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**Report Name:** Tree Nuts Market Update

**Country:** Bulgaria

**Post:** Sofia

**Report Category:** Tree Nuts

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**Report Highlights:**

Strong demand growth continued in the Bulgarian tree nut market in marketing year (MY) 2023/24. The domestic demand increase was led by both the retail/food service industry and by the confectionary trade. Local production of tree nuts, however, has not kept up with this expanding demand, and in fact declined last marketing year due to adverse weather (summer drought and heat). This led to surging imports, including from the United States. For MY 2024/25 expectations are for a marginal recovery in local supply, and stable to higher imports and consumption. In MY 2023/24, the United States strengthened its market position as a leading tree nut supplier to Bulgaria, with double digit growth in Bulgarian imports of U.S. tree nuts to over \$14 million.

## Overview

Bulgarian tree nut production (almonds and walnuts) is inconsistent, with wide fluctuations in production in recent years depending on the weather conditions. Harvested area is consistently far below planted area as low yields often make harvesting certain orchards not cost-efficient. Bulgaria was a net exporter of walnuts, however sluggish production, strong demand for quality product for direct consumption - along with growing demand by the confectionary industry - have driven import increases and since MY 2020/21 Bulgaria has been a net walnut importer (Tables 3 and 4).

Consumer demand rose considerably in MY 2023/24, driven by lower inflation, improved incomes, a recovery in food industry outlets, as well as a better tourist season. Retail sales, especially at specialized snacks-and-nuts retail outlets, proved to be highly popular and profitable. Official statistics data ([National Statistics Institute](#)) shows that nut consumption per capita in calendar year (CY) 2023 grew by 14 percent to 1.6 kg from 1.4 kg in CY 2022. This data includes only retail sales and not consumption by the food service industry nor for processing, thus actual market consumption is higher. This growth has reportedly continued into the current marketing year.

## Tree Nut Supply and Demand for MY 2023/24 and Estimates for MY 2024/25

### Production

Bulgaria has good climatic conditions for tree nut production and previously produced enough walnuts to meet consumption needs for direct use and processing. The country also produced a small quantity of almonds for the domestic market.

Almond production is small with a record production of about 1,300 metric tons (MT) in 2018 from a low of only 100 MT in 2008. In recent years, annual production is around 600-900 MT.




Production is concentrated in three regions close to the Black Sea where the climate is the most appropriate for almond trees: Bourgas, Sliven, and Haskovo (Ministry of Agriculture/MinAg Statistical Bulletins, 2023 data). These three regions account for 80 percent of the total planted area. The leading region is Bourgas with 35 percent share of the almond area. For the structure of almond orchards ([MinAg 2023 survey](#)), the highest is the share of orchards of 4-12 years of age category (65 percent), followed by equal shares of younger orchards (below four years of age) and the oldest orchards (above 12 years), each at 17 percent share.

Walnut production is spread around the country with many single trees along the roads and in rural areas, while walnut orchards are located mainly in southern Bulgaria. In 2000, Bulgaria produced about 12,000 MT of walnuts, but since that time production slowly declined to a low of only 2,600 MT in 2012. Since bottoming out, there has been a gradual recovery to about 7-8,000 MT annually in the last four years.

The main production regions for walnuts are Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, and Shoumen (MinAg Statistical Bulletins). These three regions account for 28 percent of the total planted area. The leading region is Stara Zagora with 11 percent of the walnut area. For the structure of walnut orchards ([MinAg 2023 survey](#)), the highest is the share of orchards of 7-25 years of age group (51 percent), followed by orchards of 25-50 years of age (24 percent) and younger orchards (below seven years) at 20 percent.

**Map 1. Almond Production Area, 2023**



-  Production regions with almond planted area above 300 HA
-  Production regions with almond planted area between 100 HA and 300 HA
-  Production regions with almond planted area less than 100 HA

Source: FAS/Sofia using data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and base map from [https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num\\_car=5669&lang=en](https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5669&lang=en)

**Map 2. Walnut Production Area, 2023**



- Production regions with walnuts planted area above 1,000 HA
- Production regions with walnut planted area between 700 HA and 1,000 HA
- Production regions with walnut planted area between 350 HA and 700 HA
- Production regions with walnut planted area less than 350 HA

Source: FAS/Sofia using data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and base map from [https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num\\_car=5669&lang=en](https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5669&lang=en)

