

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: March 25, 2026

Report Number: GM2026-0005

Report Name: Dried Fruit and Nuts Product Brief

Country: Germany

Post: Berlin

Report Category: Product Brief, Dried Fruit, Tree Nuts

Prepared By: Sabine Lieberz

Approved By: Matthew Snyder

Report Highlights:

With 83.5 million of the world's wealthiest consumers, Germany is the largest market for dried fruits and nuts in Europe and a very important destination for U.S. almonds, pistachios, walnuts, cranberries, prunes, and other products. In recent years, pistachios are the product with the largest growth among U.S. exports in this category. This report provides marketing, trade, and regulatory information for U.S. exporters.

1	MARKET OVERVIEW	3
2	MARKET SECTOR OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS.....	4
2.1	Market entry strategy	4
2.2	Imports.....	5
2.2.1	Imports of dried fruit.....	5
2.2.2	Imports of Nuts	6
2.3	Packaging Laws and Packaging Waste Recycling	8
3	MARKET ACCESS.....	9
3.1	Regulatory environment, marketing standards and labeling requirements	9
3.1.1	EU General Marketing Standard.....	9
3.1.2	General Labelling Requirements	9
3.1.3	Allergen labeling.....	10
3.2	EU tariffs for dried fruit and nuts	10
3.3	Phytosanitary requirements	12
3.3.1	Maximum levels for Aflatoxin.....	12
3.3.2	Maximum Residue Level for Fosetyl.....	14
4	POST CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION	15
4.1	Trade fairs.....	15
	Related Reports:	16

1 Market Overview

Germany, with 83.5¹ million people, is the largest economy in the European Union (EU) and the fourth-largest economy in the world. Furthermore, Germany is a leading European market for foods and beverages. Germany's main trading partners in the food and beverage sector are other EU countries, the UK, Türkiye, the United States, Switzerland, and China. Even though German consumers tend to prefer domestically produced goods, in recent years, food imports have steadily increased because of rising demand for foreign and exotic foods including nuts and dried fruits.

Even though Germany does not produce significant amounts of dried fruit or nuts, it has the third largest overall consumption worldwide. Moreover, Germany has a high number of immigrants and ethnic groups from Mediterranean countries whose diet includes a higher percentage of dried fruit and nuts than the traditional German diet and who spend a higher percentage of their income on food. At the same time, it is important to consider that consumers in Germany are generally quite price sensitive and many shop at discount supermarkets, such as Aldi and Lidl, and that private brands are quite popular in the dried fruit and nut sector.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Germany is the largest economy in Europe and the largest market for many food and drink products.	Germany is a very price sensitive market, and both, consumers and retailers, are looking for top quality at a discount price.
The economy of Germany remains strong and continues to lead the economy in Europe.	Discount operators have a leading market share in food sector.
Consumers in Germany have one of the highest income levels in the world.	A significant group of consumers prefers private label products. This can be a challenge for U.S. companies to promote a particular brand.
The food and beverage sector is well established, offering modern retailing and distribution possibilities throughout the country.	German (i.e. EU) import tariffs on certain products are high. EU-27 member states benefit from preferential market access with no tariffs.
German consumers are willing to pay for high-quality goods like organic products and for health and wellness food.	Retailers rarely import products into Germany on their own.
The United States has a good reputation for quality.	Retailers often charge high listing fees for products.

Source: FAS Berlin

¹ For data on recent demographic development please refer to [Population by nationality and sex \(quarterly figures\) - German Federal Statistical Office](#)

2 Market Sector Opportunities and Threats

2.1 Market entry strategy

While discount stores usually stock some dried fruit and nuts, the selection is mostly limited to a small number of products and usually just one brand or private label per product. The basic selection usually includes peanuts, walnuts, almonds, cashews, pistachios, macadamia nuts, prunes, raisins, cranberries, dates, and a combination of these as part of a trail mix. The price sensitivity of German consumers has led to a very strong market share (on a turnover basis) of discount stores at the expense of all other store types (Table 2).

