

INTERNATIONAL TRADE WITH GRAPES (2009-2011)

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Abstract

Study activities relates to international trade situation for the grapes, 2009-2011. It starts from the presentation of the situation at the continental level (Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania) after which are specifies the indicators for Romania and the European Union. The main importer (in terms of quantity) is represented by Europe (more than half), followed by America and Asia - 56.60, 23.45 and 18.77% respectively. Regarding of exports (in terms of quantity), the main actors are represented by America, Europe and Asia. They dominated the world market, achieving 40.93, 29.68 and 18.58% respectively of world exports quantitatively. Africa and Oceania recording share below 10.0% (9.67 and 1.14% respectively). The trade balance has deficient character (-856.6 million dominant phenomenon. \$). Analyzing the situation in each continent stands out strict surplus situations specific to America, Africa and Oceania (773.5, 619.1, respectively 38 mil. \$). Unfortunately they could not offset the decisive continuously deficits for Europe and Asia (-368.7 -1918.2 and mil. \$).

Key words: commercial balance, grapes, export, import

INTRODUCTION

Plantations, depending on the species (trees, vines, hops) form independent branches of plant production [6].

Like the fruit growing, vine growing is a branch of agriculture with a high level of intensity and high production efficiency [4].

Important area of wine production activity in some farms in Romania is a matter of food, industrial, agricultural technology - technological, environmental, export and source of profit [5].

The grapes are perishable products, which requires stringent measures of transport, storage and processing [7].

Total grape production fluctuates from year to year, influenced by the specific weather conditions which increase or decrease the yields. These adverse climatic conditions affecting the quality of grapes [9].

For grape wine as the main product, you can demarcate several capitalization directions (wine and its derived, table grapes, for juice, raisins, etc.), but these are related to the types of existence and / or varieties that have some specific quality [2].

Export has as content the sale or investing the

foreign goods or values, processed products, filled or repaired in a country.

Regarding the export of agricultural products, it should be understood as the total of commercial operations, in which plant and animal products - unprocessed or processed in various degrees - are sold on the external market.

Agricultural exports is a component of overall exports which engages national economy, targeting the following objectives: participation in international division of labor; attract hard currency or currency ratio required of all businesses in agriculture.

Factors that influence on exports of plant and animal products are: domestic market supply and demand of agricultural products - directly and indirectly for population in the industrial processing; trends in demand and supply in the global market of agricultural products [1].

International trade with grapes are influenced by a number of issues related to supply and demand mechanism.

The offer is given by production capacity viticulture and wine that reflects the actual production possibilities that can be achieved. The notion of " viticulture potential 'means the territorial area (areas) planted with vines

in bearing, productive, growers property rights, rights reserves and plantations authorized but still unrealized. Certainly there are correlations between the two concepts, which are the boundaries and different interpretations over historical stages. [3].

The most important marketed products are cereals, oilseeds, dairy products, beverages, vegetable oils and fats. The biggest exporters are the US and EU, who own a 19% share of global exports [8].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Documentary made to conceive and drafting of the work was based on the system of indicators proposed by FAO [10].

Were used information relating quantitative volume and value of imports and exports of grapes, information on which was determined the trade balance.

The paper presents Romania's position in the global market in terms of trade with grapes.

The information used relates to the period 2009-2011, and using period average. Average was calculated by the formula:

$$A = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 shows the evolution and structure of imports worldwide.

Worldwide, in 2009, total export value was USD 6,632,610 thousand, which based on the continent contributions was: USD 26,673 thousand from Africa, USD 67,989 thousand Oceania, USD 907,417 thousand Asia, USD 1,800,760 thousand the American continent, USD 3,829,770 thousand Europe. Following these values, the indicator structure is as follows: 0.40% Africa, Oceania 1.02%, 13.68% Asian, 27.16% and 57.74% America and Europe.

If we analyze the specific situation of 2010, are obvious limits of variation of the indicator, from USD 28,503 thousand Africa (0.40%) to USD 3,905,330 thousand in Europe (54.99%). Taking into question the indicator values for rest of continents - USD

2,113,060 thousands America (29.75%), Asia USD 1,004,200 thousand (14.14%), Oceania USD 51,070 thousand (0.72%) – leads to a global total import of USD 7,102,170 thousands.

For 2011 there was a total world imports of grapes, which reaches USD 7,747,250 thousand. The constitution of this value is reached by sequential values contribution of the continents: Africa USD 41,303 thousand (0.53%), Oceania USD 78,877 thousand (1.02%), Asia USD 1,409,940 thousand (18.20%), USD 1,914,230 thousand America (24.71%), USD 4,302,890 thousand Europe (55.54%).

The average of the value of world imports was USD 7,160,676.7 thousand, based on the following structure: 56.04% Europe (USD 4,012,663.3 thousand; 27.13% America (USD 1,942,683.3 thousand); 15.46% Asia (USD 1,107,185.7 thousand); Oceania 0.92% (USD 65,978.7 thousand); Africa 0.45% (USD 32,159.7 thousand).