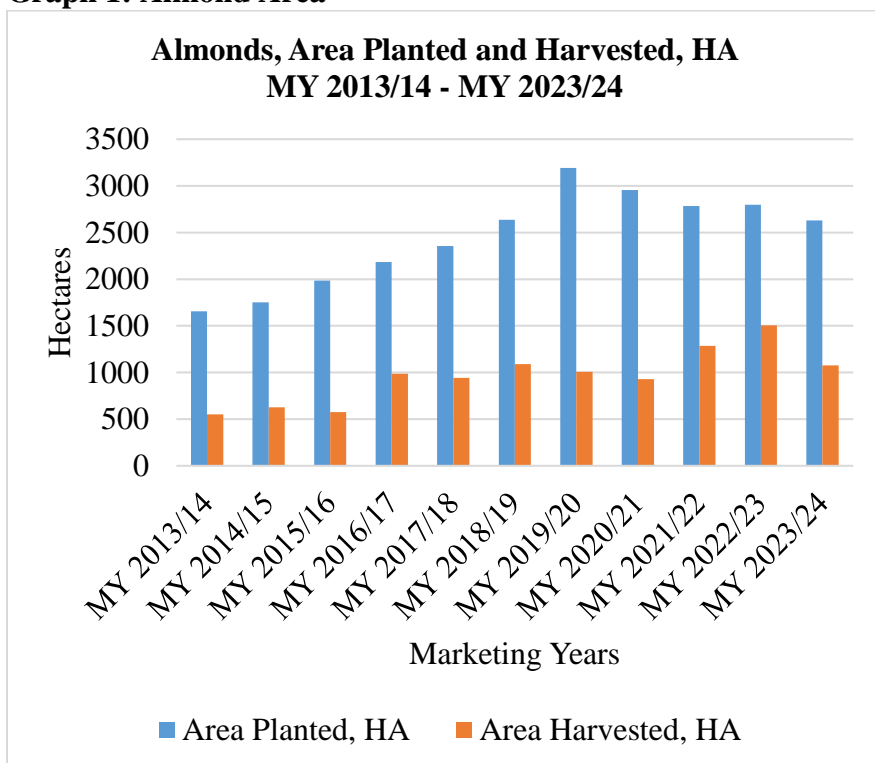
Since Bulgaria joined the European Union (EU), Bulgarian authorities have made efforts to encourage investment in new almond and walnut orchards by providing generous subsidies to farmers. This resulted in a gradual increase in planted area for both products (Graphs 1 and 2, Table 1) between MY 2013/14 and MY 2019/20. However, the application of more modern production technology and orchard management often lagged behind area growth. As a result, there has been no steady improvement in average yields and production. Since MY 2019/20, these subsidies were reduced and the investment in new orchards, and subsequently planted area, began to decline.

Harvested area has been consistently far less than planted area, mainly because low yields often make it not economical to harvest certain orchards. Often, orchards are harvested by hand and the lack of labor is the main challenge for many farmers. Despite these constraints, there has been a slow increase in the size of harvested area for both walnuts and almonds since MY 2013/14.

In MY 2023/24, almond and walnut harvested area declined by 28 percent and 10 percent, respectively, compared to the previous season because of poor weather impacting the crop. For almonds, the share of harvested area to planted area decreased from 54 percent in MY 2022/23 to 41 percent in MY 2023/24 (Table 1, Graph 1); for walnuts, in both years, the harvested area was at 57 percent of planted area (Table 1, Graph 2).

Organic tree nuts production is not significant. Certified organic area declined by nine percent from 9,261 HA in 2022 to 8,396 HA in 2023. Organic tree nut production in 2023 was at 1,144 MT compared to 1,486 MT in 2022.