Table 2: Food Sales at Discount Stores, Supermarkets, Hypermarkets, and Convenience Stores in Germany 2020-2024 (Billions of Euros)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Discount stores (stores with a limited selection of items, distinguished by lower prices than at supermarkets and hypermarkets) incl. Aldi and Lidl	84	85	91	99	102
Supermarkets (stores with more than 4306 square feet/400 square meters but less than 26,910 square feet/ 2,500 square meters)	77	79	82	85	89
Hypermarkets/Larger Supermarkets (stores with more than 26,910 square feet/ 2,500 square meters)	40	38	39	40	41
Convenience retailers and specialty shops (kiosks, gas stations, drug stores, convenience stores, etc.)	31	32	33	31	32
Small local grocery shops	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8

Source: FAS Berlin based on Euromonitor data

In contrast to discount stores, supermarket/ hypermarkets may feature other dried fruits (e.g. apricots, figs, pineapples, ginger, banana chips), brazil nuts, and pecans. In larger supermarkets these products may be found in the fresh produce aisle (sometimes loose, in bulk), in the baking aisle, and a wide variety in the snacks' aisle. In addition, mueslis/granola and muesli/granola bars with nuts and dried fruit are popular as a quick breakfast or snack alternative.

Additionally, Germany also has a number of green grocers. Some of these are devoted to delicatessen items and mostly carry exotic and high-quality products while the majority are Turkish green grocers specializing in fresh fruit and vegetables. In both types of stores large Medjool dates, dried apricots, and other dried fruit may be purchased.

Country of origin labeling is mandatory only for fruits and vegetable products that are subject to EU marketing standards. In the dried fruit and nuts segment this pertains to walnuts in shell and hazelnuts in shell. However, voluntary declaration of origin is allowed for all products and is usually done whenever a given origin is associated with premium quality and might enable the seller to fetch premium prices.

The United States has a good reputation for quality. Products from California and Florida are especially well received since consumers associate these states with warmth and sunshine. For these states, it might be useful to stress the state of origin in addition to the U.S. origin. Other U.S. states are less well known and labeling those states may bring few immediate benefits over the general U.S. origin designation.

Most dried fruits, tree nuts, and peanuts are imported in bulk for packaging or processing. Most imports are handled by specialized German import companies, who distribute to German food processors or deliver to retail chains. Retail chains and food processors very rarely import themselves. We highly recommend working with an importer, as these companies have a lot of experience with import certificates, labeling, and other import requirements. Although most products are imported in bulk, there are some U.S. companies with branded, consumer-packaged dried fruit and nuts which are successful on the German market.

Food safety and environmental concerns are major issues for consumers in Germany. The public reacts strongly to food scandals that involve high levels of pesticides or contaminants such as mycotoxins and stops buying products associated with such incidents. This can be an advantage for U.S. products as U.S. products have a very good reputation with regard to quality and safety.

2.2 Imports

Imported fruits, vegetables, and nuts are commonly found in all German supermarkets and other major retail channels. Countries like Spain, Italy, and France account for the supply of many fruits. Most nuts are imported from the United States, China, and Türkiye.

2.2.1 Imports of dried fruit

In 2025, Germany imported 172,567 MT of dried fruit worth U.S. dollar (USD) 814 million. Imports from the United States amounted to 14,018 MT at a value of USD 57.6 million. On a value basis, Türkiye, South Africa, China, and the United States, were the top suppliers. The top three dried fruit products that the United States exported to Germany were cranberries, dried prunes, and raisins (Table 3).

In 2025, the biggest competitors to the United States on the German market were Canada and Chile for cranberries; Chile, France, and Poland for dried prunes; and South Africa and Türkiye for raisins.

