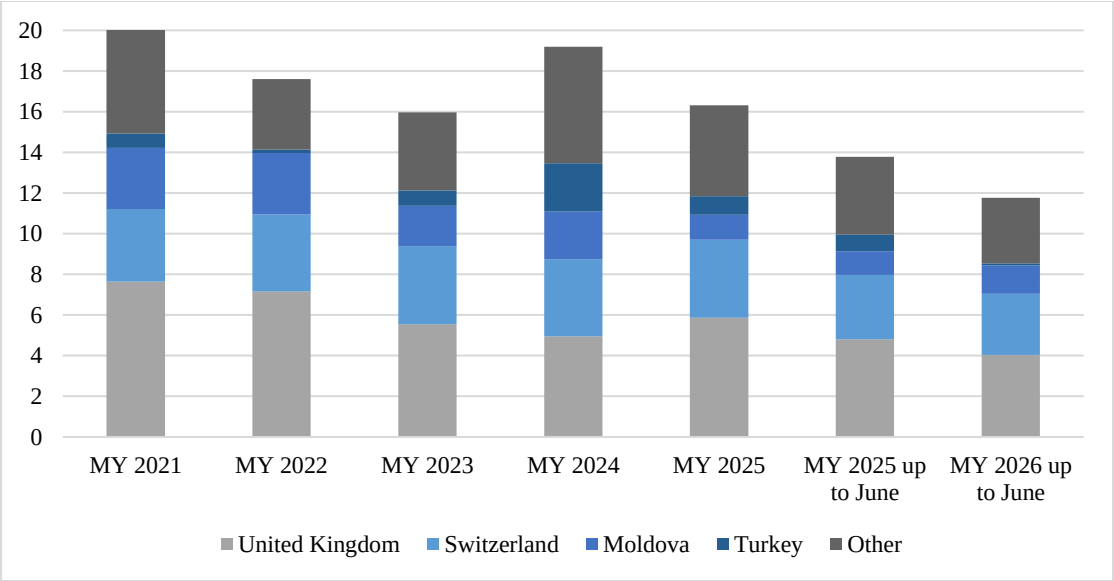
EU-27 walnut exports are very limited. The top destinations for EU-27 walnuts in MY 2025/26 were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Moldova.

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



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

Chart 4. Third Market EU-27 Walnut Exports by Destination (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



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

Pistachios, In-shell Basis

Table 5. Pistachios Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Pistachios, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Sept 2024		Sept 2025		Sept 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	0	96,633	0	101,720	0	104,605
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	0	45,558	0	49,561	0	51,809
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)	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	0	1,500
Production (MT)	37,100	40,451	40,000	52,310	0	54,249
Imports (MT)	191,400	191,456	210,000	181,065	0	180,000
Total Supply (MT)	229,500	233,407	251,000	234,875	0	235,749
Exports (MT)	2,800	2,843	3,000	4,500	0	4,700
Dom. Consumption (MT)	225,700	229,064	247,000	228,875	0	229,549
Ending Stocks (MT)	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	0	1,500
Total Distribution (MT)	229,500	233,407	251,000	234,875	0	235,749
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Not official USDA data. Sources: Trade for MY 2024/245 and MY 2026/27: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM);
All other: FAS EU posts

Production

Spain's pistachio sector is experiencing unprecedented historic growth. Acreage and production have multiplied more than thirtyfold over the last decade, driven by high profitability, growing European demand, and the plant's excellent adaptation to the Mediterranean climate. Resilience has made pistachios increasingly attractive for Spanish farmers, companies, and investment funds seeking to diversify away from lower-margin or more climate-vulnerable crops, particularly as prolonged droughts and shifting rainfall patterns put pressure on other traditional vineyards and olive groves.