**Graph 1: Almond Area**

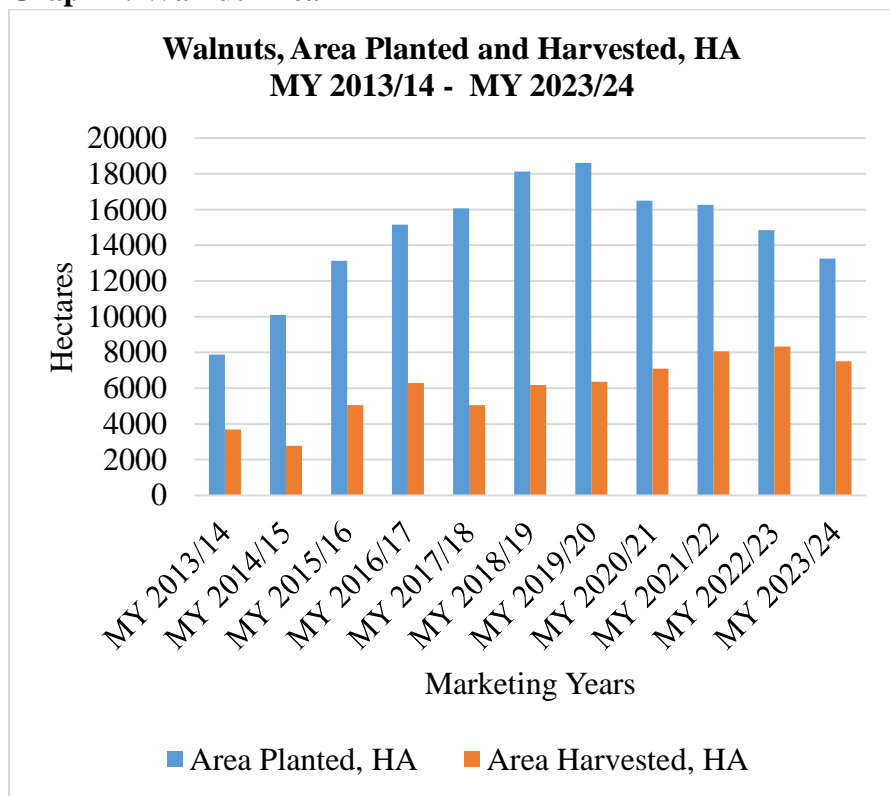


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletins

Average yields for both almonds and walnuts have varied throughout the years depending on the climate conditions and applied technology, with no clear trends of growth or decline. Almond yields peaked in MY 2018/19 at about 1.2 MT/HA (Table 1) and fell to a low in MY 2020/21 of 0.5 MT/HA. On average, yields have been around 0.6-0.7 MT/HA in recent years. The situation is similar for walnuts

with the highest yields achieved in MY 2018/19 at 0.8 MT/HA and the lowest in MY 2022/23 at 0.48 MT/HA. Average yields are also around 0.6-0.7 MT/HA. In MY 2023/24, average tree nut yields declined due to unfavorable weather in different production regions and inconsistent orchard management. Almond yields decreased by nine percent and walnut yields by five percent compared to MY 2022/23.

**Graph 2: Walnut Area**



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Bulletins

As a result of the above developments, almond production in MY 2023/24 was sharply down by 35 percent while walnuts output was 15 percent lower compared with the previous season. Total tree nut supply was reduced by 18 percent to 4,072 MT compared to MY 2022/23 (Table 1). Due to dry conditions, the quality of the product was relatively low and there was inconsistent quality.

In MY 2024/25, based on the available area harvested and yield data so far (MinAg and industry information), production of both almonds and walnuts is expected to increase slightly. The Ministry of Agriculture does not follow almond production on a weekly basis and FAS/Sofia estimates for production, supply and demand for MY 2024/25 are based only on industry information (Table 2). Almond production is estimated to recover from 373 MT in the previous season to 500 MT in MY 2024/25, mainly due to improved yields (Table 2). For walnuts, the latest MinAg weekly bulletin (MinAg [Bulletin #1, January 15, 2025](#), tentative data) reports walnut harvested area to be five percent higher, with average yields growing by 13 percent, leading to a 19-percent increase in production compared to MY 2023/24. Based on this data and industry information, FAS/Sofia forecasts walnut

production to grow from 3,450 MT in the previous season to 3,800 MT in MY 2024/25 (Table 3). These production estimates are subject to revision upon availability of final tree nuts harvest data.

### **Consumption and Consumer Preferences**

Bulgarian consumer demand for tree nuts has continued to strengthen in recent years. The Bulgarian retail market for nuts (tree nuts, peanuts, seeds, and trail mixes) in CY 2023 was valued at 130 million Bulgarian leva (BGN) (\$73 million) (source: Euromonitor).

Tree nut retail sales have been boosted by a stronger consumer focus and improved awareness on a healthier lifestyle and diet. Trade sources report that consumers are increasingly interested in product innovations, new flavors, and nut blends. The interest towards raw nuts is growing, along with the sales of more “exotic” nuts such as pistachios, pecans, Brazil nuts, and macadamia nuts. Nuts enjoy flexible consumer demand both as a daily source of nutritious food but also around holidays. This makes nuts a “universal” and a preferred product by diverse consumer groups, from families to sports/outdoor lovers, and busy businesspeople, as well as a welcome snack for events, celebrations, and holidays when buyers usually shop more expensive/higher-end nuts and in bigger quantities. Pairing nuts with distilled spirits, and/or beer, is also increasingly popular.

A recently published market [survey](#) on the tree nut market for 2023 indicates that 40 percent of consumers eat tree nuts weekly. About 71 percent prefer packaged nuts while 29 percent prefer to buy nuts in bulk. Consumers who prefer packaged baked nuts are 45 percent of respondents, followed by those who prefer packaged raw nuts (18 percent); baked nuts in bulk (17 percent) and raw nuts in bulk (9 percent). About four percent of consumers seek packaged mixes of different nuts.

