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Report Name: Large Retail Chains Support Record Year for German Organic Sales

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Report Highlights:

Germany is the world's second-largest market for organic products and the largest in Europe, with organic sales rebounding after a period of inflation-driven decline. In 2024, organic sales reached a record EUR 17 billion (USD 20.14 billion), up 5.7 percent from the previous year, and are projected to hit EUR 18.7 billion (USD 22.15 billion) in 2025. German consumers remain committed to organic products, though high inflation has shifted purchasing from specialty organic retailers to discount supermarkets and drugstores. Despite rising demand, growth in organic farmland has slowed, with organic acreage making up 11.5 percent of total agricultural land and the number of organic farms declining due to retirements and succession challenges. The dry goods segment, particularly private label products, has seen the strongest growth, while fresh produce sales have been hampered by weather-related supply issues. Overall, Germany's organic sector is expected to continue outpacing the broader food market.

Market Overview

Germany is the second-largest market for organic products globally after the United States and is the largest market for organic products in Europe. However, in recent years sales decreased due to inflation. The market began to recover in 2023. Germany has a consumer base that buys organic products out of firm convictions and lifestyle preferences, which has helped the sector maintain demand through times of financial insecurity. However, consumers have shifted distribution channels away from organic-only retailers to discount supermarkets, drugstores, and full-range supermarkets as high inflation reduced consumer spending power. Organic sales have increased in the past years and are expected to reach a record high in 2025.

In 2024, organic sales reached a new record at EUR 17 billion (USD 20.14 billion), 5.7 percent above sales in 2024.[1] 2025 is expected to be a record year for organic sales in Germany at an estimated EUR 18.7 billion (USD 22.15 billion) in sales. It is also estimated that more consumers than ever bought organic products in 2025. This is mostly attributed to sinking inflation resulting in consumers being less price-driven in their choices. Most organic sales are made in full-range supermarkets (31 percent market share), closely followed by discounted supermarkets (27 percent market share). Organic sales in drugstores (11 percent market share) also continue to rise annually, especially for dry goods. Designated organic retail channels make up 19 percent of total market share with customers buying increasing amounts of organic products in discount supermarkets. The organic sector is growing more rapidly than the rest of the food sector.[2] Organic products are expected to make up 6.9 percent of total food sales in 2025. This would be the highest share since the introduction of the national organic label in Germany in 2001.[3]

The significance of the German marketplace extends beyond its domestic consumers. An enormous volume of trade in Germany is conducted at some of the world's largest trade shows. Germany is home to some of the most important trade shows worldwide like ANUGA and BIOFACH, which are among the world's largest food and beverage and organic trade fairs, respectively. The volume of trade, number of consumers, and Germany's geographic location at the center of the European Union make it a cornerstone around which many U.S. firms seek to build their European and worldwide expansion strategies.

Organic and Conventional Products Considered Equally Important by New Government Coalition

After snap elections in 2025, Germany is governed by a coalition of the center-right Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the center-left Social Democratic Party (SPD). In their coalition agreement, a non-binding document that records the coalition's intentions, the two parties agreed that organic and conventional farming would be considered of equal value. During the previous government coalition, the Green Party headed the Ministry of Agriculture (formerly BMEL), placing significant emphasis on the advancement of organic farming. Under the current coalition, organic farming is considered a driver of innovation. The coalition plans to strengthen organic

[1] https://www.boelw.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Zahlen_und_Fakten/Brosch%C3%BCre_2025/B%C3%96ELW_Branchenreport2025.pdf

[2] https://www.rnd.de/wirtschaft/rekordjahr-fuer-bio-lebensmittel-nachfrage-uebertrifft-heimische-produktion-L2QL43FRNRGIVAP45KQ7M62AHE.html, https://www.boelw.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Zahlen_und_Fakten/Brosch%C3%BCre_2025/B%C3%96ELW_Branchenreport2025.pdf, https://www.zeit.de/wirtschaft/2025-11/bio-lebensmittel-nachfrage-konsum-gxe