Table 3: German Imports of Dried Fruit from the United States by Value (Thousands USD), Volume (metric tons, MT), and Year

Product		2023		2024		2025	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Grand total		27,129	5,645	44,799	10,606	57,618	14,018
2008 9391	Cranberries	11,272	2,521	32,602	8,183	39,162	9,921
0813 20	Dried Prunes	8,175	1,315	6,318	1,042	9,884	1,940
0806 20	Raisins	5,902	1,691	4,836	1,293	7,898	2,098
0813 50	Dried fruit and nuts mixes	315	20	253	9	40	3
0804 1000	Dates	177	27	81	18	125	15
	Other dried fruit combined	1,287	72	710	61	509	41

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

2.2.2 Imports of Nuts

In 2025, Germany imported 481,115 MT of nuts and peanuts worth USD 3.1 billion. The top five suppliers of nuts and peanuts to Germany on a value basis were the United States, Türkiye, Spain, Chile, and the Netherlands, with market shares of 46, 12, 7, 7, and 6 percent, respectively. Imports from the United States amounted to 186,420 MT at a value of USD 1.4 billion.

The top three nut products that the United States exports to Germany are shelled almonds, in-shell pistachios, and shelled walnuts (Table 4). In 2025, the biggest competitors to the United States on the German market were Spain and Italy for shelled almonds; Iran and Türkiye for pistachios; and Chile and Ukraine for shelled walnuts; and Iran for pistachios.

Table 4: German Imports of Nuts and Peanuts from the United States by Value (Millions USD), Volume (MT) and Year

Product		2023		2024		2025	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Grand Total Treenuts + Peanuts		799	155,766	905	166,252	1,402	186,420
Total Treenuts		771	140,647	875	150,852	1,383	176,435
	Pistachios	320	37,031	422	54,163	520	52,177
080251	Pistachios, in shell	257	31,997	340	48,159	400	45,837
080252	Pistachios, shelled	62	5,034	82	6,004	121	6,340
	Almonds	293	66,692	254	54,594	472	73,125
080212	Almonds, shelled	292	66,500	253	54,495	471	72,955
080211	Almonds, in shell	1	192	1	99	1	170
	Walnuts	132	33,004	153	36,041	301	41,184
080232	Walnuts, shelled	124	28,060	142	30,716	286	35,973
080231	Walnuts, in shell	8	4,944	10	5,325	15	5,211
	Hazelnuts	9	2,232	24	3,801	78	9,022
080222	Hazelnuts, shelled	6	1,260	22	3,319	73	7,835
080221	Hazelnuts, in shell	2	972	1	482	5	1,187
0802 9010+9910	Pecans, total	18	1,688	23	2,253	11	927
	Peanuts, total	28	15,119	30	15,400	19	9,985
120241	Peanuts, in shell	16	8,545	12	6,728	14	7,997
120242	Shelled Peanuts	11	6,447	16	8,505	4	1,855
2008 1191+1196	Peanuts, roasted	1	127	2	167	1	133

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC. based on German Customs data

2.3 Packaging Laws and Packaging Waste Recycling

Germany applies EU-harmonized legislation to packaging and containers. For detailed information on the EU's harmonized legislation on packaging and container regulations, please consult the [EU-27 FAIRS Report](#) (updated December 1, 2025).

In addition, on January 1, 2019, Germany implemented an updated version of their waste management law, called *VerpackG*. The law requires producers, importers, and distributors of consumer products, including foodstuffs, to enter into a contract for recycling of packaging material with one of the licensed recycling companies. In addition, manufacturers are obliged to register with a newly created national authority, the “*Zentrale Stelle*,²” before placing packaged products on the market. The registered manufacturers will be published on the website of the *Zentrale Stelle* to ensure full transparency for all market participants and reduce free-riding. In addition, all manufacturers will have to report the following packaging-related data to the *Zentrale Stelle*:

- Registration number (provided by the *Zentrale Stelle*).
- Material and volume of the packaging put on market.
- Name of the packaging scheme contracted by the manufacturer to fulfil its Extended Producer Responsibility.
- Duration of the agreement with the recycling company/system.

Manufacturers are defined as producers, importers, or distributors that place packaged consumer goods on the market. Depending on the distribution channel, U.S. exporters may or may not be required to contract with a packaging disposal company and register with the *Zentrale Stelle*. However, even if a U.S. company is not required to register directly, they may be required to share information about material and volume of its packaging by its customers which then include this information in their own reporting to the *Zentrale Stelle*.

