

Sowing decisions of the EU farmers, preliminary information

CROPS MARKET OBSERVATORY,
17th October 2022



OILSEED RAPE – AREA

	DG AGRI Trim	2020	2021	2022	2023
France	1209	980	1114	1227	1200
Germany	1062	958	1001	1083	1100
Poland	923	981	993	1065	1065
Romania	466	363	446	470	650
Czechia	381	368	342	342	350
Lithuania	244	284	310	352	317
Hungary	305	310	256	233	180
Spain	82	71	99	118	82
Total	4672(*)	4315	4561	4890	4944

(*) 8 Member States = 4672/5612 = 83% of the EU total oilseed rape area

Winter cereals area (winter wheat, winter barley, rye & triticale)

	DG AGRI trim (*)		2021	2022	2023
France	6766		6564	6361	6766
Germany	5287		5126	5119	5276
Poland	5294		4640	4750	4750
Spain	4136		4766	4718	4136
Hungary	1854		1184	1365	1570
Romania	2585		2530	2620	2750
Czechia	908		962	1042	1045
	26830 (**)		25772	25975	26293

(*) winter barley = 80 %
total barley area

(**) 7 Member States = 26830/35022 = 76 % of
the winter cereals area

Comments

- * The drought has impacts on sowing decision & dates.
- * Sowing decisions are driven by psychological effects of the 2022 harvests. Corn and sunflower were disappointing.
- * Fertilizer and energy prices and possible shortages could lead growers to limiting the area sown in crops with high nitrogen or drying requirements such as wheat, maize and oilseed rate.
- * High prices for fertilizers and seeds should also limit the use of fertilizers and certified seeds, negatively affecting the 2023 harvest.
- * There are many problems with the supply of legume seeds due to low production in the multiplication fields, as well as the increased demand to meet CAP requirements.
- * GAEC derogations exclude corn and soy.
- * Uncertainties on CAP strategic plan create confusion among producers who cannot even close their planting plan.
- * Winter crops sown area would have increased by 1.2 % for cereals and 1.1 % for OSR according to preliminary and partial estimates.