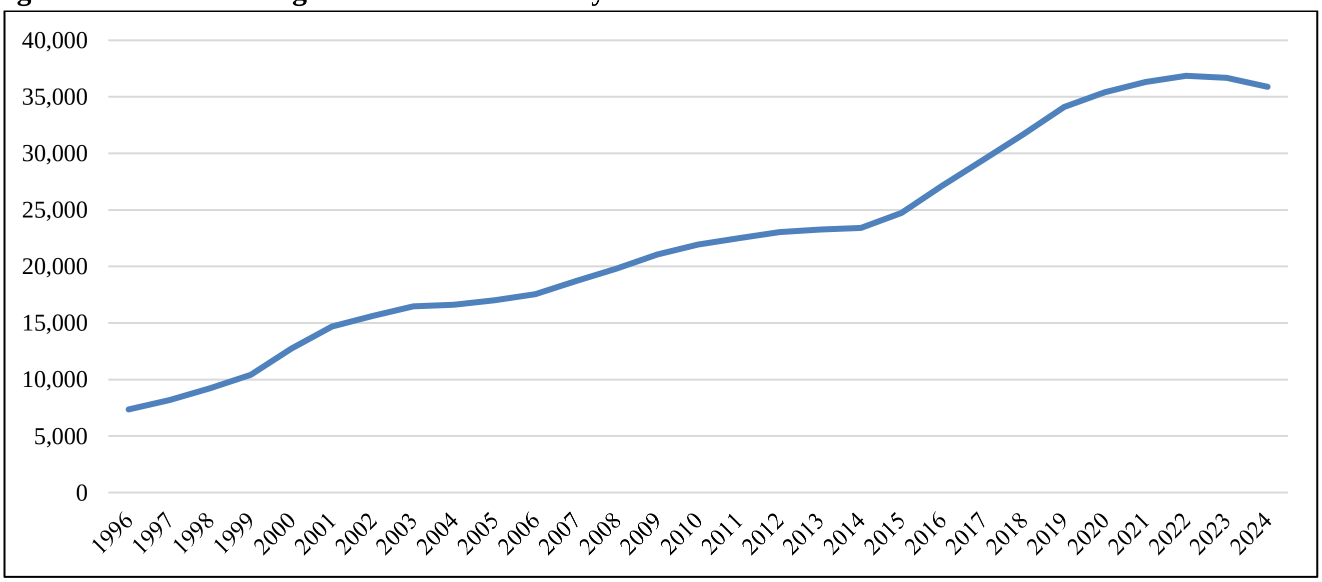
[3] https://www.ernaehrungsindustrie.de/bio-markt-waechst-so-stark-wie-seit-jahren-nicht-mehr/

farming through increased funding for research and education, but has not named a clear goal for organic farming. The two-party coalition also plans to increase demand for organic food through, for example, "setting standards" in canteens. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Regional Identity (BMLEH) is led by the CDU's Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU).

Every Seventh Farm in Germany is Organic and Organic Acreage Increases Marginally

Over the past 5 years, total area under organic farming has increased by 12.4 percent. In 2024, the year-on-year increase was 1.3 percent. This area growth has been outpaced by increasing demand for organic food. Organic area in Germany in 2024 totaled over 1.99 million hectares and makes up 11.5 percent of total agricultural land. In recent years, area growth of organic farming has been slow. In 2024 there were 35,881 organic farms, 799 less than in 2023. This is the second time in the past 31 years that the number of organic farms in Germany decreased. This overall decrease is mainly attributed to retirements and a lack of farm successors. Four federal states cultivate over 57 percent of total German organic agricultural land: Bavaria (429,662 ha), Baden-Wuerttemberg (212,745 ha), Brandenburg (228,852 ha) and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (207,795 ha). Organic farming is especially attractive in low-yielding areas with large pastureland area.[4]

Figure 1: Number of Organic Farms in Germany



Source: Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Regional Identity (BMLEH)

There are many different types of organic farms in Germany, ranging from vineyards with very few hectares to very large animal husbandry farms. On average, organic farms in Germany cultivated 53 hectares in 2024, which is smaller than average conventional farms. Larger farms are often found in eastern federal states where there is significant pastureland. The eastern states of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg- Vorpommern are both known to be low-yielding agricultural areas with large pasture areas and low rental rates, making them especially attractive for

[4] https://www.thuenen.de/de/themenfelder/oekologischer-landbau/aktuelle-trends-der-deutschen-oekobranche/oekolandbau-in-zahlen

organic and extensive production because the yield and income losses when converting to organic agriculture are comparatively lower in these regions in comparison to high-yielding areas.[5]