The most preferred nuts are peanuts (60 percent of respondents), followed by almonds (58 percent), and cashews (54 percent). (**Note:** Respondents to the survey were able to choose more than one answer). Hazelnuts are the prime choice for 41 percent of consumers, followed by pistachios (37 percent), and walnuts (34 percent). About 40 percent of consumers chose mixes of nuts with dried fruits, while hot/spicy flavored nuts are preferred by 24 percent of consumers and sweet flavored nuts by 11 percent.

The local retail market is dominated by a few players. These companies usually import nuts for their own use. Smaller companies source products from specialized importers. Recent successful marketing strategies have included expanding the assortment of nuts; emphasizing consistently high quality, adding value by new flavors and processed nut products such as nut paste, milk, and snacks; as well as innovating new blends of nuts and dried fruits. Often specialized nut retail outlets add quality and/or organic condiments, dried fruits, beverages (tea/coffee and soft drinks), and snacks as side products which sell well with nuts.

The market share of the three top companies ([Detelina](#), [Victoria Nuts](#), and [Elit](#)) increased from 42.6 percent in 2022 to 43.6 percent CY 2023. The next five companies, [Kronos](#), [Dani](#), [Kerpi](#), [Milena-Hristo Hristov ET](#), and [Ivtoni Shopov Ltd.](#) accounted for 29.6 percent of the national market. Small companies (one to three percent share each) jointly accounted for 26.8 in 2023 compared to 27.6 percent in 2022 (Source: Euromonitor). Some players such as [Yadki Nachev](#), [Mr. Almond](#), [Nuts Bg](#) and [Top Foods](#), combine specialized retail outlets for high-end, quality nuts with online sales and make efforts to expand their portfolio with plant based products such as almond milk, protein snacks, and others.

In MY 2023/24 there was stronger demand for tree nuts from both direct consumption and for processing in the confectionary industry, and lower domestic production was offset by higher imports. Reduced local supply of tree nuts, along with quality issues, and growing consumption demand in MY 2023/24 resulted in a 34 percent growth in imports of almonds and more than doubling the (109 percent) imports of walnuts (Tables 2 and 3). Stable prices supported the growth in both imports and consumption. Consumption estimates are based on FAS/Sofia interviews with trade sources and statistical data on consumption patterns. In MY 2024/25, industry sources indicate expectations for stable tree nut market prices which can further support imports. Imports are projected to increase modestly due to continued favorable consumer demand.

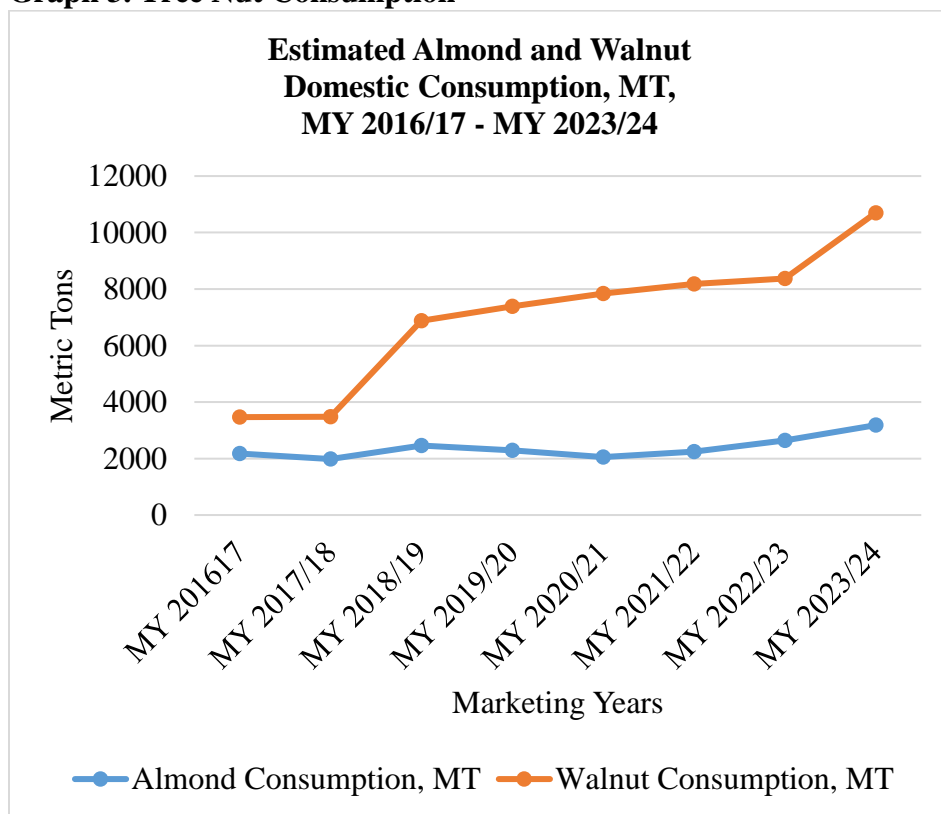
Almonds: Domestic consumption has been steadily growing in recent years due to the excellent image of almonds as nutritious, healthy, and quality snacks. Almond consumption was estimated by FAS/Sofia to have increased by 20 percent in MY 2023/24 and reached 3,180 MT, marking a new record and following continued growth over the last five years. The recovery of travel, tourism, and hospitality outlets supported faster growth in consumption. Traders report that local demand by the confectionary industry has improved and became more favorable than exports (Table 2, Graph 3). FAS/Sofia forecasts slightly higher almond consumption in MY 2024/25 at 3,200 MT (Table 2).