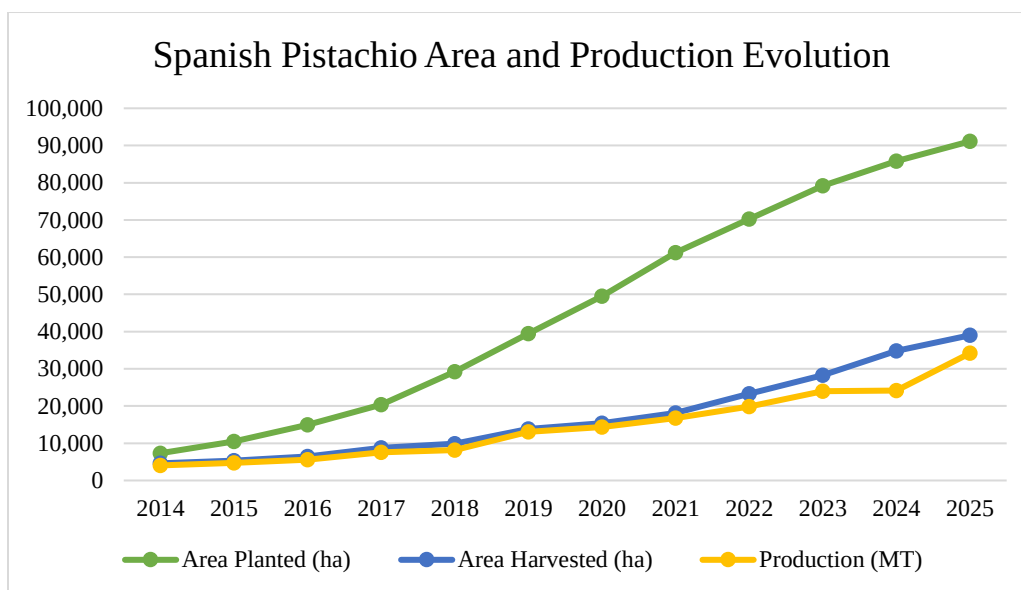
According to official data, Spain significantly increased the land dedicated to pistachio farming, growing from almost 50,000 hectares to the current 91,115 hectares in the last five years. According to the latest provisional data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the MY 2025/26 season, national production will be close to 37,000 MT, compared to 8,210 tons in the MY 2018/19. Castilla-La Mancha leads in regional production, approaching 20,000 tons. Andalusia follows, with projected growth of 131 percent compared to the previous year.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Area Planted (ha)	14,974	20,415	29,235	39,456	49,534	61,231	70,235	79,208	85,841	91,115
Area Harvested (ha)	6,467	8,802	9,930	13,815	15,427	18,112	23,278	28,327	34,840	39,007
Production (MT)	5,618	7,545	8,210	13,106	14,337	16,725	19,889	23,967	24,201	34,180

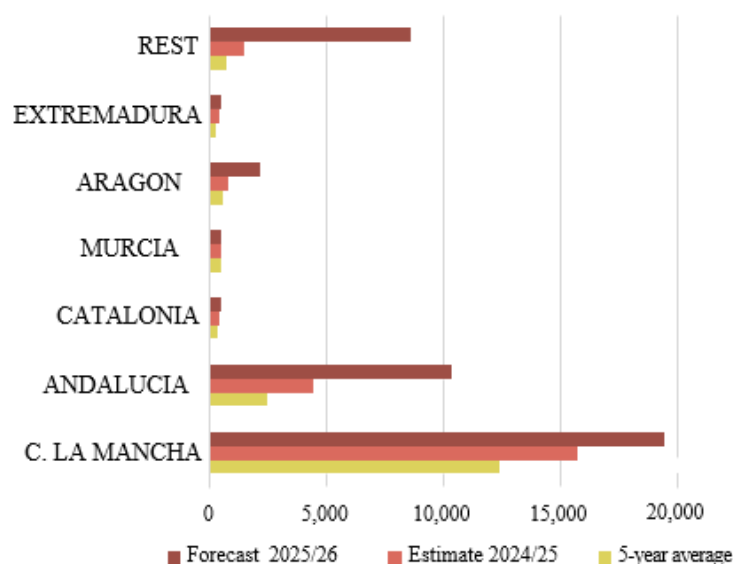
Source: [MAPA](#)