Dry Product Segment Grows Significantly Faster than Fresh Products

The organic retail sector saw large increases in sales at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, due to inflation associated with the energy crisis and the Russia-Ukraine war, sales decreased in 2022. In 2023, sales began to recover. 2024 was a record year in which consumer expenditures on organic food and drink increased by 5.7 percent year-on-year to 17 billion Euros. This is in line with the general EU market. Between 2019 and 2024, total sales of organic products in Germany increased by 37 percent. Current estimates expect that 2025 will be another record year for organic sales at EUR 18.7 billion.[6] In 2024, dry goods sales increased significantly by 10.2 percent in grocery stores, discount supermarkets as well as drug stores. The growth rate in this segment is almost double what it was in the prior year. This can be attributed to often comparatively lower prices than in 2023 as well as lower inflation. For some products, prices were sometimes even lower than those of conventional name-brand counterparts. Sales growth was highest for dry goods (+10 percent), while fresh produce saw a far lower increase of only 3 percent. There were declines in sales of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes due to weather extremes in Germany and southern Europe, which led to lower yields. Milk and dairy product sales increased significantly. Private label products are often preferred by price-conscious consumers and often drive sales increases. Sales of private label organic food increased by 13.5 percent year-on-year, while the share of name brand organic food represented in full-range supermarkets, discount supermarkets as well as drugstores decreased by 2.2 percent year-on-year.[7]

In 2024, consumer prices for fresh organic food stabilized with a small increase of 0.9 percent year-on-year. The largest price increases were denoted for organic margarine, butter, and cooking oil at about 28 percent. Other products whose prices had significantly increased in 2023 decreased again in 2024. This includes organic cheese, fresh vegetables, and beef. According to local sources, price decreases were due to greater supply.[8] Sales value increased for almost all products except for poultry and eggs. The highest increases are denoted for cooking oil for human consumption and fresh baked goods at an increase of 25 and 17 percent, respectively. In terms of market shares, plant-based milk alternatives (65 percent) and meat alternatives (24 percent) were highest in 2024.[9]

Full-range supermarkets (such as REWE or EDEKA), discount supermarkets (such as ALDI or Lidl) and drugstores remain the drivers for organic sales growth in Germany. Full-range supermarkets have the highest organic market share at 31 percent. This is directly followed by discount supermarkets (27 percent), which have expanded their organic product range in recent years. Dedicated organic retailers have a market share of 19 percent, while drugstores are responsible for 11 percent of total sales. Drugstores are increasingly driving sales growth. In 2024, they increased their sales by 19.6 percent. Sales also increased for organic food stores' private labels, albeit not as strongly as other organic private labels.[10]

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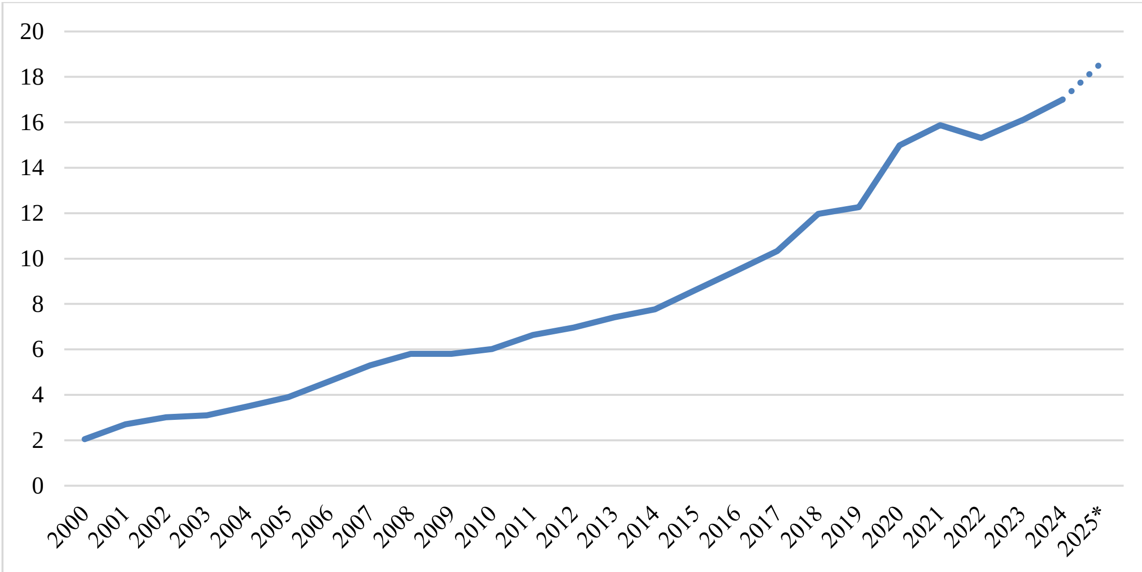
[5] https://www.thuenen.de/de/themenfelder/oekologischer-landbau/aktuelle-trends-der-deutschen-oekobranche/oekolandbau-in-zahlen
[6] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/handel/artikel/umsatz-bio-2025/
[7] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/handel/artikel/umsatz-bio-2025/
[8] https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/wie-entwickelten-sich-2024-die-verbraucherpreise-fuer-bio-lebensmittel/
[9] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/handel/artikel/umsatz-bio-2025/
[10] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/handel/artikel/umsatz-bio-2025/