Walnuts: Walnut consumption in MY 2023/24 had even greater growth than almonds and is estimated to have reached more than 7,500 MT, or 31 percent more than in the previous marketing year. This was due to improved processing/industrial use and growing retail sales. Walnut sales through HRI channels are usually not significant and do not impact considerably total consumption. Walnut consumption in rural areas is substantial but is not done through commercial channels. FAS/Sofia's forecast for walnut consumption in MY 2024/25 is 7,600 MT (Table 3).

Bulgarian processors are increasingly using nuts in sweet and confectionary products like waffles, cookies, cakes, desserts, and chocolate. In 2023 and 2024, production of protein snacks increased significantly, and most of these products contain nuts. In addition, plant protein-based milk, usually from nuts, became very popular, especially in urban areas. Trade sources report that walnuts and peanuts are the most preferred for industrial use with an estimated prevailing share of 50 to 60 percent use for processing compared to direct consumption. Some of this processing is for products that will be exported. Exports of confectionary products (HS#1905) increased by 19 percent to \$397 million in CY 2023 compared to \$335 million in CY 2022. In January-October 2024, exports increased by about eight percent compared to the corresponding period in CY 2023 (Source: Trade Data Monitor/TDM). The major confectionary producers continued to expand production and to invest in new equipment and larger storage facilities.



**Graph 3. Tree Nut Consumption**



Source: FAS/Sofia estimates

### Trade

Imports of almonds and walnuts in MY 2023/24 grew to a new record of 7,797 MT (Table 4, Graph 4). This represented a considerable 72-percent increase compared to 4,512 MT imported in MY 2022/23. In value terms, almond imports reached \$15.1 million, and walnut imports \$8.3 million, or again a new record (\$23.4 million) in tree nuts trade - 48 percent more than the value of tree nut imports a year before.

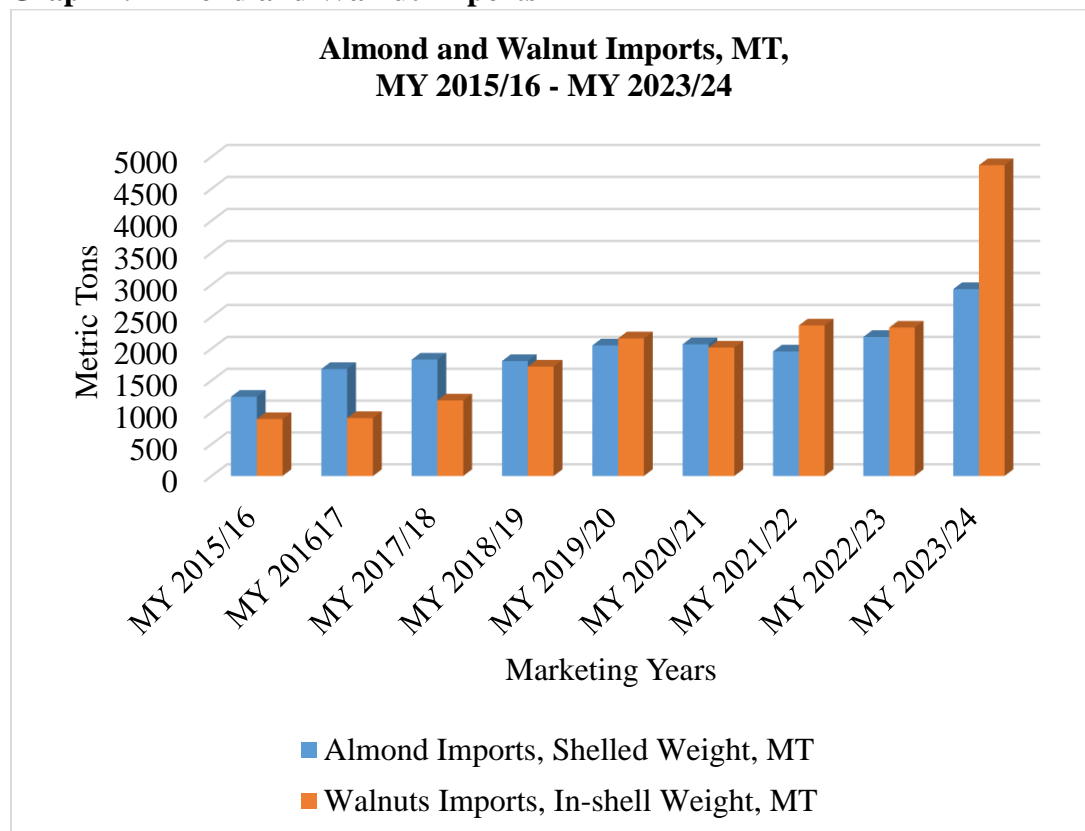
Almonds: Annual imports range around 2,000 MT to 2,500 MT and have been consistently growing over the last 10 years. In MY 2023/24, imports reached a record high of over 2,900 MT (Shelled weight (SH)), increasing by 34 percent compared to the previous marketing year (Tables 2 and 4). In value terms, imports grew to \$15.14 million, a 31-percent increase over MY 2022/23, with a slightly lower average import price (\$5,165/MT in MY 2023/24 compared to \$5,307/ MT in MY 2022/23) (Table 4). The bulk of imports are shelled almonds (HS#080212). The main suppliers of almonds to Bulgaria are the United States, Spain, and Greece.