Although these responsibilities will typically fall to the German importer, U.S. companies should be aware and clearly allocate regulatory compliance duties in their sales agreements with German firms. Failure to register may result in a sales ban and fines of up to €200,000.

For more information about the legislation please consult <https://verpackungsgesetz-info.de/en/> and our GAIN report “Changes to Germany’s Packaging Laws – An Exporter’s Guide” available at our report database <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

For further information on the packaging material disposal and recycling program, contact your potential German importer and/or one of the following companies, which are registered as Green Dot recycling enterprises:

² <https://lucid.verpackungsregister.org/>

- Der Grüne Punkt – Duales System Deutschland GmbH, Koeln - <https://www.gruener-punkt.de/en/>.
- BellandVision GmbH, Pegnitz - <https://www.bellandvision.de/simply-clever-licensing.htm>.
- EKO-PUNKT GmbH, Luenen - www.eko-punkt.de.
- INTERSEROH Dienstleistungs-GmbH, Koeln - <https://www.interseroh.de/en/>.
- Landbell AG, Mainz - www.landbell.com/sales-packaging/.
- Noventiz Dual GmbH, Cologne <https://www.noventiz.de/en/noventiz-dual/>.
- PreZero Dual GmbH, Cologne - <https://prezero-international.com/en/services/dual/license-calculator>.
- Reclay VFW GmbH & Co. KG, Köln – www.reclay-group.com/de/en/.
- Veolia Umweltservice Dual GmbH, Rostock - www.veolia.de/dual.
- Zentek GmbH & Co. KG, Köln – <https://www.zentek.de/en/homepage/>.

3 Market Access

3.1 **Regulatory environment, marketing standards and labeling requirements**

Germany is part of the EU, which is a common market and customs union. Therefore, German imports and exports are subject to EU regulations formed in Brussels. The authority to monitor compliance with those regulations rests with the 16 Federal German States.

3.1.1 EU General Marketing Standard

In the dried fruit and nuts segment, almonds in shell, walnuts in shell, pistachios in shell, hazelnuts in shell, and raisins are subject to the EU general marketing standard. The general marketing standard defines minimum quality and maturity requirements, introduces a maximum tolerance, and requires products to be labeled with full name of their country of origin. EU marketing standards were revised in August 2023. [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2430](#) and [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2429](#) provide for a general marketing standard for all fresh fruit and vegetables.

Additionally, [Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2429](#) extended the mandatory origin labeling rules to all nuts and dried fruit and ripened bananas.

3.1.2 General Labelling Requirements

The standard U.S. label fails to comply with EU labeling requirements. On December 13, 2014, the EU's [Food Information to Consumers \(FIC\) Regulation 1169/2011](#) was applied to all pre-packaged food and drink products marketed in the EU, including those imported from third countries. The mandatory nutrition declaration requirement introduced by the FIC regulation became applicable in 2016.

Detailed information on food labeling requirements set out in the FIC regulation is available in [GAIN report: New EU Food Labeling Rules Published](#), supplemented by [GAIN report: How to Comply with the EU's New Food Labeling Rules](#).

3.1.3 Allergen labeling

Article 21 of Regulation 1169/2011 stipulates that each substance or product causing allergies must be indicated in the list of ingredients with reference to the name of the substance or product as listed in Annex II to the FIC Regulation, for example “tofu (soya)”, “whey (milk).” The name of the substance or product must be highlighted through a typeset that clearly distinguishes it from the other ingredients (for example in bold or with a background color).

The potentially allergenic ingredients listed in Annex II to the FIC Regulation require a mandatory declaration on food and beverage labels. In the dried fruit and nuts category this applies to peanuts and tree nuts, as well as to sulfur dioxide and sulfites at concentrations of more than 10 mg SO₂ /kg.

