

THE ANALYSIS OF THE CULTIVATED AREAS, THE PRODUCTION AND THE SELLING PRICE FOR MAIZE CROPS DURING THE PRE- AND POST-ACCESSION PERIODS OF ROMANIA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TRENDS OF EVOLUTION OF THESE INDICATORS

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Abstract

*Corn, one of the most important cereals, ranks second in the world ranking in terms of cultivated area, being overtaken only by wheat crops with a cultivated area of 220 million hectares, compared to 185 million hectares Corn, representing 80% of the cereal production. However, at U.E. And implicitly of Romania, it is noted that the area cultivated with corn begins to decrease significantly, being gradually replaced with sunflower or rape, far more profitable crops. By studying the cultivation of maize in Romania, we observe specific conditions determined by weeds and pests. The area cultivated with maize in 2015 was 2.6 million hectares. The presence of the *Tanymecus dilaticollis* corn root crop requires the treatment of seed with neonicotinoid products, for which Romania has managed each year to obtain a derogation from the European Commission, despite the fact that the trend at European level is to These products are forbidden from use. A possible ban on neonicotinoid-based products could mean a substantial reduction in corn-grown areas. This study was conducted in order to identify the critical periods of maize culture in Romania, but also to identify potential trends, taking into account the specific situation at European level.*

Key words: maize, production, cultivated area, prices, trends

INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays* ssp. *Mays*), cultivated for the first time more than 8,000 years ago, began to spread relatively quickly, managing to cover significant areas. Today, maize is dethroned only by wheat in terms of the area cultivated globally, while maize production is more pronounced than that of wheat [2].

The uses of corn are most diverse, ranging from human nutrition to feeding animals and even for bioethanol production [1]. If on the American continent the most important area cultivated with corn is genetically modified, in Europe the areas cultivated with genetically modified maize are quite small and the purpose of these plantations is more experimental. At 2015, 2.5 hectares of genetically modified maize were cultivated in Romania within the Agricultural Research

and Development Section of Secuieni, while for 2016 no cultivation authorization was requested.

At the level of 2015 the area cultivated with maize in Romania was 2,604,475 hectares, being an extremely important crop for Romanian farmers. The European trend is to reduce the areas cultivated with corn and replace it with rape or sunflower, more profitable crops. The same trend is also noted at a national level, where more and more Romanian farmers choose to reduce the areas cultivated with maize and to increase the area planted with rape, a culture that has proved its profitability in recent years.

The main issue that has led farmers to reduce corn-cured areas is linked to its sales price, the last two years being extremely unpredictable, and the price of corn has dropped far enough under the pressure of

huge global stocks. Without a commodity exchange, the sale price of grain is dictated by traders [5].

Corn crop in Romania also suffers from specific climatic conditions but also from pests. The presence of the *Tanymecus Dilaticollis* in maize requires the need to protect crops by seed treatments with neonicotinoid products. In 2017, Romania managed to obtain a derogation from the European Commission for the use under certain conditions of these products, but it is likely that in the near future it would be forbidden to use such products at European level. Under these circumstances, the corn crop in Romania could range from several hundred hectares or even from the disappearance of this plant.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study consisted of the research, analysis and interpretation of the statistical data provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Romania, as well as the Eurostat international data base, on the surfaces

cultivated with maize, the registered productions, as well as the sale prices during the pre-accession and post-accession period (Romania to the European Union), at the level of Romania, as well as at the level of the big corn producing countries. These, combined with the theoretical aspects extracted from the literature, have allowed the evolution trends of these indicators to be determined. The methodology consisted of descriptive analysis of data and comparative analysis, the results being presented in tabular and graphical form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics, the area cultivated with maize in Romania fell significantly. If in 1996 the area cultivated with corn was 3.2 million hectares, in 2015 the area cultivated with maize reached 2.6 million hectares, down 600,000 hectares. This was caused by the evolution of the land stock, by the evolution of prices for this crop, but also by the increased interest of farmers for other crops that are more profitable on UM.