The growth in imports from the United States (shelled almonds) in MY 2023/ reached 62 percent in tonnage and 60 percent in value (Table 4). The United States accounted for 64 percent and 62 percent of imports, in volume and value terms, respectively, compared to 53 and 51 percent, respectively, in the previous marketing year. Thus, U.S. almonds strengthened their market position as a leading origin. Spain accounted for 14 percent of imports, followed by Greece with 10 percent.

**Walnuts:** Walnut imports have increased since MY 2017/18 due to stronger consumer and processing demand for quality products, and sluggish domestic production. In MY 2023/24, walnut imports skyrocketed to a new record of over 4,800 MT (In-Shell weight - ISH), increasing by 109 percent compared to the previous marketing year (Tables 3 and 4). In value terms, imports grew to \$8.33 million, a 98-percent increase over MY 2022/23 with five percent lower import prices for walnuts (\$1,711/MT in MY 2023/24 vs \$1,807/MT in MY 2022/23) (Table 4). Shelled walnuts (HS#080232) are generally in higher demand and imports increased to 4,347 MT (ISH) or 107 percent more than in MY 2022/23. Shelled walnuts accounted for 89 percent of total imports versus 11 percent for walnuts in-shell. Ukraine and China are the main suppliers of shelled walnuts with 38 percent share each of total imports. Ukraine is also the major supplier of walnuts in shell with 81 percent of imports.

The United States exports both shelled and in-shell walnuts to Bulgaria. In MY 2023/24, imports of U.S. walnuts were at 126 MT (ISH) and \$250,000. In-shell imports of U.S. walnuts declined mainly due to price-competitive imports from Ukraine. At the same time, imports of U.S. shelled walnuts began to recover following no imports in the previous year (Table 4).

**Graph 4. Almond and Walnut Imports**



Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM)

**Other Tree Nuts:** Favorable demand for tree nuts has gradually diversified and expanded to less familiar, high-end tree nuts such as pistachios. Previously, imports of pistachios were around 300 MT to 500 MT (ISH), but in MY 2023/24 they grew to 1,308 MT, which marked a 77-percent increase over the previous marketing year. In terms of value, imports were 58 percent higher at \$9.11 million (Table 4).

The United States was a leading supplier with 47 percent market share, mainly of in-shell pistachios. Trade in U.S. pistachios had double digit growth with 115 percent higher imports in volume and 99 percent more imports in value in MY 2023/24 compared to the year before (Table 4).

#### Other Nuts:

Peanuts have been traditionally considered by local consumers as nuts consumed as snacks. Bulgaria used to produce peanuts in larger quantities in the past and local consumers were more familiar with peanuts than with tree nuts. Recently, local production has declined to below 1,000 MT annually compared to imports of around 20,000 MT. Peanuts are the most affordable nuts for direct consumption and are widely used by the confectionery industry. Peanuts are also processed into peanut paste used in waffles and other snacks. Consumer demand is more price sensitive compared to tree nuts.

Imports of peanuts have been growing in the last 10 years due to increasing popularity and strong consumer demand, to about 20,000 MT per year since MY 2016/17. In MY 2022/23, however, imports declined to 13,586 MT, mainly due to the 16 percent higher import price as well as competition with tree nuts. In MY 2023/24, imports began to recover by 14 percent to 15,483 MT, and to \$23.2 million, 23 percent higher than in the previous year (Table 4). Shelled peanuts represent most of the imports, and in MY 2024/24 their share was at 86 percent (volume) and 77 percent (value). Argentina, the United States, and Nicaragua are leading suppliers to Bulgaria. Argentina leads with 32 percent share in imports, followed by the United States with 15 percent.