Chart 5. Spanish Pistachio Area and Production Evolution



Source: [MAPA](#)

Chart 6. Pistachio Production by Region (MT)



Source: [MAPA](#)

While Spain is undergoing a massive modern boom in pistachio production, Italy is focused on small scale, highly traditional pistachio farming on volcanic, steep terrain without modern mechanization. Pistachio is a traditional crop in Italy, especially in the Sicily region (Bronte area), which accounts for approximately 90 percent of the country’s total production. 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. Italy’s pistachio tree production is cyclical, bearing heavily in alternate years. Therefore, after the higher MY 2025/26 campaign, MY 2026/27 will be a lower bearing year. Quality is expected to be good.

Table 6. Pistachio Production by Volume (In-Shell Basis, MT)

COUNTRY	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	MY 2026/27
Spain	24,201	34,180	36,895
Italy	2,800	4,700	1,000

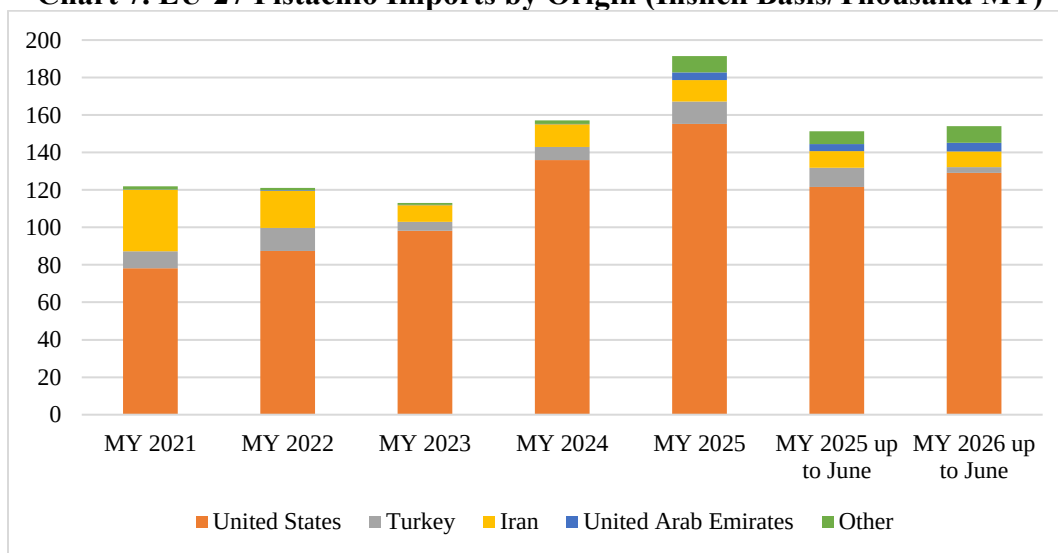
Source: FAS Europe Offices

Trade

On the demand side, pistachios have benefited from rising consumer interest across Europe in healthy, high-protein snack foods, as well as growing use in the confectionery, bakery, and gourmet food industries. With limited production and high demand, EU pistachio trade balance is negative, with significant imports primarily from the United States, Türkiye and Iran, which together account for 94 percent of total imports. However, Iran’s market share in the EU continues to decline, 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 in MY 2025/26, surpassed Iran as the EU’s second-largest supplier. Looking forward, Spanish producers are well positioned to capture a growing share of the regional market, supported by lower transportation costs and "locally grown" appeal within the EU.