Figure 2: Organic Retail Sales in Germany (in EUR billions)



Sources: Bund Oekologische Lebensmittelwirtschaft (BÖLW), 2025* estimate

Long-term demand is expected to be driven by consumers' anticipated increased purchasing power, lower price premiums between organic and conventional products, and ideologically-driven consumption. Experts believe that the market for organic products will continue to grow in Germany, likely making 2025 another potential record year. This trend largely depends on consumers' purchasing power, as food is usually one of the first areas in which German consumers decrease expenditures when their purchasing power decreases.

Online retail became a very popular channel during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially for purchasing food and medicine. This changed due to high inflation and low purchasing power when consumers began shopping at cheaper supermarkets. In 2024, this sector began to recover and is expected to continue to grow in 2025, especially for food and drugstore goods in general. Organic products are expected to profit from this as well.[11]

Dedicated Organic Food Retail Channels

Organic food sales in Germany are split between traditional food retail companies (e.g., grocery stores) and specialty organic food stores. In contrast to the conventional food retail market, the organic food retail sector is not as consolidated, concentrated, or saturated. For more information about the food retail market in Germany and other characteristics, please see our annual report Germany: Retail Foods Annual.[12]

It is estimated that there are over 2,200 organic food retail shops in Germany. The company "Denn's" is the only truly nationwide organic-only store. It has by far the largest number of outlets. Other big organic food chains are regional or in larger cities only.

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[11] https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/onlinehandel-und-bio-lieferdienste-nach-der-pandemie/

[12] https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/germany-retail-foods-annual-0

Table 1: Top Organic Retailers in Germany

Company	Net sales (in million EUR)	Number of outlets	Locations
Denn's	962	370	Germany, Austria
Alnatura	625	153	Mainly in Southern and Western Germany but also in Berlin, Bremen, Hannover, and Hamburg, Austria, and Switzerland
Bio Company	201	61	Berlin, Brandenburg, Saxony
Ebl Naturkost	110	31	Nuremberg and Bamberg
Superbiomarkt	74	25	North-Rhine Westphalia
LPG Biomarkt	70	10	Berlin

Sources: FAS Berlin, Lebensmittelzeitung, and company websites.

In 2024, dedicated organic stores began to recover again, especially in the second half of 2024. The increase in sales is mostly attributed to an increased number of customers. Fresh produce made up 64 percent of total sales, followed by dairy and meat products as well as dry goods.[13] It is estimated that the growth for 2025 will be slower, but still positive.[14]

Larger organic food retailers (especially Denn's and Alnatura) dominate the organic-only market. In 2024, the company Dennree reached a new sales record. This growth was mainly driven by sales in their subsidiary Denn's organic supermarkets.[15] In addition to their own retail stores, the organic supermarket Alnatura also supplies conventional supermarkets with their private label products. Bio Company is the largest retailer in the class of mid-sized retailers. In 2022, they suffered losses of almost 5 million EUR. In 2023, the company reported lower losses and plans to break even in 2024 with an anticipated profit in 2025.[16] Media outlets report that Bio Company is seeking additional sales channels. The aim is to introduce the company nationally, as currently Bio Company's stores are located in Berlin, Brandenburg and Saxony. Since the beginning of 2025, the organic retail chain is offering their products to northern and southern German retailers via German organic wholesalers. Due to consumers foregoing organic products because of inflation, the organic retailer Basic had to file for insolvency in 2022. They were taken over by Tegut, a large supermarket chain.[17]