“Contains” statements

All information about allergenic ingredients must be given in the mandatory format in a single place on the label, i.e. the ingredients list. Where an ingredients list is provided, the voluntary use of warning boxes or statements such as “contains X” to repeat the presence of allergenic ingredients will no longer be allowed. In the absence of an ingredients list, the presence of allergens must be indicated using the word “contains” followed by the name of the substance or product as listed in Annex II of Regulation 1169/2011.

“May contain” statements

EU rules for precautionary allergen labeling such as “may contain” statements have not yet been adopted. Article 36 of the FIC Regulation stipulates that the European Commission should adopt implementing measures setting out requirements for the voluntary indication of the possible and unintentional presence of substances and products causing allergies.

We recommend contacting your importer about details of those requirements prior to shipping.

3.2 EU tariffs for dried fruit and nuts

According to EU customs, regulations and tariffs, there are varying quotas or direct import taxes for dried fruit and nuts depending on country of origin. The EU import tariffs for the main dried fruit and nuts are summarized in Table 5. For other dried fruits and nuts please consult the EU official Journal at the following hyperlink:

[Implementing regulation - EU - 2025/1926 - EN - EUR-Lex](#) pages 104 through 107, and 169 through 175.

Table 5: EU Tariffs for Dried Fruit and Nuts

Product	HS/CN Code	Tariff in percent
Almonds in shell bitter	0802 1110	free
Almonds shelled bitter	0802 1210	free
Almonds in shell sweet	0802 1190	5.6
Almonds shelled sweet	0802 1290	3.5
Brazil nuts	0801 21 +22	free
Cashew nuts	0801 31 +32	free
Cranberries w added sugar, >1 kg	2008 9391	17.6
Cranberries w added sugar, <1 kg	2008 9393	20.8
Cranberries no added sugar	2008 9399	18.4
Dates	0804 1000	7.7
Dried prunes	0813 2000	9.6
Hazelnuts	0802 21 +22	3.2
Other dried fruits	0813 4095	2.4
Peanuts in packages > 1kg	2008 1191	11.2
Peanuts < 1kg roasted	2008 1196	12.0
Peanuts < 1kg not roasted	2008 1198	12.8
Pecans	0802 9010	free
Pistachios	0802 51+52	1.6
Raisins	0806 20	2.4
Walnuts in shell	0802 3100	4.0
Walnuts shelled	0802 3200	5.1

Source: The Official Journal of the European Union. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2025/1926 of October 31, 2025, amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

3.3 Phytosanitary requirements

Pistachios, almonds, and peanuts are also subject to toxin checks at customs when imported from certain countries. Importers have to apply for these checks at certain customs locations, and goods are kept by authorities until results are available.

Article 73 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council (the Official Controls Regulation OCR) allows the EU to officially recognize a third country's system of pre-export checks (PEC) on feed and food prior to export as long as it meets the EU requirements. EU approval of a third country's system of pre-export checks may only be granted on the condition that the controls carried out in the third country are considered to be sufficient so that the import controls upon arrival to the EU can be significantly reduced. Currently, for U.S. origin a PEC program is only approved for almonds.

3.3.1 Maximum levels for Aflatoxin

Aflatoxin is a group of fungal toxins that are produced by *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*, which grow easily on peanuts, nuts, and dried fruit when they are inappropriately stored in warm, humid conditions. Aflatoxin is a powerful liver carcinogen and therefore receives a lot of attention to ensure food safety. Maximum aflatoxin levels for the entire EU, including Germany, are laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915. A consolidated version from October 2025 is available at [EUR-Lex - 02023R0915-20251008 - EN - EUR-Lex](#). These are also applied to imported products. In order to ensure comparable results, the EU requires that tests are carried out using sampling methods according to Commission Implementing Regulation 2023/2782 [EUR-Lex - 02023R2782-20240324 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

Table 6: EU Maximum Level for Aflatoxin in Dried Fruit and Nuts (in microgram/kg)