Imports of U.S. peanuts have enjoyed consistent growth and in MY 2023/24 it reached 2,330 MT, worth \$3.2 million. This represented a growth of 28 percent in tonnage and 45 percent in value compared to the previous marketing year. In the last two years, all imports from the United States consisted of shelled peanuts. Prospects for growth are good due to increasing applications of peanuts in the culinary arts and food processing, as well as stable demand for direct consumption.

U.S. exporters and interested parties are encouraged to contact FAS/Sofia if they have questions or comments regarding this report, need assistance exporting to Bulgaria, and/or need a list of Bulgarian importers, wholesalers, and distributors. FAS/Sofia can provide more details related to the market specifics, import regulations and list of importers upon further request.

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**Appendix:****Table 1. Walnut and Almond Production, 2015-2023**

<b>Walnut and Almond Production, 2015-2023</b>			
<b>Years</b>	<b>Harvested Area, HA</b>	<b>Average Yield, kg/HA</b>	<b>Production, MT</b>
<b>Almonds</b>			
2023	1,077 HA harvested (2,631 HA planted, 445 HA young plantations)	578	622 (373 in shelled basis)
2022	1,506 HA harvested (2,799 HA planted, 555 HA young plantations)	637	960 (576 in shelled basis)
2021	1,284 HA harvested (2,785 HA planted, 625 HA young plantations)	645	828 (497 in shelled basis)
2020	928 HA harvested (2,957 planted, 963 HA young plantations)	510	473 (284 in shelled basis)
2019	1,006 HA harvested (3,191 HA planted, 1,151 HA young plantations)	718	722 (433 in shelled basis)
2018	1,091 HA harvested (2,636 HA planted)	1,179	1,286 (772 in shelled basis)
2017	944 HA harvested (2,356 HA planted)	755	713 (428 in shelled basis)
2016	987 HA harvested (2,184 HA planted, 730 HA young plantations)	852	841 (505 in shelled basis)
2015	574 HA harvested (1,986 HA planted, 770 HA young plantings)	739	424 (254 in shelled basis)
<b>Walnuts</b>			
2023	7,509 HA harvested (13,258 HA planted, 2,596 HA young plantations)	459	3,450
2022	8,327 HA harvested (14,850 HA planted, 3,557 HA young plantations)	485	4,035
2021	8,066 HA harvested (16,261 HA planted, 4,993 HA young plantations)	587	4,731
2020	7,097 HA (16,502 HA planted, 6,141 HA young plantations)	669	4,750
2019	6,365 HA harvested (18,601 HA planted, 7,699 HA young plantations)	760	4,838

2018	6,181 HA harvested (18,130 HA planted)	828	5,116
2017	5,047 HA harvested (16,061 HA planted)	703	3,549
2016	6,280 HA harvested (15,153 HA planted, 7,579 HA young plantations)	790	4,959
2015	5,055 HA harvested (13,122 HA planted; 7,210 HA young plantations)	718	3,627

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, Statistical Office. Eurostat data is identical to the local data

**Table 2. Production, Supply and Demand, Almonds, MY 2020/21 – MY 2024/25, MT**

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>MY2020 (Sep.2020- August 2021)</b>	<b>MY2021 (Sep.2021- August 2022)</b>	<b>MY2022 (Sep.2022- August 2023)</b>	<b>MY2023 (Sep.2023- August 2024)</b>	<b>MY2024 (Sep.2024- August 2025)</b>
	Final	Final	Final	Final	Forecast
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production</b>	284	497	576	373	500
<b>Imports from EU</b>	719	802	872	1,030	1,000
<b>Imports from non-EU</b>	1,349	1,152	1,311	1,901	1,830
<b>Total Imports</b>	2,068	1,954	2,183	2,931	2,830
<b>Total Supply</b>	2,352	2,451	2,759	3,304	3,330
<b>Exports EU</b>	248	189	96	85	90
<b>Exports to non-EU</b>	50	12	22	37	40
<b>Total exports</b>	298	201	118	122	130
<b>Human Consumption</b>	2,054	2,250	2,641	3,182	3,200
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	2,352	2,451	2,759	3,304	3,330

Notes: *Production* data is provided by statistics in in-shell basis and is converted in shelled weight for the purpose of the Supply and Demand Table (in-shell almonds are multiplied by 0.6 conversion index per USDA methodical guidance to be converted in shelled almonds). Due to discrepancy between official Bulgarian MinAg data and Eurostat data in select years, local official data is used as it is believed that it is more accurate.