Growth in Demand for Organic Food Outpacing Domestic Supply Growth

In a 2024 survey conducted by the BMLEH, 38 percent of consumers claim to purchase organic groceries often, and 4 percent claim to exclusively buy organic groceries, while 46 percent of consumers occasionally purchase organic groceries. The demand for organic eggs, fruit and vegetables is especially high, followed by dairy products as well as meat and sausage products and potatoes. Organic candy and alcoholic beverages are bought less frequently.[18] Fifty-nine percent of consumers claim that the organic label is important to them when shopping for groceries.[19] In another study, almost 10,000 households in Germany were questioned about different reasons motivating organic food purchases (multiple answers were possible). Forty-nine percent buy organic food because of perceived increased animal welfare, 46 percent want to avoid GE foods and another 46 percent want to support local agriculture. Higher prices than conventional products were named as the main reason to forego purchasing organic products.[20]

As previously discussed, domestic demand for organic products is outpacing the increase in German organic production. This will likely lead to a higher reliance on organic imports in the future. While the German statistical office records imports, it does not distinguish between organic and conventional products. It is estimated that in 2022/23, 10 percent of organic sales value was imported. In 2023/24 it is estimated that 19 percent was imported. Experts estimate that mainly exotic fruit, some grains and coffee are imported. Organic oats, which are used for the production of breakfast cereals and oat milk, have become very popular and higher amounts are estimated to

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[13] BOELW (2025)
[14] https://www.lebensmittelzeitung.net/handel/nachrichten/marktentwicklung-bio-fachhandel-waechst-langsamer-188415
[15] https://lebensmittelpraxis.de/handel-aktuell/43118-bilanz-fuer-geschaeftsjahr-2024-bio-fachhaendler-dennree-steigert-umsatz-deutlich.html
[16] https://www.tagesschau.de/wirtschaft/verbraucher/bio-lebensmittel-106.html
[17] https://www.tegut.com/presse/artikel/tegut-uebernimmt-bio-supermarktkette-basic-1.html
[18] BMLEH (2025): Öko-Barometer 2024
[19] BMLEH (2025): Der BMLEH Ernaehrungsreport 2025
[20] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/lebensmittel/artikel/kaufmotivation-2025/

have been imported in 2023/24. For grains, organic oat imports are only surpassed by organic wheat imports (23 percent of total market volume).[21]

The demand for organic eggs cannot currently be covered by domestic supply in Germany. There was slight growth in the number of organic chickens in 2024; however, this growth was exceeded by growth in demand. Missing supply can be attributed to many organic farms having switched from organic egg production to free-range eggs. This has led to high organic egg prices, which are still accepted by consumers. Dm, the largest drugstore chain in Germany, has been very successful with private label organic food. The drugstore has reported issues sourcing organic raw materials from preferred European sources. One example is rice from Italy. Kerstin Erbe, CEO of dm has announced efforts to intensify partnerships with organic growers' associations in order to guarantee sourcing in the future.[22]

Organic Plant-Based Milk Continues to Dominate the Market

Organic sales increased in almost all categories in 2024. There is an already well-established and expanding market for milk alternatives, especially among younger consumers. As in 2023, organic plant-based milk still dominates the market. In 2024, it accounted for 65 percent by volume of the entire plant-based milk market (1 percent lower in comparison to 2023), making it the market segment with the highest organic share. The other two products with the highest market share of the total market are meat alternatives, which currently account for 24 percent, followed by flour (20 percent).[23] The market for organic milk alternatives is a success story, as it continues to grow, even if growth is slower than in the past years. This holds especially true for oat milk which remains the most popular organic milk alternative, accounting for over 57 percent of organic milk alternative sales in 2024, followed by almond milk (22 percent), and soy milk (9 percent). The share of organic almond milk has also strongly increased by about 30 percent. Most organic plant milk is bought in discount supermarkets, a trend that has increased in the past few years due to economic uncertainty. Larger quantities of organic milk alternatives were bought in the first quarter of 2025 than in the same time period in 2024. This growth is mainly driven by almond and oat milk.[24]

The overall market for meat alternatives grew in 2024. However, demand and sales of organic meat alternatives stagnated. This may be attributed to higher prices for organic meat alternatives in comparison to their conventional counterparts and a slowly growing range of products. Organic meat alternatives still have a high market share, but this market share has decreased strongly in recent years. In 2017, market share of organic meat alternatives was 43 percent. This is a stark contrast in comparison to a market share of 24 percent in 2024. The organic market share only increased for flakes and granulated meat alternatives. In general, organic meat alternatives have a larger market share in these less-processed meat alternatives. However, the first quarter of 2025 looks promising for organic meat alternatives. For conventional meat alternatives, demand decreased by 10 percent, while demand for organic alternatives rose by 9 percent.[25]