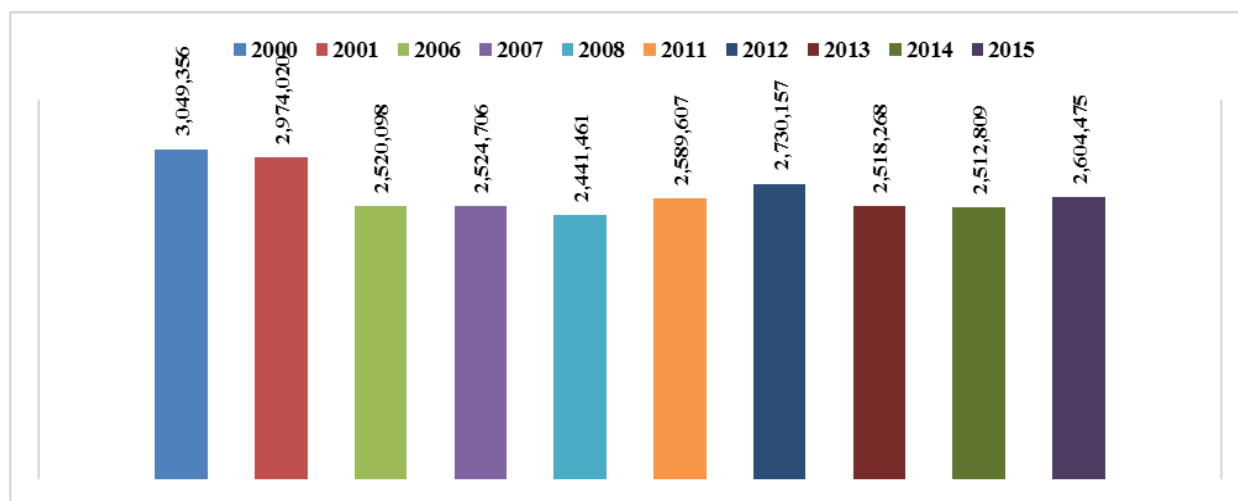


Fig. 1. Evolution of the surface cultivated with maize during the pre-accession and post-accession periods of Romania to the European Union (hectares)

Source: National Institute of Statistics database, accessed 18.02.2017.

Analyzing the evolution of the areas cultivated with corn it is noted that this culture was marked by important events in Romania. Thus, if in 2000, in Romania, an area of just over 3 million hectares of corn was cultivated, in 2007, the year of our country's accession to the EU. The area

cultivated with maize was reduced to 2.5 million hectares, down 17.2%. In 2008, the first year in which Romania was officially part of the EU structures, the area cultivated with maize registered a decrease of 19.93% as compared to 2000, thus the most significant decrease of the maize surface since the

accession of Romania to the EU. million hectares, compared to wheat
 At the year 2015, maize was the main cereal cultivated on an area of 2.1 million hectares,
 cultivated in Romania with an area of 2.6 23.8% less.

Table 1. Analysis of the area cultivated with maize at EU level (thousands of hectares)

The surface cultivated with corn	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
European Union (28 countries)	-	-	8,334.97	9,286.37	9,846.52	9,774.71	9,610.21	9,255.25	8,447.62
%			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	-	66.70	69.80	72.03	67.20	74.17	62.83	58.40	52.30
%			0.84	0.78	0.68	0.76	0.65	0.63	0.62
Bulgaria	329.30	274.20	327.52	399.42	466.80	428.30	408.40	498.64	422.00
%			3.93	4.30	4.74	4.38	4.25	5.39	5.00
Germany	520.50	464.30	466.59	487.90	526.20	497.00	481.30	455.50	416.20
%			5.60	5.25	5.34	5.08	5.01	4.92	4.93
France	1,758.50	1,679.80	1,600.33	1,596.71	1,718.64	1,839.83	1,848.07	1,639.49	1,488.74
%			19.20	17.19	17.45	18.82	19.23	17.71	17.62
Hungary	1,191.80	1,177.30	1,078.83	1,230.25	1,191.29	1,242.61	1,191.42	1,146.13	1,054.19
%			12.94	13.25	12.10	12.71	12.40	12.38	12.48
Romania	2,441.64	2,339.39	2,098.47	2,589.78	2,731.16	2,518.88	2,513.56	2,607.37	2,366.51
%			25.18	27.89	27.74	25.77	26.16	28.17	28.01

Source: EUROSTAT processed data.

According to Eurostat data, in 2016 Romania cultivated an area of 2.36 million hectares of corn, an area that places our country at the top of the European ranking in terms of corn covered area at EU level. The 2.36 million hectares of maize grown in Romania represent 28.01% of the total maize-grown area in the European Union of 28 countries. Significant areas of corn were cultivated in France (1.48 million hectares) and Hungary (1.05 million hectares).