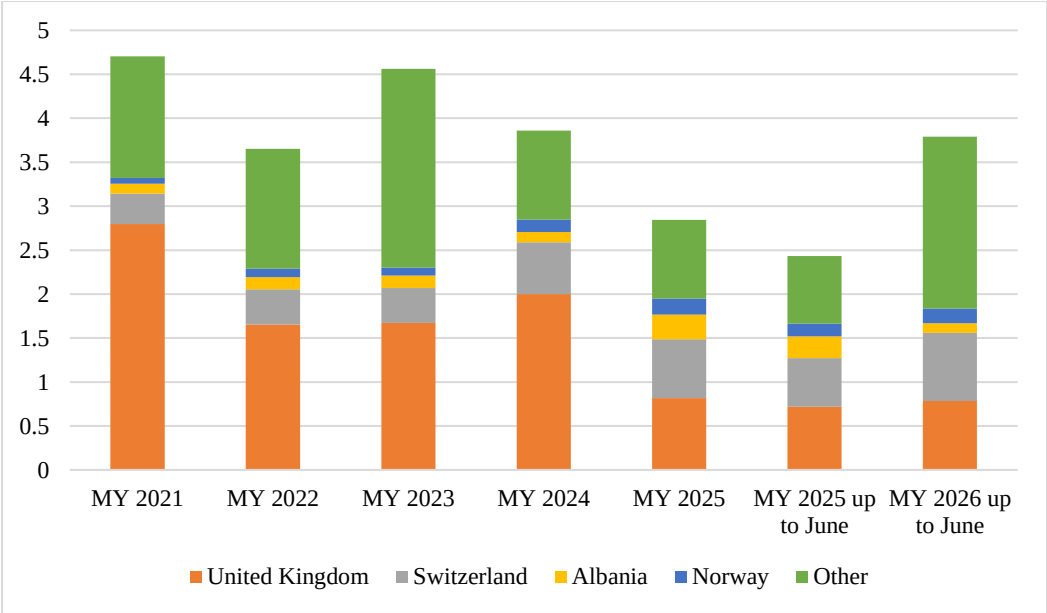
EU-27 exports of pistachios are very limited and the main destination for EU-27 pistachios in MY 2025/26 was once again the United Kingdom.

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



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

Chart 8. Third Market EU-27 Pistachio Exports by Destination (Inshell Basis/Thousand MT)



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

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 use the links below:

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

Pistachios

USDA AMS also administers the [Pistachio Export Aflatoxin Reporting \(PEAR\)](#) Program at the request of the Administrative Committee for Pistachios (ACP) to test exports to the European Union for aflatoxins and ochratoxin.

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, 50 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.

Pesticides 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](#).

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.

EU Tariff Reductions Under EU-US Trade Deal

On June 30, 2026, the EU published [Regulation \(EU\) 2026/1455](#) on the adjustment of customs duties on the import of certain goods originating in the United States in the Official Journal. This Regulation entered into force on July 1, 2026. The Regulation will cease to apply on December 31, 2029, but the text foresees an extension of the period of application following a comprehensive assessment of the effects of this Regulation that the EC shall publish by June 30, 2029.

Regulation 2026/1455 implements the U.S.-EU Framework Agreement of Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade by eliminating tariffs on most U.S. industrial goods and on a basket of agricultural goods. In addition, this regulation creates 20 new tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for agricultural products, including a TRQ of 500,000 metric tons for tree nuts at a 0 percent tariff.

For more information, please see [GAIN report: Tariff Implementation of US-EU Agreement](#)

Related Reports

Report Number	Title	Date Released
E42026-0055	European Union: Tariff Implementation of US-EU Agreement	07/28/2026
E42026-0028	EU Early Alert – Pesticide Review – March 2026	04/14/2025
GM2026-0005	Germany: Dried Fruit and Nuts Product Brief	03/25/2026
BU2026-0001	Bulgaria – Tree Nuts Market Update	02/24/2026
E42025-0004	EU-27 Tree Nuts Annual 2025	09/17/2025
SP2024-0019	Official Border Controls Reorganization Enters into Force	10/11/2024
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:

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Ornella Bettini, FAS/Rome covering Italy
Monica Dobrescu, FAS/Bucharest covering Romania
Gerda Vandercammen and Sophie Bolla, FAS/Brussels covering EU policy

Conversion factors: conversion factors 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