	B1	B1, B2, G1 and G2 combined
Almonds, pistachios and apricot kernels , intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	8	10
Almonds, pistachios and apricot kernels to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	12	15
Groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds, to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs, with the exception of: -groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds for crushing for refined vegetable oil production	8	15
Groundnuts (peanuts) and other oilseeds and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs, with the exception of: - crude vegetable oils destined for refining; - refined vegetable oils	2	4
Hazelnuts and Brazil nuts , intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	5	10
Hazelnuts and Brazil nuts , to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	8	15
Tree nuts, other than Hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, Almonds, pistachios, apricot kernels to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	5	10
Tree nuts, other than Hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, Almonds, pistachios, apricot kernels, and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	2	4
Dried fruit , other than dried figs, to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	5	10
Dried fruit , other than dried figs, and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	2	4

Source: The Official Journal of the European Union; Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 of 25 April 2023 on maximum levels for certain contaminants in food.

Official Aflatoxin Controls on U.S. Products

In April 2015, the EU approved the pre-export checks (PEC) program for U.S. almonds. U.S. almonds were included in the Annex to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2015/949](#), which lists all EU-approved Pre-export Check programs. The acceptance of the U.S. program reflects the EU's recognition of aflatoxin controls performed at U.S. origin in line with Article 73 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#) (the Official Controls Regulation OCR). The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service began issuing PEC almond certificates on August 1, 2015.

On July 25, 2019, U.S. peanuts were included in the list of products/origins subject to increased import controls. The mandatory testing level for U.S. peanuts and derived products is laid out in [Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793](#). Member States must now test 20 percent of all incoming peanut shipments. The regulation does not impose any requirements on U.S. exporters. [Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793](#) also requires aflatoxin controls on 30 percent of consignments of pistachios and derived products originating in the United States but transshipped through Türkiye to the EU. The testing rates specified in [Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793](#) are revised semiannually.

For additional information on aflatoxin testing and certification performed in the United States prior to export to the EU, see:

- <http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/lab-testing/aflatoxin>.
- [PEC Program Manual](#).
- [Pistachio Export Aflatoxin Reporting \(PEAR\) Program](#).
- [APC Sheller MOU and Peanut Export Program \(PEP\)](#).

3.3.2 Maximum Residue Level for Fosetyl

The MRLs for Fosetyl in or on almonds, pistachios, walnuts, cashew nuts, hazelnuts, and macadamias are specified in [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2019/552](#), amending [Regulation \(EU\) 396/2005](#).

4 Post Contact and Further Information

If you have questions or comments regarding this report, or need assistance exporting to Germany, please contact the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service Office in Berlin

Embassy of the United States of America
 U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service
 Office of Agricultural Affairs
 Clayallee 170
 14195 Berlin, Germany
 Tel: +49-(0)30- 8305 – 1150
 E-Mail: AgBerlin@usda.gov

4.1 Trade fairs

In Germany, trade fairs play a key role in presenting new products to the trade or in finding additional buyers and importers. The major international trade fairs are:

<p>FRUIT LOGISTICA Berlin, Germany http://www.fruitlogistica.de Target Market: Germany/EU/ Central & Eastern Europe Good venue for exhibiting fresh and dried fruit, nuts and related products.</p>	<p>February 3-5, 2027 (Interval: yearly)</p>	<p>U.S. Pavilion Organizer: B*FOR International FRUIT LOGISTICA 2027 - B-FOR</p>
<p>Bio Fach Nuremberg, Germany http://www.biofach.de Target Market: Germany/Europe The leading European trade show for organic food and non-food products.</p>	<p>February 16-19, 2027 (Interval: yearly)</p>	<p>U.S. Pavilion Organizer: NürnbergMesse North America, 2400 Herodian Way Suite 270 Smyrna, GA 30080 Contact NürnbergMesse North America</p>
<p>ANUGA Cologne, Germany http://www.anuga.com Target Market: Germany/EU/ Central & Eastern Europe The world's leading food fair for the retail trade and the food service and catering market.</p>	<p>October 9-13, 2027 (Interval: every two years)</p>	<p>U.S. Pavilion Organizer: Koelnmesse, Inc. Cologne International Trade Fairs 8700 W. Bryn Mawr Ave. Suite 640 North Chicago, IL 60631 Phone: 773-326-9920 info@koelnmessenaftha.com</p>

Related Reports:

These reports can be accessed through the [FAS GAIN report database](#).