Romania is at the forefront of the European ranking of the area cultivated with maize since 2010, when 25.18% of the total area cultivated with maize at U.E. was the area cultivated in our country. In contrast, in France, the second country in terms of the cultivated area, maize culture began to experience a decrease in surface area, from 1.6 million hectares in 2010 to 1.4 million hectares in 2016. This can be explained first

of all by the fact that yields per hectare have increased quite a bit in France, but also because farmers are also heading towards more profitable crops than maize, such as rape or oilseeds in general.

At the level of 2016, Germany and Bulgaria have set up small corn fields. While Bulgaria has allocated an area of 422.000 hectares, Germany has set up 416.200 hectares.

Regarding the level of production recorded in maize crop, it is noted that it is not necessarily dependent on the cultivated area, but rather on the evolution of technologies and equipment used in agriculture. As can be seen, the most important corn production was recorded in 2014 when maize production amounted to 11.9 million tonnes, a quantity that was harvested from an area of 2.6 million hectares, Resulting in a country average yield of 4.57 tonnes/ha.

Table 2. Evolution of the production of maize crop during the pre-accession and post-accession period of Romania to the European Union (million tons)

Specification	2000	2001	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015/2000 (%)	2015/2007 (%)
Wheat	4.4	7.7	5.5	3	7.1	7.1	5.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	79.56	161.54
Maize	4.8	9.1	8.9	3.8	7.8	11.7	5.9	11.3	11.9	8.9	83.45	133.13

Source: Processing, database National Institute of Statistics; Date of access: 18.02.2017

Analysing comparatively the production obtained in 2015 compared to the year 2000, it is observed that the production of maize registered an increase of 83.45%, from 4.8

million tons in 2000 to 8.9 million tons in 2015. Corn production also grew significantly if we analyze the situation in 2007, the year of Romania's accession to the EU and the 2015

reference year, the production being twice as high as in 2007, from 3.8 million tons to 8.9 million tons.

Compared with the production of wheat, it is

noted that the most important crops were recorded in the crop, exceeding even 11 million tons, while the wheat production surpassed 7.5 million tons.

Table 3. Average production of the maize in the main producing countries of the European Union (tonnes)

Maize average production	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
European Union (28 countries)	-	-	7.13	7.55	6.03	6.82	8.06	6.36	7.15
Belgium	-	12.12	10.69	11.94	10.92	11.29	12.39	11.87	8.01
Bulgaria	4.16	4.71	6.25	5.53	3.68	6.39	7.68	5.41	5.40
Germany	9.81	9.75	9.03	10.62	10.48	8.83	10.68	8.72	8.79
France	9.11	9.11	8.83	9.97	9.09	8.17	10.03	8.38	8.19
Hungary	7.47	6.39	6.47	6.50	4.00	5.44	7.82	5.79	8.64
Romania	3.21	3.41	4.31	4.52	2.18	4.49	4.77	3.45	3.74

Data resulting from the reporting of total production on the cultivated area.

In terms of yield per hectare, the situation here is at least dramatic for Romania. If we are on the surface first, and total production in the second place in the U.E. With 28 states, we are at the bottom of the ranking, on the last place. A significant development was registered by Bulgaria, which has overtaken the yield in our country in recent years, so that

Bulgarian farmers have recorded an average yield of 5.40 tonnes / ha, with 1.67 tonnes / ha more than Romania. In 2016, Hungary recorded an average production of 8.64 tonnes / ha, exceeding France by 8.19 tonnes / ha, while Romania recorded an average production of 3.74 tonnes / ha, 2.3 times less than that in Hungary.

Table 4. Comparative analysis of maize production registered in the main producing countries of the European Union (thousands tons)

Maize production	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
European Union (28 countries)	-	-	59,418.95	70,124.25	59,329.14	66,659.53	77,460.27	58,901.30	60,414.21
%			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	858.80	808.10	745.90	859.69	733.60	837.60	778.57	692.96	418.80
%			1.26	1.23	1.24	1.26	1.01	1.18	0.69
Bulgaria	1,368.30	1,290.80	2,047.41	2,209.20	1,717.80	2,738.67	3,137.48	2,696.92	2,280.00
%			3.45	3.15	2.90	4.11	4.05	4.58	3.77
Germany	5,105.90	4,527.20	4,211.50	5,183.60	5,514.70	4,387.30	5,142.10	3,973.00	3,658.70
%			7.09	7.39	9.30	6.58	6.64	6.75	6.06
France	16,012.50	15,299.90	14,134.92	15,914.12	15,614.12	15,031.14	18,541.78	13,738.24	12,191.84
%			23.79	22.69	26.32	22.55	23.94	23.32	20.18
Hungary	8,897.10	7,528.40	6,984.87	7,992.44	4,762.71	6,756.44	9,315.10	6,632.78	9,110.27
%			11.76	11.40	8.03	10.14	12.03	11.26	15.08
Romania	7,849.08	7,973.26	9,042.03	11,717.59	5,953.35	11,305.10	11,988.55	8,984.74	8,844.86
%			15.22	16.71	10.03	16.96	15.48	15.25	14.64

Source: EUROSTAT processed data.