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[21] https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/wie-entwickelte-sich-der-import-von-bio-produkten-2023/24/

[22] https://www.lebensmittelzeitung.net/handel/nachrichten/rohwarenverfuegbarkeit-bio-beschaffung-fordert-dm-187893

[23] https://www.boelw.de/themen/zahlen-fakten/handel/artikel/umsatz-bio-2025/, https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/vegane-bio-milch-und-fleischersatzprodukte-entwicklungen-und-aktuelle-trends/

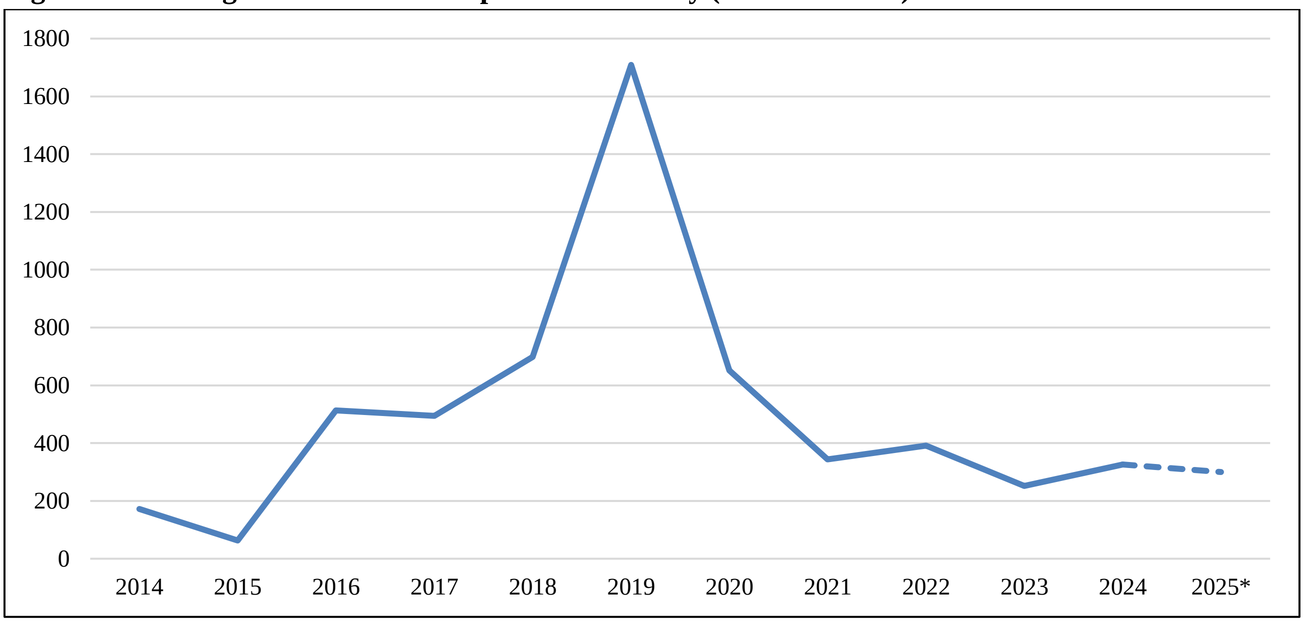
[24] https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/vegane-bio-milch-und-fleischersatzprodukte-entwicklungen-und-aktuelle-trends/

[25] https://www.oekolandbau.de/aktuelles/bio-marktinformationen/vegane-bio-milch-und-fleischersatzprodukte-entwicklungen-und-aktuelle-trends/

Volatile U.S. Organic Exports to Germany

U.S. organic food exports to Germany that have Harmonized System (HS) codes peaked in 2019 at $1.7 million. Exports of U.S. organic products dropped to an all-time low of under $0.3 million in 2023, which reflected the general struggles of the organic market in Germany. In 2024, U.S. organic food exports began to recover and exports increased to over $ 0.33 million. Please note that the Harmonized System covers a limited number of organic commodities. Existing HS codes cover only a fraction of the United States' organic trade with Germany. Products covered by HS codes include fresh organic products like milk, fruits, and vegetables, but not popular processed products or organic nuts. Actual U.S. exports of organic products to the EU and Germany are likely multiple times higher than reported data shows. Nevertheless, available data through HS codes can indicate directional changes in organic trade.

