

LESS CEREALS AND SUGAR BEET, MORE RAPE SEEDS IN EU-25 FOR 2005

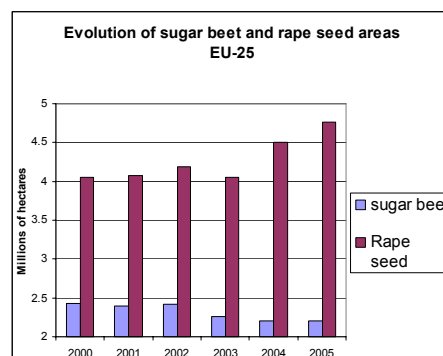
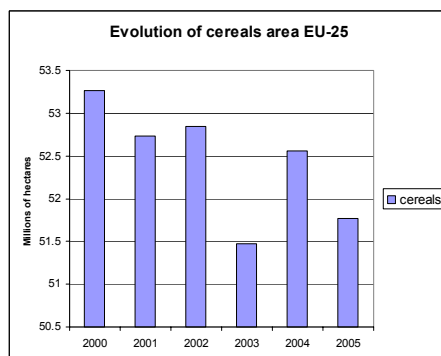
Main crop : harvest 2005 in EU

Decline in areas under cereals, increase in areas under oilseeds

Cereals: The area under cereals declined to 51.7 Mio.ha.

Oilseeds (rape seeds, sunflower, soya): The area under oilseeds increased to 7.1 Mio.ha, thanks to larger areas under rape seeds.

Sugar beet: The area under beet was unchanged compared with 2004; at 2.2 Mio.ha.

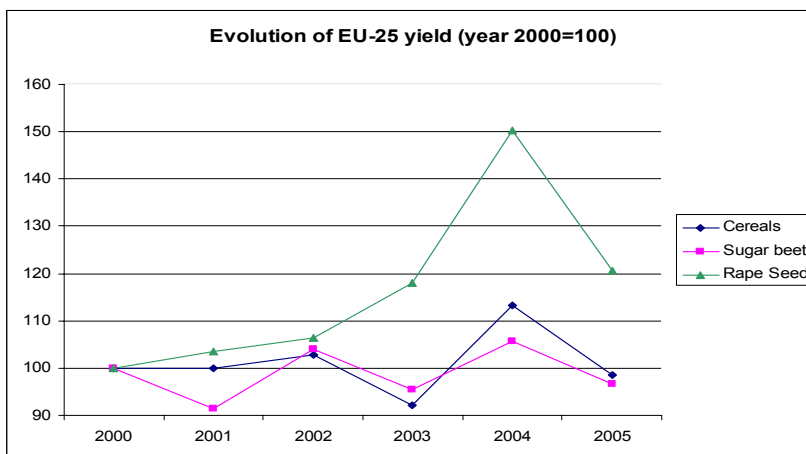


Yield closer to the recent average following an exceptional year in 2004

Cereals: The yield declined to 48 quintals/hectare. Disparate climatic conditions accentuated the differences in yields between the various Member States.

Oilseeds (rape seeds, sunflower, soya): Yields fell to 24 quintals/hectare.

Sugar beet: The per-hectare yield fell to 545 quintals/hectare.



Cereal production average (257.9 million tonnes), oilseed production steady (20.3 million tonnes); sugar beet production down (125.7 million tonnes)

Cereals: A reduction in the area under cereals and less favourable climatic conditions than in 2004 caused cereal production to decline to 257.9 Mio.t, from 290.3 Mio.t in 2004.

Oilseeds (rape seeds, sunflower, soya): Production of the main oilseed crops was 20.3 Mio.t, including a record 15.5 Mio.t of rape seeds.

Sugar beet: Production came out at 125.7 Mio.t, which is about 4% below both 2004 and the average for the last five years.

Statistics in focus

AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES

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Lower cereal production

A reduction in the area under cereals and less favourable climatic conditions than in 2004 resulted in an 11.2% decline in cereal production, which came out at 257.9 Mio.t, down from 290.3 Mio.t in 2004. The 2005 harvest was nevertheless close to the average for the last five years (down by 1.1%). The three biggest producers were France (63.6 Mio.t),

Germany (46.3 Mio.t) and Poland (26.3 Mio.t). Spain and Portugal produced 12.7 Mio.t (compared to 23.9 Mio.t in 2004, i.e. -47%) and 0.69 Mio.t (compared to 1.2 Mio.t in 2004, i.e. -43%) respectively. On the other hand, Finland improved its production by 13.5% (4.1 Mio.t).

Table 1: Production of cereals, 2005 (Tonnes)

	Cereals without rice	Common Wheat	Durum Wheat	Rye	Barley	Grain maize	Triticale
EU-25	257 856 300*	115 596 200	8 823 273*	7 600 220	53 000 460	49 206 220*	10 302 770*
BE	2 713 000	1 768 410	0	2 114	306 215	553 775	49 506
CZ	8 079 000	4 536 000	0	193 000	2 281 000	575 000	283 000
DK	9 140 000	4 754 200	0	129 600	3 730 110	0	201 600
DE	46 259 000	23 785 300	51 500	2 830 200	11 722 500	4 053 800	2 686 100
EE	725 000	243 320	0	22 670	354 392	0	:
GR	4 230 370	270 000	1 491 000	20 000	204 000	2 132 000	0
ES	12 670 210	2 954 900	819 500	125 800	4 438 700	3 689 500	52 900
FR	63 574 000	34 885 000	2 036 000	149 000	10 357 000	13 226 000	1 783 000
IE	1 861 000	723 000	0	0	1027 000	0	0
IT	20 026 657	3 281 022	4 270 034	7 466	1 188 115	10 581 621	0
CY	88 174	0	5 120	0	82 986	0	0
LV	996 000	479 000	0	74 000	281 000	0	32 000
LT	2 921 204	1 475 801	0	103 837	975 498	7 209	198 997
LU	158 958	70 460	0	5 516	52 208	2 108	18 438
HU	16 087 167	5 280 362	40 686	121 035	1 270 223	:	612 976
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	:	1 253 000	0	13 400	337 800	:	25 000
AT	4 762 918	1 390 368	62 704	163 653	879 628	1 604 818	198 468
PL	26 274 421	8 556 248	0	3 359 452	3 460 713	1 917 388	3 747 929
PT	691 261	75 774	11 729	19 085	14 432	537 384	8 330
SI	:	141 293	0	4 092	61 239	339 657	7 846
SK	3 668 000	1 677 000	23 000	75 000	799 000	984 000	58 000
FI	4 105 900	796 000	0	35 900	2 045 000	0	0
SE	5 059 900	2250 100	0	106 400	1 586 700	0	278 400
UK	21 150 000	14 950 000	:	39 000	5 545 000	0	53 000

*EU-25 Eurostat Estimate

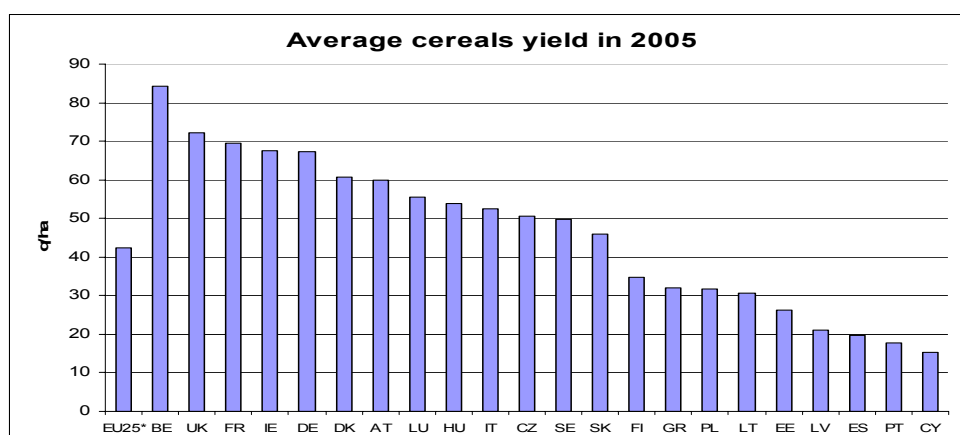
Source: Eurostat New Cronos Database, 6 January 2006

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With an overall fallow rate of 10%, the area under cereals (other than rice) fell by 1.5% compared with both 2004 and the average for the last five years, to 51.7 Mio.ha. **France, Poland and Germany account for 47% of the area under cereals in EU-25.** Those areas decreased slightly, i.e. -1.9% (9.1 Mio.ha), -1% (8.3 Mio.ha) and -1% (6.9 Mio.ha) respectively compared with 2004. Spain stabilised its cereals area at 6.4 Mio.ha (-0.33%). Italy and United Kingdom decreased their cereals areas of more than 5% (3.8 Mio.ha and 2.9 Mio.ha respectively). While Ireland and Portugal recorded declines of more than 10% in their areas under cereals (0.28 Mio.ha and 0.39 Mio.ha respectively), Latvia and

Lithuania increased theirs by more than 8% (to 0.48 Mio.ha and 0.95 Mio.ha) compared with 2004.

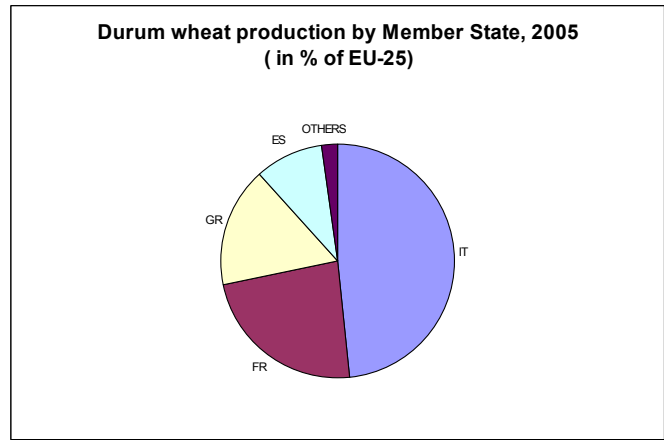
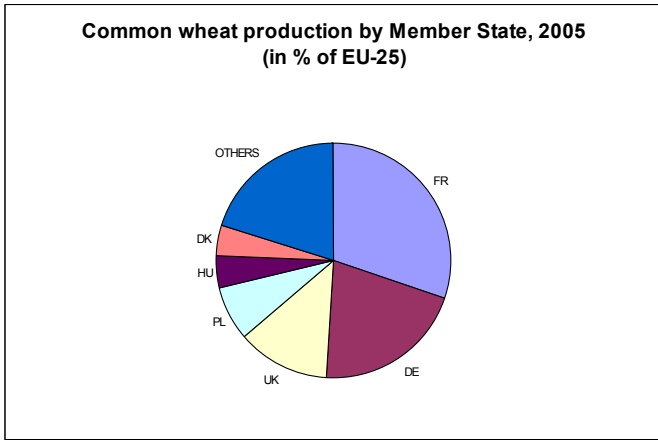
The yield EU-25* was 48 quintals/hectare, i.e. 13% down on 2004 and 3% lower than the average for the last five years. The conditions of drought in the Iberian Peninsula decreased the yield. Spain and Portugal have a yield of 20 quintals/hectare compared with 37 in 2004 and 18 quintals/hectare compared with 28 in 2004 respectively. In 2005, differences in yields between the Member States were significant: 84 quintals/hectare in Belgium against the exceptionally low 18 quintals/hectare recorded in Portugal.



Common wheat, durum wheat:

EU-25 production in common wheat reached 115.6 Mio.t in 2005 against 125.3 Mio.t in 2004 but remained higher than the average production of the last five years (+ 3.3%). The three biggest producers were France (34.9 Mio.t), Germany (23.8

Mio.t) and the United Kingdom (15 Mio.t). The 11 countries which cultivate durum wheat produced barely 9 Mio.t, i.e. a drop of 28.5% in relation to 2004 and of 10.5% in relation to the average of the last five years.



The area under common wheat in EU-25 was fairly stable, at 19.3 Mio.ha. France and Germany, the two biggest producers of common wheat, account for 41.3% of the area under that crop in EU-25, while Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic account for a further 21.6%.

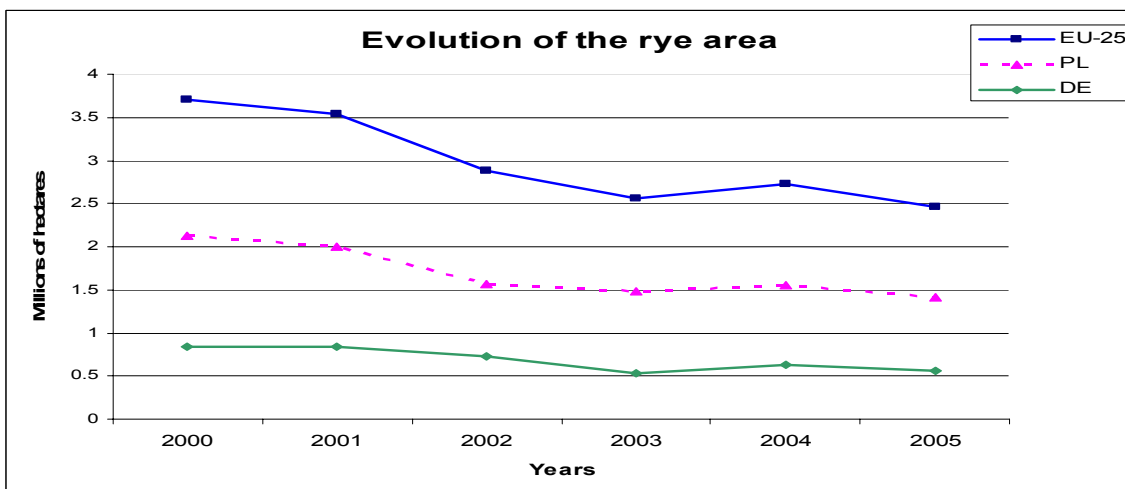
Divergent trends were seen in different countries. Some countries recorded a significant decline in their areas under common wheat compared with the average for the last five years, e.g. Poland -10.5% (to 2.2 Mio.ha for 2005), Sweden - 8.9% (to 0.36 Mio.ha), Greece -25.7% (to 0.1 Mio.ha) and Slovenia -17% (to 0.03 Mio.ha), while others increased their areas under this crop, e.g. Portugal by 196.6%, (to 0.15 Mio.ha), Estonia by 28.3%, (to 0.09 Mio.ha), Finland by 21.4%, (to 0.21 Mio.ha) and Latvia by 15.8%, (to 0.19 Mio.ha). In 2005, Portugal increased its area under common wheat (from 35 000 ha to 145 250 ha) and very significantly reduced the area under durum wheat (from 154 000 to 10 780 ha). The main reason was the decoupling which Portugal effected that year as part of the 2003 CAP reform, which has made durum wheat much less profitable than before. For the same reason, Italy, the largest producer of durum wheat in EU25, also decreased its area under that crop (by 12.7% compared with

2004, taking the total to 1.55 Mio.ha). The area in durum wheat was then of 3.7 Mio.ha within EU-25, a fall of 9% in relation to 2004.

The EU-25 yield for common wheat was 60 quintals/hectare per hectare, the highest national per-hectare yield being in Netherlands (87 quintals/hectares) and the lowest in Portugal (5 quintals/hectares). In EU-25, the yield of durum wheat was 33 quintals/hectares, the highest national yield being in Germany (49 quintals/hectare) and the lowest in drought-hit Spain (9 quintals/hectare).

Rye:

In 2005, the area under rye which has not been accepted for intervention since the 2003/2004 campaign year, declined at EU-25 level, to 2.5 Mio.ha, including 1.4 Mio.ha in Poland and 0.5 Mio.ha in Germany, EU-25's two biggest rye producers. Production followed a similar trend, declining to 7.6 Mio.t in 2005.



The EU-25 yield was stable compared with the average for the last five years, at 34 quintals/hectare, the highest national

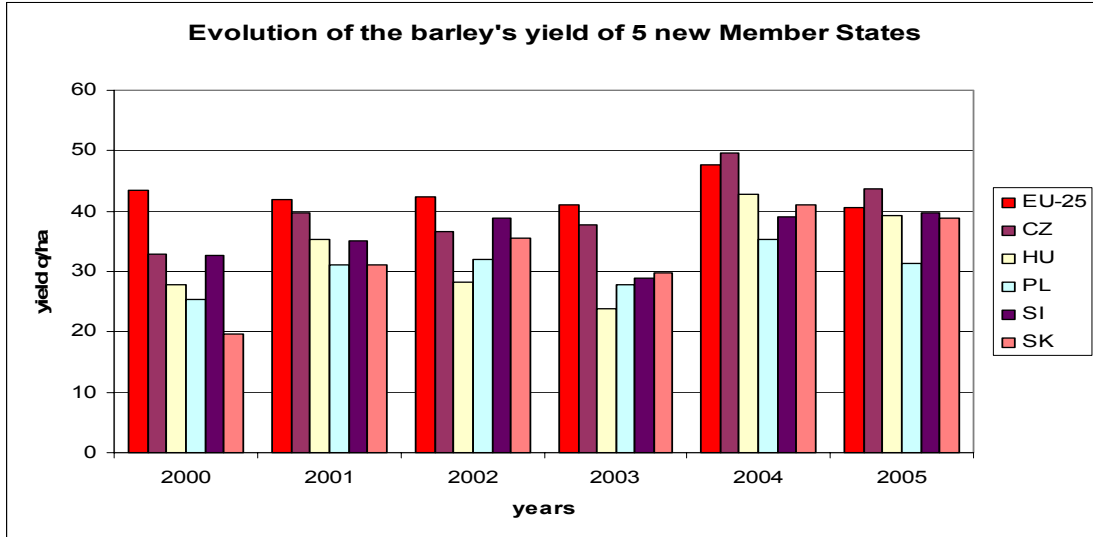
yield being in Luxembourg (59 quintals/hectare) and the lowest in drought-ravaged Portugal (7 quintals/hectare).

Barley:

Although the area under barley in EU25 was fairly stable, at 13.1 Mio.ha (up by 1.2% compared with 2004 but down by 1.8% compared with the average for the last five years), production was 53 Mio.t, a decline of 14.2% compared with 2004 and 8.1% compared with the average for the last five years.

The three biggest producers were Germany (11.7 Mio.t), France (10.4 Mio.t) and Spain (4.4 Mio.t against 10.6 Mio.t in 2004).

Some new Member States exceed the average yield EU-25 in 2005, influenced by the low yield in Spain (14 quintals/hectare).



Thus, by improving their yield, the new Member States have increased their weight within EU-25 production.

(from 42 quintals/hectare in 2000 to 70 quintals/hectare in 2004). The EU-25 yield was 80 quintals/hectares.

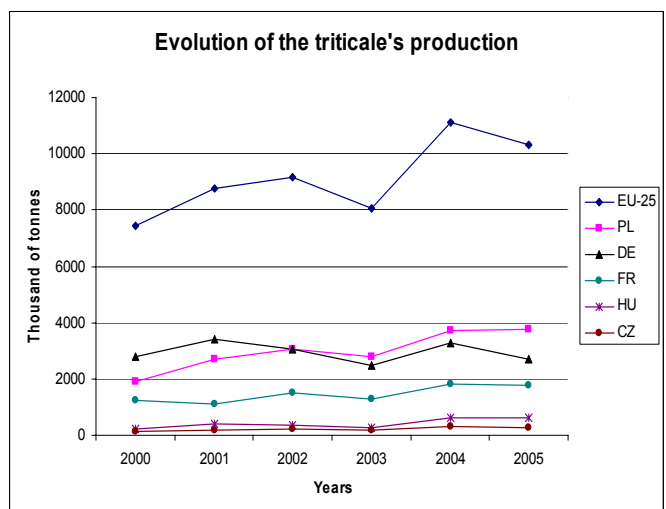
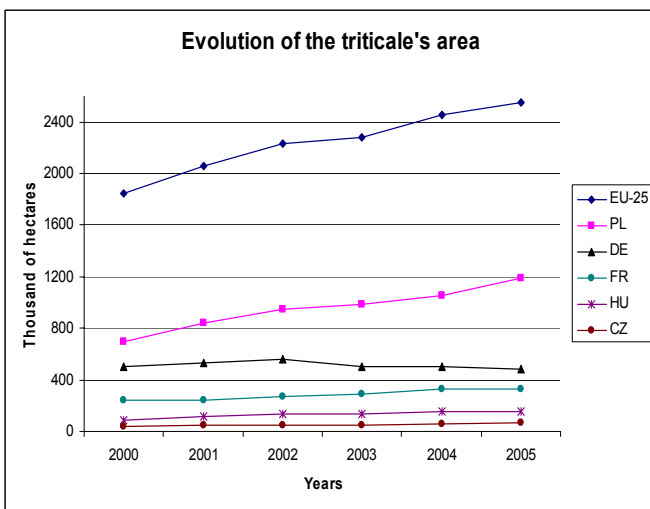
Grain maize:

In 2005, the area under grain maize in EU25 was 6 Mio.ha, and production was 49 Mio.t, which was in line with the average for the last five years but 10.3% lower than in 2004. The two main producers are France (13.2 Mio.t) and Italy (10.6 Mio.t). These countries account for 48.5% of the production of grain maize in EU-25.

Hungary which is the third biggest producer of grain maize has seen its grain maize yields almost double within five years

Triticale:

The area under triticale in EU-25 was 2.6 Mio.ha in 2005, an increase of 4% compared with 2004 and 17.3% compared with the average for the last five years. Poland, Germany and France account for 78.6% of the area under triticale in EU-25. Production was 10.3 Mio.t, i.e. 7.3% less than in 2004 but 15.6% above the average for the last five years. It is interesting to note that, since 2002, Poland has become the biggest producer of triticale in EU25, producing 3.7 Mio.t in 2005, compared with 2.7 Mio.t in Germany and 1.8 Mio.t in France.



The triticale yield in EU-25 was 40 quintals/hectare, the highest national yield being in Germany (56 quintals/hectare), with the figure for Portugal being 5 quintals/hectare.

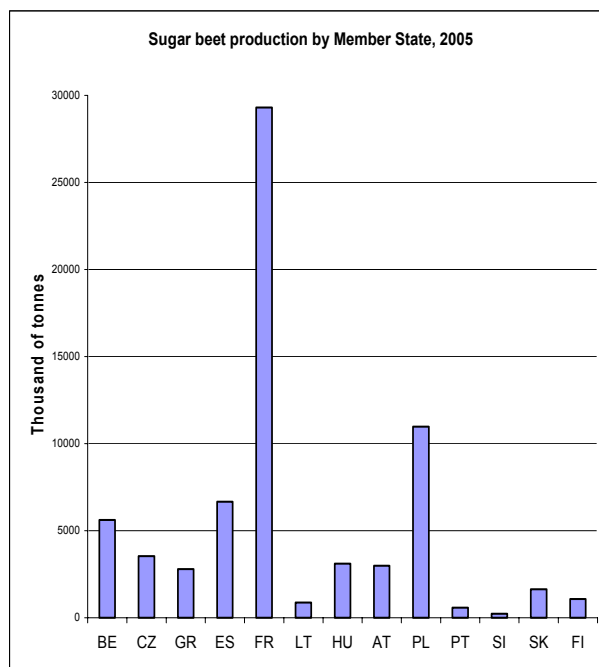
Sugar beet : area stabilised at 2.2 Mio.ha and production lowered to 125.7 Mio.t

Table 2: Area and production of sugar beet, 2005

	Area in hectares	Production in Tonnes	Yield 100 kg/ha
EU-25	2 208 844*	125 727 600*	545*
BE	85 185	5 606 025	658
CZ	65 600	3 543 000	540
DK	50 000	:	:
DE	428 124	:	:
GR	42 500	2 800 000	659
ES	99 900	6 662 600	667
FR	379 000	29 303 000	773
IE	:	:	:
IT	222 594	:	:
LV	:	:	:
LT	21 000	881 000	420
HU	61 079	3 108 350	509
NL	:	:	:
AT	44 690	2 988 921	669
PL	285 301	10 972 027	385
PT	8 300	586 224	706
SI	4 987	227 004	455
SK	33 052	1 629 000	493
FI	31 200	1 081 000	346
SE	49 202	:	:
UK	149 000	:	:

*EU-25 Eurostat Estimate
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Source: Eurostat New Cronos Database, 6 January 2006



2005 was the last sugar beet harvest before the adoption of the reform of the common market organisation for sugar which envisages in particular a drop in the price of sugar of 36% over 4 years.

Production EU-25 reached 125.7 Mio.t in 2005. The distribution of production is unequal, with eight countries accounting for more than 80% of total beet production: France (29.3 Mio.t), Germany, Poland (11 Mio.t), Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain (6.7 Mio.t), the Netherlands and Belgium (5.6 Mio.t). Production in sugar beets has been falling continuously since the last five years (-4.2% in relation to 2004 and -4% in relation to the average of the last 5 years).

Poland recorded the sharpest production drop, more than 12%, in relation to the average of the last five years.

The EU-25 area under sugar beet remained constant in relation to 2004 (2.2 Mio.ha) but fell by 5.7% in relation to the average of the last five years. The largest producers such as Germany (0.428 Mio.ha), France (0.379 Mio.ha), Poland (0.285 Mio.ha) and the United Kingdom (0.149 Mio.ha) saw their area in sugar beets decrease appreciably by 4.6%, 8%, 7.2% and 10.8% respectively in relation to the average of the last five years.

The EU-25 yield was 545 quintals/hectare i.e. a fall of 8.4% in relation to 2004 and a fall of 2.6% in relation to the average of the last five years. Poland's yield has declined even more (by 10.2% in relation to 2004).

Record harvest for rape seeds : increase of area to 4.8 Mio.ha and of production to 15.5 Mio.t

Table 3: Evolution of the Rape seeds area and production

	Area			Production		
	2005 Hectares	Changes between 04-05 %	Changes between average (00-04)-05 %	2005 Tonnes	Changes between 04-05 %	Changes between average(00-04)-05 %
EU-25	4 765 156*	5.9	14.2	15 461 378*	1.0	28.0
BE	5 919	6.2	17.6	24 389	6.5	34.5
CZ	267 200	3.0	-10.4	835 000	-10.7	8.5
DK	112 000	-8.2	14.1	358 400	-23.4	16.1
DE	1 345 290	4.8	11.0	5 050 000	-4.3	23.1
EE	42 700	-15.3	14.8	76 476	11.5	35.8
GR	0			0		
ES	4 800	4.3	-62.2	5 400	-34.1	-71.1
FR	1 212 000	7.6	9.9	4 419 000	10.6	29.7
IE	:			:		
IT	3 777	31.2	-76.3	:		
CY	0			0		
LV	76 000	38.2	228.7	130 000	24.3	227.1
LT	109 500	8.8	64.2	:		
LU	4 058	-3.2	14.7	14 916	-9.7	27.0
HU	120 463	15.1	13.5	283 678	-2.4	43.2
MT	0			0		
NL	2 200	36.2	138.1	8 700	16.0	146.8
AT	35 216	-0.2	-27.4	97 079	-19.6	-19.0
PL	550 080	2.2	20.4	1 434 032	-12.2	32.8
PT	0			0		
SI	2 348	20.7	1.0	5 718	5.5	69.3
SK	107 395	16.2	14.2	250 000	-4.8	31.9
FI	77 000	13.6	15.1	111 700	49.3	26.0
SE	82 210	-1.8	36.1	199 200	-12.4	33.9
UK	603 000	8.3	31.0	1 914 000	21.9	39.3

*EU-25 Eurostat Estimate

Source: Eurostat New Cronos Database, 6 January 2006

: unavailable

Colza production was a record 15.5 Mio.t, i.e. 1% more than in 2004 and 28% more than the average for the last five years. The five main producers account for more than 88% of total production in EU-25: Germany (5.1 Mio.t), France (4.4 Mio.t), the United Kingdom (1.9 Mio.t), Poland (1.4 Mio.t) and the Czech Republic (0.8 Mio.t).

The area under colza in EU25 was 4.8 Mio.ha, i.e. an increase of almost 6% compared with 2004 and more than 14% compared with the average for the last five years.

Five countries account for more than 80% of the area under colza: Germany (1.35 Mio.ha), France (1.21 Mio.ha), the United Kingdom (0.6 Mio.ha), Poland (0.55 Mio.ha) and the Czech Republic (0.27 Mio.ha).

Compared with the average for the last five years, Germany and France increased their areas under colza by 11% and 9.9% respectively. The biggest increases in areas under this

crop were in Latvia (+ 228%, to 0.08 Mio.ha) and the Netherlands (+ 138%, to 0.002 Mio.ha).

The average colza yield was 27 quintals/hectare, i.e. a decline of 19.8% compared with 2004, but an increase of 4.2% compared with the average for the last five years.

The highest national yield was recorded in Belgium (41 quintals/hectare, which was 0.3% higher than in 2004), while the lowest was in Spain (11 quintals/hectare, which was 36.9% down on 2004).

Thus, the increase in colza production was mainly due to increases in the areas sown to it.

The biofuel Directive, which is aimed at increasing the use of biofuels, including biodiester (which is derived from colza), encourages the Member States to increase the areas sown to colza so as to boost their biodiester production.

Other crops

Table 4: Production of other crops, 2005 (Tonnes)

	OTHER CEREALS				OIL SEEDS			Dired Pulses	Potatoes	Raw tobacco
	Oat and summer cereals mixtures	Sorghum	Rice	Fodder maize	Sunflower	Flax	Soya			
EU-25	11 836 595*	517 396*	2 637 399*	173 146 110 ¹	3 861 959*	157 466*	915 585*	4 048 760 ²	60 159 164*	358 726*
BE	30 617	0	0	7 849 489	0	16 480	0	7 619	2 653 949	900
CZ	196 000	0	0	6 597 000	101 000	3 761	19 000	89 735	995 000	0
DK	325 380	0	0	:	0	0	0	53 600	:	0
DE	1079 900	0	0	:	66 200	:	0	:	11 157 500	:
EE		0	0	:	0	:	0	:	300 200	0
GR	77 000	0	180 600	275 000	1 563	0		41 910	849 900	112 000
ES	546 160	23 600	878 300	3 999 600	379 600	1 226	2 800	260 700	2581 700	40 192
FR	785 000	268 000	103 000	53 306 667	1 450 000	:	145 000	:	:	:
IE	106 000	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	0
IT	429 596	220 457	:	:	296 341	:	585 179	155 208	1 810 084	:
CY	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 241	132 500	:
LV	121 000	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	710 000	0
LT	145 700	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	0
LU	9 642	0	0	184 364	0	:	0	1 365	19 370	0
HU	164 589	5 339	9 680	2 203 947	1 269 575	1 446	83 498	20 853	607 220	:
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 000	0
NL	9 100	0	0	:	0	3 700	0	:	:	0
AT	153 773	0	0	3 599 714	80 782	6 441	60 955	107 478	707 911	:
PL	4 960 615	0	0	12 573 513	8 102	2 079	535	169 908	11 009 392	:
PT	24 527	0	119 404	:	2 296	0	:	:	638 823	5 357
SI	7 629	0	0	1 408 686	:	0	:	0	153 131	0
SK	47 000	0	0	2 483 000	205 000	3 000	19 000	35 000	391 000	:
FI	1 228	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	739 000	0
SE	838 300	0	0	:	0	16 100	0	:	:	0
UK	551 000	0	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	0

*EU-25 Eurostat Estimate

Source: Eurostat New Cronos Database, 6 January 2006

¹EU-25 estimate without IE, PT

²EU-25 estimate without DE, PT

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➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Mio.t = 1 000 000 tonnes.

Mio.ha = 1 000 000 hectares.

Quintals/hectare = 100 kg per hectare.

Changes between average(00-04)-05 % represent the percentage of changes between the calculated average of the last five years i.e. the average of the included years 2000 to 2004.

Further information:

Data :

[Eurostat Website/Agriculture, forestry and fisheries/Agriculture/Agricultural products/Crops products](#)

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