*Trade data* is given in shelled weight (TDM/PSD Almond, SH) for imports and for exports. Data for MY2024/25 is forecast by FAS/Sofia.

*Consumption data* is FAS/Sofia estimate and may include stocks.

**Table 3. Production, Supply and Demand, Walnuts, MY 2020/21 – MY 2024/25, MT**

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>MY2020 (Oct.2020- Sep.2021)</b>	<b>MY2021 (Oct. 2021- Sep.2022)</b>	<b>MY2022 (Oct.2022- Sep. 2023)</b>	<b>MY2023 (Oct. 2023- Sep.2024)</b>	<b>MY2024 (Oct.2024- Sep. 2025)</b>
	Final	Final	Final	Final	Forecast
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production</b>	4,750	4,731	4,035	3,450	3,800
<b>Imports from EU</b>	323	329	458	770	600
<b>Imports from non-EU</b>	1,693	2,034	1,871	4,096	4,000
<b>Total Imports</b>	2,016	2,363	2,329	4,866	4,600
<b>Total Supply</b>	6,766	7,094	6,364	8,316	8,400
<b>Exports EU</b>	462	516	89	395	400
<b>Exports to non-EU</b>	517	651	541	402	400
<b>Total exports</b>	979	1,167	630	797	800
<b>Human Consumption</b>	5,787	5,927	5,734	7,519	7,600
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	6,766	7,094	6,364	8,316	8,400

Notes: *Production* data is in in-shell basis for the purpose of the Supply and Demand Table. Due to discrepancy between official Bulgarian MinAg data and Eurostat data in select years, local official data is used as it is believed that it is more accurate. *Trade data* is given in in-shell weight (TDM/PSD Walnuts, ISH) for imports and for exports. Data for MY2024/25 is forecast by FAS/Sofia. *Consumption data* is FAS/Sofia estimate and may include stocks.

**Table 4. Imports of Almonds, Walnuts, Pistachios and Peanuts in MY 2021/22 - MY 2023/24, MT**

	<b>MY 2021/22</b>	<b>MY 2022/23</b>	<b>MY 2023/24</b>	<b>Change in Percentage MY 2023/24 vs. MY 2022/23</b>
<i>PSD Almonds (In-shell HS#080211 and Shelled HS#080212 (MY September-August), in SH</i>				
In Metric Tons (SH)	1,954	2,183	2,931	+34%
In Millions U.S. Dollars	11.37	11.59	15.14	+31%
<i>--From the United States, Shelled Almonds HS#080212</i>				
In Metric Tons (SH)	998	1,159	1,873	+62%
In Millions U.S. Dollars	5.25	5.88	9.42	+60%
<i>PSD Walnuts (In shell HS#080231 and Shelled HS#080232) (MY October – September), ISH</i>				
In Metric Tons (ISH)	2,363	2,329	4,866	+109%
In Million U.S. Dollars	5.03	4.21	8.33	+98%
<i>--From the United States, In-shell Walnuts HS#080231</i>				
In Metric Tons (ISH)	361	60	40	-34%
In million U.S. Dollars	0.92	0.17	0.09	-48%
<i>--From the United States, Shelled Walnuts HS#080232</i>				

In Metric Tons (ISH)	89	0	86	-
In Million U.S. Dollars	0.22	0	0.16	-
<i>PSD Pistachios (In shell HS#080251 and Shelled HS#080252) (MY October-September), ISH</i>				
In Metric Tons (ISH)	514	738	1,308	+77%
In Million U.S. Dollars	3.38	5.77	9.11	+58%
<i>--From the United States, In shell HS#080251</i>				
In Metric Tons (ISH)	245	283	610	+115%
In Million U.S. Dollars	1.94	2.38	4.75	+99%
<i>PSD Peanuts (HS#120210, HS#120220, HS# 120230, HS#120241, HS#120242, HS#200811) (MY October – September),</i>				
In Metric Tons	22,834	13,586	15,483	+14%
In Million U.S. Dollars	27.0	18.9	23.2	+23%
<i>--From the United States</i>				
In Metric Tons	1,569	1,821	2,330	+28%
In Million U.S. Dollars	1.8	2.2	3.2	+45%
<i>Shelled Peanuts HS#120242 (MY October – September), PE</i>				
In Metric Tons	19,980	10,753	13,301	+24%
In Million U.S. Dollars	21.6	12.8	18.0	+41%
<i>--From the United States, Shelled Peanuts HS#120242, PE</i>				
In Metric Tons	1,483	1,821	2,330	+28%
In Million U.S. Dollars	1.64	2.23	3.21	+44%
<i>Source: TDM; SH- Shelled Weight; ISH- In-Shell Weight</i>				

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.