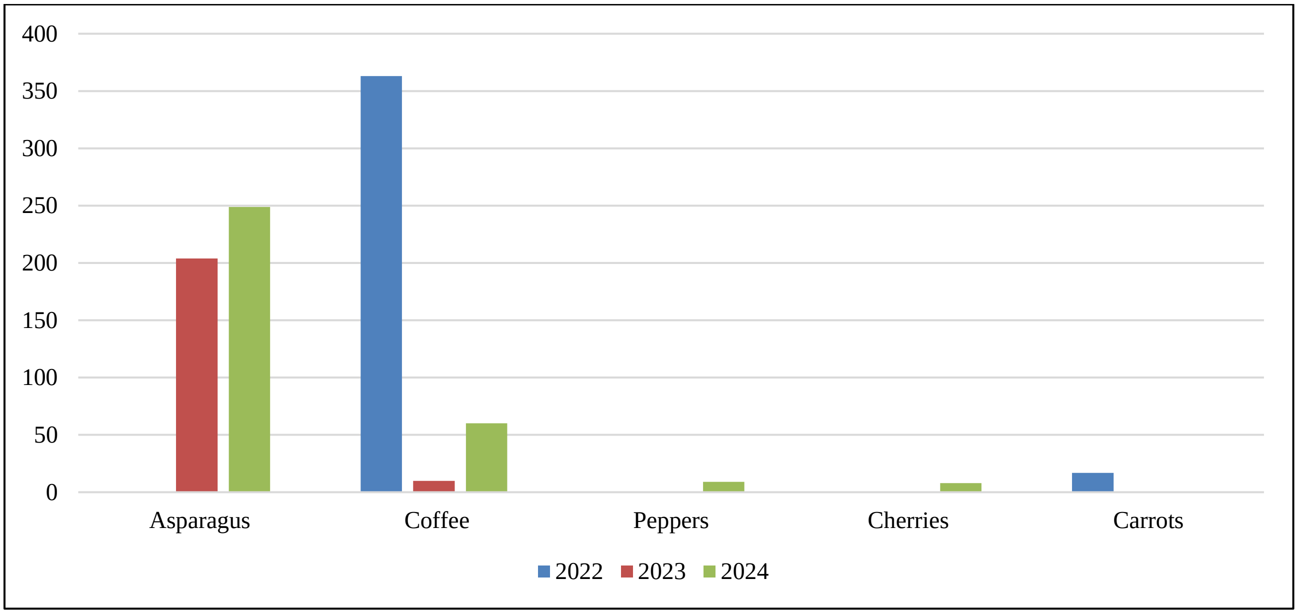
Figure 3: U.S. Organic Fresh Food Exports to Germany (in $ thousands)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data (USDA's Global Agricultural Trade System Online – GATS), 2025* FAS Berlin Estimate.

U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data shows very volatile U.S. organic food exports to Germany. The top export product changes every year, indicating that decisions are based on the current U.S. price and supply situation rather than long-term, established contracts between American and German companies. The steep decline in organic exports to Germany was likely heavily influenced by trade disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as lower demand due to increased living costs. Between January and September 2025, U.S. organic exports to Germany dropped by 60 percent in comparison to the same timeframe in 2024. In 2024, coffee exports from the United States to Germany increased again after a sharp decrease in exports in 2023. Asparagus exports also increased by 22 percent year-on-year.

Figure 4: Top U.S. Organic Exports to Germany (in $ thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data (USDA's Global Agricultural Trade System Online – GATS).

At the time of writing, available trade numbers (January – September 2024) show lower exports of asparagus to Germany as well as coffee. No exports are denoted for cherries and peppers, which were new exports to the German market in 2024.

Road Map to the German Market

Germany is not only the largest market for organic products in Europe, but it is also one of the largest organic producers. Despite this, the country is increasingly dependent on imported organic products to meet demand. This includes organic products that are produced in Germany, but for which there is not enough supply. There is no domestic data for Germany because the German Statistics Office does not distinguish between organic and non-organic imports and the HS codes used do not include all organic imports. The German organic market offers good opportunities for U.S. organic exporters. However, there are several challenges that U.S. exporters must be aware of before exporting to Germany. To successfully introduce food products, knowledge of the market and personal contacts are essential. Any potential U.S. supplier should analyze German and EU food law, packaging and labeling requirements, business practices, trade-related laws, tariffs, potential importers, and the distribution system. For more information on Germany's import requirements see the Germany Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report.[26] For EU guidelines please see the European Union Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report.[27]

German food retailers' purchasing habits are fragmented and competitive. Few German retailers import products directly from other countries, except for items that they purchase in large quantities. Most food retailers would rather buy from central buyers/distributors importing food and beverages. In general, these wholesalers are specialized in products or product groups, and some are even experts in food products from a specific country of

[26] https://fas.usda.gov/data/germany-fairs-country-report-annual
[27] https://fas.usda.gov/data/european-union-fairs-country-report-annual

origin. Thus, specialized importers have an in-depth knowledge of importing requirements, such as product certification, labeling and packaging. They also typically handle shipping, customs clearance, warehousing, and distribution of products within the country.