FAIRS Country Report Annual | GM2025-0004Berlin | Germany

Published On: April 29, 2025

Germany is a member of the European Union (EU) and generally follows EU directives and regulations, including those relating to the importation of food products. This report provides an overview of food laws in force in Germany that cover topics not yet harmonized. Food laws currently in force in the EU are summarized in the EU FAIRS report.

[FAIRS Country Report Annual Berlin Germany GM2025-0004](#)

FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual | GM2025-0005Berlin | Germany

Published On: January 20, 2026

This report provides Germany-specific information that complements the EU-27 FAIRS Export Certificate Annual Report, which covers harmonized EU certificate requirements.

[FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Berlin Germany GM2025-0005](#)

Exporter Guide Annual | GM2025-0013Berlin | Germany

Published On: June 30, 2025

Germany has almost 84 million of the world's wealthiest consumers and is by far the biggest market in the European Union. The German market offers good opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-oriented agricultural products. In 2024, total U.S. exports of agricultural and related products to Germany reached almost USD 2.7 billion. This report provides U.S. exporters with background information and suggestions for entering the German market.

[Exporter Guide Annual Berlin Germany GM2025-0013](#)

Retail Foods Annual | GM2025-0016Berlin | Germany

Published On: September 24, 2025

Germany, with over 84 million wealthy consumers, is the third largest importer of consumer-oriented agricultural products. In 2024, grocery retail sales reached approximately USD 293 billion, with imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products rising sharply by 33 percent to USD 91.9 billion. The retail market is highly competitive, price-sensitive, and consolidated, but also features a significant segment of consumers willing to pay premium prices for quality and value. Rising inflation and energy costs have increased food prices, leading many consumers to be more strategic in their purchases. Private label products have profited from the recent economic slowdown.

[Retail Foods Annual Berlin Germany GM2025-0016](#)

Food Processing Ingredients Annual | GM2025-0003Berlin | Germany**Published On: March 21, 2025**

Food processing is the fifth-largest industry in Germany. According to the Federation of German Food and Drink Industries (BVE), Germany produced \$252.1 (€ 232.6) billion of processed food and drinks in 2023, an increase of 6 percent from 2022. However, the German food industry continues to struggle with subdued private consumer spending, inflation, and rising production costs. The following U.S. products have good sales potential on the German market: nuts, ready meals and food preparations, condiments and sauces, processed fruits, beef, bakery products, and organic products.

[Food Processing Ingredients Annual Berlin Germany GM2025-0003](#)

FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual | E42025-0026Brussels USEU | European Union**Published On: December 12, 2025**

This guide provides an overview of health certificates needed for exporting plants, animals, foods, and other animal origin products to the European Union. U.S. regulatory agencies have been informed of the wide range of certificate changes that have occurred in the past months and have updated their export manuals to reflect those changes. Sections updated: All sections.

[FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual Brussels USEU European Union E42025-0026](#)

FAIRS Country Report Annual | E42025-0004Brussels USEU | European Union**Published On: December 01, 2025**

This report provides an overview of EU food and feed legislation currently in force for the EU. This report looks at general requirements for food and feed labels, food hygiene, contaminants, food packaging, food additives and flavorings, and import procedures. USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) staff reviewed and updated all sections of this annual report.

[FAIRS Country Report Annual Brussels USEU European Union E42025-0004](#)

Regulatory Levels for Aflatoxin in Tree Nuts and Peanuts | E42020-0047Brussels USEU | European Union**Published On: August 14, 2020**

Tree nut and peanut shipments imported into the European Union have to comply with European Union maximum levels for aflatoxin. This report provides an overview of regulatory aflatoxin levels in the United States and in the European Union, and of the corresponding Codex levels.

[Regulatory Levels for Aflatoxin in Tree Nuts and Peanuts Brussels USEU European Union 08-12-2020](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments.