IGC expects substantial expansion of dry pea production in Russia

UFOP urges new German federal government to strengthen support for domestic protein crops

Berlin, 2 April 2025. The International Grains Council (IGC) expects a rise in global dry pea production for the upcoming season. Whereas Russia is projected to harvest more dry peas in 2025 than a year earlier, Canada's harvest is seen to fall short of the previous year's level.

The IGC assumes that world dry pea output will amount to 15.2 million tonnes in the 2025/26 marketing year, representing a substantial increase of 6.3 per cent over the previous season. Research by Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft (mbH) suggests that this would mark an eight-year high. The forecast is mainly based on a higher harvest estimate for Russia, where the harvest is seen to grow around 900,000 tonnes, or 23.7 per cent, year-on-year to 4.7 million tonnes. The increase is attributed to an expansion in area sown, fuelled by strong export demand. This means that Russia will remain the largest dry pea producer worldwide.

Canada ranks second with a presumed production of 2.8 million tonnes, representing a decline of 200,000 tonnes or 6.7 per cent. In other words, the historically low output of 2.2 million tonnes recorded in the 2021/22 season would be surpassed significantly. However, if the current trade uncertainties continue, Canada's dry pea area could be reduced even further, bringing the Canadian harvest down to a level significantly lower than previously expected. The reason is that China, in particular, is a crucial market for Canadian dry peas. The EU-27 follows in third place, with production projected at 2.2 million tonnes and an increase of approximately 100,000 tonnes.

The US dry pea harvest is projected to decline to 700,000 tonnes, a drop of around 100,000 tonnes from 2024. Production in India and Ukraine is seen to remain stable at 1.0 million and 0.5 million tonnes.

In view of the EU's strong demand for feed protein imports, the Union zur Förderung von Oel- und Proteinpflanzen e. V. (UFOP) has once again underlined the great exploitable potential for growing dry peas and other large-grained pulses such as soybeans, peas and lupins, in Germany and across Europe. From the perspective of the UFOP, these crops are key factors in resilient crop rotations aimed at mitigating climate change. According to the UFOP, the production of protein crops in particular has numerous positive effects on the environment and agricultural soils, such as biological nitrogen fixation and the provision of feed and habitat for flower-visiting insects.





Union zur Förderung von Oel- und Proteinpflanzen e. V.

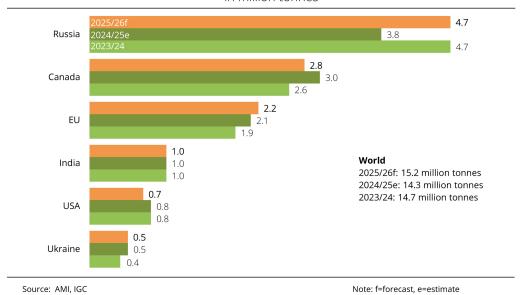
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The association has called on the new German government to strengthen and provide reliable support for a comprehensive protein plant strategy that includes cultivation, product development and sales promotion to unlock this potential in Germany, adding that economic incentives are essential for encouraging crop diversification with grain legumes in the long term. The UFOP has highlighted the urgent need for research and investment in crop breeding, cultivation efficiency and development of new products both for human consumption and livestock feed.

Production of dry peas in important countries of origin in million tonnes



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Quick information on UFOP e. V.:

The Union for the Promotion of Oil and Protein Crops e. V. (UFOP) represents the political interests of companies, associations and institutions involved in the production, processing and marketing of domestic oil and protein crops in national and international bodies. UFOP supports research to optimise agricultural production and for the development of new utilisation possibilities in the food, non-food and feed sectors. UFOP public relations aim to promote the marketing of domestic oil and protein crop end products.