Participating in German food trade shows is a proven way to find the right distributor and facilitates direct contact with German food brokers, importers, and wholesalers. Trade shows like the BioFach show in Germany enjoy an excellent reputation within the global organic food industry and its outreach is global. BioFach will take place again from February 10-13, 202. For the latest BioFach updates, FAS Berlin recommends consulting the show's website: https://www.biofach.de/en.

EU – U.S. Organic Equivalence Cooperation Agreement

The EU and the United States signed the EU-U.S. Organic Equivalency Arrangement[28] in 2012. Under the Arrangement, the EU recognizes the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) as equivalent to the EU Organic Program (under applicable EU regulations) and allows U.S. organic products to be marketed as "organic" in the EU using the EU organic logo. The Arrangement is limited to organic products of U.S. origin, either produced within the United States or where the final processing or packaging occurs within the United States. Since 2012, this partnership has streamlined trade between the two largest organic producers in the world. It provides organic farmers and businesses access to a $100 billion and growing combined market. More information can be found here.[29]

With its new Organic Regulation, the EU now requires trade agreements in place of equivalence arrangements. With these EU regulatory changes, the U.S.-EU equivalence arrangement was previously set to expire by January 1, 2027, five years after the entry into force of the new regulation. To avoid trade disruptions, all non-EU countries, including the United States, that are currently recognized as equivalent may revise the terms of their arrangement with the EU. The new version of the arrangement will aim to recognize that the non-EU country has a "system of production meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity as those of the Union." Currently, Chile, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom have signed an Agreement with the EU on trade in organic products.[30] A current proposal from December 2025 by the EU Commission suggested pushing back the deadline for switching from equivalency agreements to trade agreements by 10 years.

The European Court of Justice ruling on Case C-240/23 from October 2024 prevents organic products from third countries using the EU organic label unless they fully comply with EU organic rules, even if the third country and the EU have a standing equivalency agreement. For more information, please see the newest EU Organic Report in the USDA GAIN system.

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[28] https://fas.usda.gov/newsroom/us-eu-organic-equivalence-trade-arrangement-opens-new-markets
[29] https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/organic-certification/international-trade/european-union
[30] https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/trade/agreements-trade-organic-products_en

Organic Policy in the EU

On January 1, 2022, the EU Regulation on Organic Production and Labeling of Organic Products: Regulation (EU) 2018/848,[31] entered into force. This Regulation outlines the objectives and principles of organic agriculture in the EU, fixes general production rules, and describes the EU's organic production standards, control system, and labeling requirements. This new Organics Regulation was supposed to enter into force on January 1, 2021. However, due to difficulties faced by the sector because of the COVID-19 outbreak, the EU decided to postpone entry into force by one year and the Regulation entered on January 1, 2022. The new Organic Regulation introduces regulatory changes for both the production of organic products in the European Union and for imported organics. For more information on the EU, please see the newest EU Organic report in the USDA GAIN system.[32]

Labeling

The use of the EU organic logo is mandatory on all pre-packaged organic products produced in the EU. Organic products imported from non-EU countries may carry the EU organic logo if they comply with EU production rules.

In Germany, there is also the federal organic seal "Bio" which can be used in addition to the EU organic logo. There are also private labels that set extended, sometimes stricter requirements beyond the requirements of the EU Organic Regulation. These include the standards of the organic farming associations Bioland, Demeter, and Naturland.

[31] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2018.150.01.0001.01.ENG

[32] https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/home

Post Contact and Further Information

Websites of potential interest to U.S. food and beverage exporters are listed below:

FAS Washington	www.fas.usda.gov
Organic Trade Association	www.ota.com

If you have questions or comments regarding this report, or need assistance exporting to Germany, please contact the U.S. Agricultural Affairs Office in Berlin at the following address:

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Embassy of United States of America
Clayallee 170, 14195 Berlin Germany
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Attachments:

No Attachments.