At European level, in 2015, world maize production was 58.9 million tonnes, and the most significant production was recorded in France (13.7 million tonnes) and Romania (8.9 million tonnes). Significant outputs were also recorded in Hungary (6.6 million tonnes), but also in Germany (3.9 million tonnes) and Bulgaria (2.6 million tonnes).

As reported by Eurostat, even if Romania ranks first in the EU. From the point of view

of the surface cultivated with maize, in terms of recorded production, our country ranks second, after France.

If in Romania in 2015 the average yield per hectare was 4.57 tons / ha, in France the average production per hectare recorded was 8.37 tons / ha, with 83.36% more than the one recorded in the our country.

While production of maize harvested in Romania at the level of 2016 represents

14.64% of the total European production, French production represents 20.18% of the total production, and that recorded in Hungary represents 15.08% of the total.

Table 5. Analyzing the sale price of maize during the pre-accession and post-accession periods of Romania to the European Union (lei/kg)

Sale price maize	2006	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016/2006 (%)	2016/2007 (%)
Total	0.3	0.55	0.72	0.79	0.87	0.74	0.61	0.6	0.62	106.67	12.73
North West Region	0.36	0.54	0.7	0.85	0.84	0.73	0.56	0.55	0.6	66.67	11.11
Center Region	0.33	0.6	0.74	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.62	0.63	0.67	103.03	11.67
North East Region	0.31	0.63	0.7	0.79	0.83	0.78	0.58	0.6	0.66	112.90	4.76
South East Region	0.29	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.89	0.73	0.6	0.59	0.59	103.45	3.51
Bucharest - Ilfov Region	0.38	0.62	0.78	0.82	0.98	0.85	0.67	0.67	0.66	73.68	6.45
South-Muntenia Region	0.3	0.61	0.7	0.78	0.85	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.65	116.67	6.56
South-West Oltenia Region	0.34	0.65	0.71	0.74	0.89	0.73	0.6	0.59	0.66	94.12	1.54
West Region	0.27	0.35	0.77	0.69	0.85	0.74	0.55	0.56	0.56	107.41	60.00

Source: Database Processing National Institute of Statistics, date of access: 18.02.2017.

The price is the indicator that decisively influences the decision to cultivate a plant to the detriment of another. Agricultural activity is directly influenced by the sale price of cereals, whether it be corn or wheat. The price of maize in Romania registered a significant evolution after Romania's accession to the EU. As it can be seen, corn is sold at an average price of 0.3 lei / kg in 2006, while the year 2007 led to a price increase Corn sale of 0.55 lei / kg.

Ten years after Romania's accession to the EU, the price of grain utilization remained one that was subject to hazards. In general, in Romania, the price of cereals is dictated by the level of production, so that, if it is a good year in which farmers manage to get significant output, the price of corn drops considerably, while, if it is a weaker year In terms of production, corn is sold at a better price. This is explained by the fact that there is no agricultural commodity exchange in Romania, where to set a minimum price and a maximum price for the capitalization of agricultural products. Without this tool, farmers leave the price to traders [6].

The year 2012, marked by an extremely aggressive drought in Romania, resulted in a production of only 5.9 million tons. At this level of production, the highest sales price was recorded, from 2006 to now, of 0.87 lei / kg. Conversely, in 2014, when a production of 11.9 million tons of corn was registered in our

country, the capitalization price was 0.61 lei / kg.

Analyzing comparatively the corn price of the maize in the year 2016, compared to 2006 it is noted that there was an increase of 106.67%, from 0.3 lei / kg in 2006 to 0.62 lei / kg in 2016 In 2007, the corn sale price was 0.55 lei / kg, 12.73% less than the price recorded in the year 2016.

The price also varies according to the grain production area, so that the best price is obtained by those farmers operating in agricultural areas close to the port of Constanta, and the lowest prices are obtained by those farmers who are distant from the The main export point of Romanian cereals. The value of the U.E. Maize production in the year 2016 was 9.4 billion euros, down from 2007, the last major wave of US accession in the EU, when the value of maize production amounted to 10 billion euros.

In 2007, the value of corn production was 894.42 million euros, and nine years later, 2016, corn production increased to 1,549,05 million euros, up 73.19 percent. As you can see, Italy and France are the two states in the United States. Which recorded the most important incomes for maize production. At the level of 2016, these two countries recorded total revenues of EUR 3,230.47 million, representing 34.18% of the total value of maize production in the European Union of 28 countries.

Table 6. The evolution of corn production at EU level (million euro)

The value of maize production in the EU	2007	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
European Union (28 countries)	10,078.61	10,138.57	13,952.01	12,718.49	12,394.02	11,806.17	9,335.36	9,451.09
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	9,731.11	9,872.09	13,567.75	12,353.39	12,067.78	11,508.72	9,116.52	9,253.97
%	35.79	38.65	90.68	92.17	122.13	98.41	93.53	50.81
Bulgaria	0.36	0.38	0.65	0.72	0.99	0.83	1.00	0.54
%	40.46	210.54	371.37	303.07	355.27	397.56	377.32	324.17
Germany	0.40	2.08	2.66	2.38	2.87	3.37	4.04	3.43
%	729.98	706.35	1,034.00	1,136.00	858.00	803.45	632.42	581.27
France	7.24	6.97	7.41	8.93	6.92	6.81	6.77	6.15
%	2,854.10	2,124.90	2,962.50	3,302.20	2,571.30	2,726.30	2,248.60	2,025.76
Hungary	28.32	20.96	21.23	25.96	20.75	23.09	24.09	21.43
%	1,782.93	1,656.87	2,218.78	1,791.32	1,710.16	1,657.16	1,132.89	1,204.71
Romania	17.69	16.34	15.90	14.08	13.80	14.04	12.14	12.75
%	794.50	1,082.87	1,389.66	963.94	1,151.41	1,270.09	933.14	1,284.27
European Union (28 countries)	7.88	10.68	9.96	7.58	9.29	10.76	10.00	13.59
%	894.42	2,141.39	2,782.42	1,395.75	2,638.14	2,125.38	1,552.23	1,549.05
Belgium	8.87	21.12	19.94	10.97	21.29	18.00	16.63	16.39

Source: EUROSTAT processed data.

At the level of 2016 Hungary recorded a value quite close to that of Romania in terms of maize production. Thus Hungarian maize production amounted to 1,284.27 million euros, with only 20.61% less than Romania. Compared to Bulgaria, Romania is much better off, with Bulgarian farmers achieving a

total value of 324.17 million euros by the end of 2016, five times less than the value of maize production in Romania.

The value of maize production in Romania is 16.36% at the level of 2016, while in France this represents 21.43% of the value of the total maize production registered in the EU.

Table 7. The evolution of the price of 100 kilograms of maize in the main producing countries of the European Union (euro)

The price of 100 kg of maize (euro)	2006	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
European Union (28 countries)	8.52	14.32	17.36	18,15	15,59	14.21	13.99
Belgium	12.34	17.73	21.04	21,05	19,51	16.60	16.20
Bulgaria	13.13	18.73	21.04	29.2	26.27	20.5	20.1
Germany	13.74	18.17	22.77	22.5	22.56	18.61	16.33
France	9.91	18.20	17.53	19.6	16.43	13.44	13.71
Hungary	11.49	17.42	16.52	17.49	15.99	13.02	13.56
Romania	10.78	23.10	23.59	23.32	22.63	17.1	17.1

Source: EUROSTAT processed data.

Analyzing the price of 100 kilograms of maize sold in the main producing countries of the European Union, it is noticed that at the level of 2015 the best price was obtained in France of 20.1 euro per 100 kilograms this while in Romania. The same quantity received a price of 17.1 euro, 14.92% less.

In terms of price, compared to Bulgaria and Hungary, our country is better positioned, here the quantity of 100 kilograms was bought at an average price of 13.71 euro in Hungary and 13.99 euro in Bulgaria at the level of the year 2015.

Regarding the import of maize, according to data provided by I.N.S., the import value of maize is an extremely low total import in

Romania during 2005-2015. As can be seen from the figures presented, corn imports represent 0.47% (EUR 298.8 million) of the total import (62,962 million euros) in the year 2015, the year when the import value of corn is something more significant, relative to the total import value.

Regarding the export of maize in relation to the total value of the export of Romanian products, it is noticed that it starts to have a more significant weight since 2010, signaling that European policies and subsidies are starting to reach their proposed objective to produce more and implicitly to sell more important quantities.

Table 8. Analysis of the import of maize from Romania during the period 2005-2015 (million euro)

Import value	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total import value	32,568	40,746	51,322	57,240	38,953	46,869	54,952	54,703	55,317	58,522	62,962
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Import value of maize	95.39	97.54	130.29	138.973	133.633	92.921	127.668	193.663	126.458	126.61	298.797
%	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.20	0.23	0.35	0.23	0.22	0.47

Source: National Institute of Statistics - Data processed.

Table 9. Analysis of Romania's maize exports during the period 2005-2015 (million euro)

Export value	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total export value	22,255	25,850	29,549	33,725	29,084	37,360	45,292	45,069	49,562	52,466	54,596
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
The amount of grain exports out of the total EU	67.124	83.35	93.66	143.726	365.231	434.195	505.613	574.012	501.26	674.891	691.192
%	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.43	1.26	1.16	1.12	1.27	1.01	1.29	1.27
The value of maize exports	44.062	37.963	76.121	138.571	254.722	396.255	606.707	608.25	744.319	772.93	982.639
%	0.20	0.15	0.26	0.41	0.88	1.06	1.34	1.35	1.50	1.47	1.80

Source: National Institute of Statistics - Data processed.

At the level of 2015, the share of corn exports in total export value reached 1.80% (982.639 million). On the other hand, in 2016, corn exports decreased by 257.5 million euros, to 702.4 million euros for a quantity of 3.43 million tonnes.

CONCLUSIONS

Corn crops remain extremely important for Romanian farmers, despite the fact that the profitability of this crop has dropped quite a bit lately. In the absence of a functional irrigation system, farmers remain dependent on weather conditions. In good years, when the drought is not so aggressive in summer, the level of production in maize increases substantially, whereas in times of drought and drought the yield per hectare is substantially reduced.

From the point of view of the cultivated area, at the level of 2016 Romania is at the top of the European ranking, with a cultivated area of 2.36 million hectares, on which a total production of 8.84 million tonnes was harvested compared to France. The main competitor who set up an area of 1.48 million hectares from which he harvested a production of 12.19 million tons.

Despite the fact that we are in the first place in terms of the surface cultivated with corn, Romania is ranked second in the ranking of the EU member states, the first being

occupied by France. While Romania recorded an average production of 3.74 tonnes / ha, France recorded an average production of 8.23 tonnes / ha, 2.2 times higher than that in our country.

Although in Romania the largest area in the EU is grown. With corn, we do not touch either the European average or the one recorded in France. This is explained by the fact that our country does not have an irrigation system that reduces the dependence of Romanian producers on weather conditions. Also, the technical endowment of the Romanian farms is still quite precarious, and the excessive fragmentation of the property, as well as the fact that large crops are still being cultivated on small areas (5 ha), pull down the performance recorded in the large Romanian farms. This excessive polarization, but also the fact that we still have farms with a production of 4 tons / ha in maize, and farms where the average maize production exceeds 12 tons / ha, prevent us from taking a leading position in the European ranking.

The average yield per hectare for maize crops registered in Romania is on the last position in the European ranking, which can be explained by the fact that, unlike other states, most of the maize-cultivated area in Romania is cultivated in Non-irrigated system, while in other European countries maize is grown only on irrigated land. Dependence on weather

conditions, as well as summer heat, mean that average yields per hectare are so small in Romania.

Another thing that can explain this significant gap is related to the fact that the Romanian agriculture is still extremely polarized. According to recent data, 80% of Romania's active farmers work 20% of the land, while 20% of farmers work 80% of the land. The performance of the few can not exceed the recordings of many, sometimes below a tonne / ha.

Another explanation may also be the fact that there is no close monitoring of the production that farmers record in the field, and the official data is based on farmer reporting, such as the situation in France where there is a close monitoring of how much Produces monitoring, which is also done by capturing satellite images.

Neither do we feel good about the harvesting of corn and because we do not have a stock exchange of agricultural products, but also because the geographical position does not help us too much in the price negotiation process. While in Romania 100 kilos of maize sold with 17.1 euro, in France the same quantity of corn was sold at an average price of 20.1 euros.

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