At the EU level there was an average value of imports of USD 3,263,583.3 thousand, which led to an average share in the global imports of 45.58%.

For Romania the value of grapes imports averaged USD 9,902.7 thousand, which represented 0.14% of the global level of the indicator.

Sequentially, we are talking about Romanian weights at global of 0.14% in 2011- USD 10,081 thousand, 0.16% for the year 2010- USD 7,982 thousand and 0.18% for the year 2009- USD 11,645 thousand.

Table 2 discloses the information on value of world exports of grapes, their structure and their evolution over time.

In 2009, the five continental units have recorded the following values of exports: USD 152,754 thousand Oceania, USD 619,242 thousand Asia, USD 652,132 thousand Africa, USD 1,902,550 and USD 2,339,870 thousand Europe and America. These values have led to a general global level, for the indicator of USD 1,477,770 thousand, which registered percentage contributions (in the structure) of: 41.29% America, 33.58% Europe, 11.51% Africa 10.93, 2.69% Asia and Oceania %. Under

these circumstances, the global level of the indicator reached USD 5,666,548 thousands. For 2010, the total value of exports was USD 6,219,704 thousands at which the five continental units contributed as follows: 1.23 % Oceania, Africa 9.73%, 12.00 % Asia, 33.15 % Europe and 43.89% Americas.

Corresponding to these weights, the actual continental indicator values were USD 76,249 thousands for Oceania, USD 605,073 thousands for Africa, USD 746,562 thousands for Asia, USD 2,061,870 thousand and USD 2,729,950 thousand in Europe and America.

Table 1. Grapes - World Imports (2009–2011)

Specification	2009		2010			2011			Average 2009 – 2011		
	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	2010/2009**	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	2011/2010**	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	Average/2011**
Africa	26,673	0.40	28,503	0.40	106.86	41,303	0.53	144.90	32,159.7	0.45	77.86
America	1,800,760	27.16	2,113,060	29.75	117.34	1,914,230	24.71	90.59	1,942,683.3	27.13	101.48
Asia	907,417	13.68	1,004,200	14.14	110.66	1,409,940	18.20	140.40	1,107,185.7	15.46	78.52
Europa	3,829,770	57.74	3,905,330	54.99	101.97	4,302,890	55.54	110.17	4,012,663.3	56.04	93.25
Oceania	67,989	1.02	51,070	0.72	75.11	78,877	1.02	154.44	65,978.7	0.92	83.64
Total	6,632,610	100	7,102,170	100	107.07	7,747,250	100	109.08	7,160,676.7	100	92.42
UE	3,165,830	47.73	3,106,780	44.58	98.13	3,518,140	45.41	113.24	3,263,583.3	45.58	92.76
Romania	11,645	0.18	7,982	0.16	68.54	10,081	0.14	126.29	9,902.7	0.14	98.23

* <http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/T/TP/E>

** own calculations

Table 2. Grapes - World Exports (2009–2011)

Specification	2009		2010			2011			Average 2009 – 2011		
	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	2010/2009**	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	2011/2010**	USD Thou. *	Str. ** %	Average/2011**
Africa	652,132	11.51	605,073	9.73	92.78	696,517	9.91	115.11	651,240.7	10.33	93.49
America	2,339,870	41.29	2,729,950	43.89	116.67	3,078,580	43.81	112.77	2,716,133.3	43.08	88.22
Asia	619,242	10.93	746,562	12.00	120.56	849,442	12.09	113.78	738,415.3	11.71	86.92
Europa	1,902,550	33.58	2,061,870	33.15	108.37	2,319,270	33.01	112.48	2,094,563.3	33.23	90.31
Oceania	152,754	2.69	76,249	1.23	49.91	82,774	1.18	108.55	103,925.7	1.65	125.55
Total	5,666,548	100	6,219,704	100	109.76	7,026,583	100	112.97	6,304,278.3	100	89.72
UE	1,477,770	26.07	1,741,690	28.0	117.85	2,119,980	30.17	121.71	1,779,813.3	28.23	83.95
Romania	282	0.005	672	0.011	238.29	487	0.007	72.47	480.3	0.008	98.62

* <http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/T/TP/E>

** own calculations

If we analyze the situation, specific of 2011 reveals variations in the indicator from USD 82,774 thousands for Oceania, to USD 3,078,580 thousands on the American continent, while the global level of the indicator reached USD 7,026,583 thousands. The structure of indicator is as follows: 1.18% Oceania, Africa 9.91% - USD 696,517 thousands, 12.09% Asia - USD 849,442 thousands, 33.01% Europe - USD 2,319,270 thousands and 43.81% America.

The period average is characterized by a total global exports of USD 6,304,278.3 thousands and the continents share was: 43.08% America (USD 2,716,133,3 thousands), 33.23% Europe (USD 2,094,563,3 thousands); 11.71% Asia (USD 738,415.3 thousands); 10.33% Africa (USD 651,240.7 thousands); Oceania 1.65% (USD 103,925.7

thousands).

Regarding the position of the European Union in the context of world export value are found annual sequential weights as follows: 26.07% for 2009- USD 1,477,770 thousand, 28.0% for the year 2010- USD 1,741,690 thousand, 28.23% to the average period - USD 1,779,813.3 thousand and 30.17% for the year 2011- USD 2,119,980 thousand.

Referring to Romania's situation may be observed the following: Romanian grape exports amounts ranged from USD 282 thousand in 2009 to USD 672 thousand in 2010, and the average was USD 480.3 thousand; Romania held the following share in global export (Fig. 4.15.): 0.005% in 2009, 0.007% for 2011, 0.008% for period average and 0.011 % for 2010.

Table 3 shows the trade balance of global

exchanges made for grapes.

In 2009 the global trade balance was poor - USD 966.3 million, an aspect which is based of trade deficits: - USD 1,906.3 million Europe, - USD 288.2 million Asia. But there are surpluses in America, Africa and Oceania: USD 539.1 million, USD 625.5 million and USD 84.8 million.

In 2010 the global trade balance registered -

USD 882.8 million, due to the deficits from Europe and Asia (-USD 37.3 million and, respectively, - USD 257.7 million). The surpluses appeared to reduce the overall deficit for the same continents as in 2009 (Oceania, Africa and America. USD 25.2 million, USD 576.5 million and USD 616.9 million respectively).

Table 3. Grapes - The trade balance of global exchanges - USD Mil. (2009–2011)

Specification	2009			2010			2011			Average 2009 – 2011		
	export*	import*	±**	export*	import*	±**	export*	import*	±**	export*	import*	±**
Africa	652.1	26.6	625.5	605.0	28.5	576.5	696.5	41.3	655.2	651.2	32.1	619.1
America	2,339.8	1,800.7	539.1	2,729.9	2,113.0	616.9	3,078.5	1,914.2	1,164.3	2,716.1	1,942.6	773.5
Asia	619.2	907.4	-288.2	746.5	1,004.2	-257.7	849.4	1,409.9	-560.5	738.4	1,107.1	-368.7
Europa	1,902.5	3,828.8	-1,906.3	2,061.8	3,905.3	-1,843.5	2,319.2	4,302.9	-1,983.7	2,094.5	4,012.7	-1,918.2
Oceania	152.7	67.9	84.8	76.2	51.0	25.2	82.7	78.8	3.9	103.9	65.9	38
Total	5,666.3	6,632.6	-966.3	6,219.4	7,102.2	-882.8	7,026.3	7,747.3	-721	6,304.1	7,160.7	-856.6
UE	1,477.7	3,165.8	-1,688.1	1,741.6	3,106.7	-1,365.1	2,119.9	3,518.1	-1,398.2	1,779.8	3,263.5	-1,483.7
Romania	0,28	11.6	-11.32	0.67	7.98	-7.31	0.48	10.08	-9.6	0.48	9.90	-9.42

* <http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/T/TP/E>

** own calculations

If we analyze the specific situation of 2011, we see that it is still deficient (-USD 721 million) Worldwide, which was determined by specific negative state of affairs from Europe and Asia (-USD 1,983.7 million and respectively - USD 560.5 million). For America, Africa and Oceania, appear a surplus balance: USD 1164.3 million, USD 655.2 million and USD 3.9 million.

Determining the average period it can be seen (Fig. 1) the deficient trade balance (-USD 856,6 mil.), determined by the following state of affairs:

- USD 1,918.2 million Europe; - USD 368.7 million Asia; USD 38 million Oceania; USD 619.1 million Africa; USD 773.5 million America.

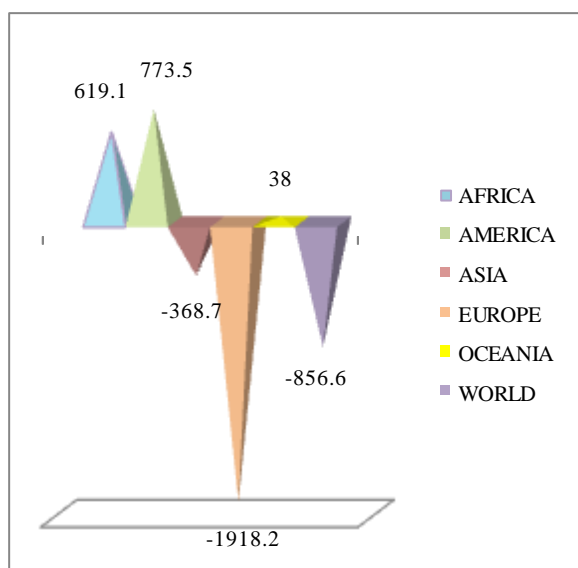


Fig. 1. Global trade balance - the average period (USD million)

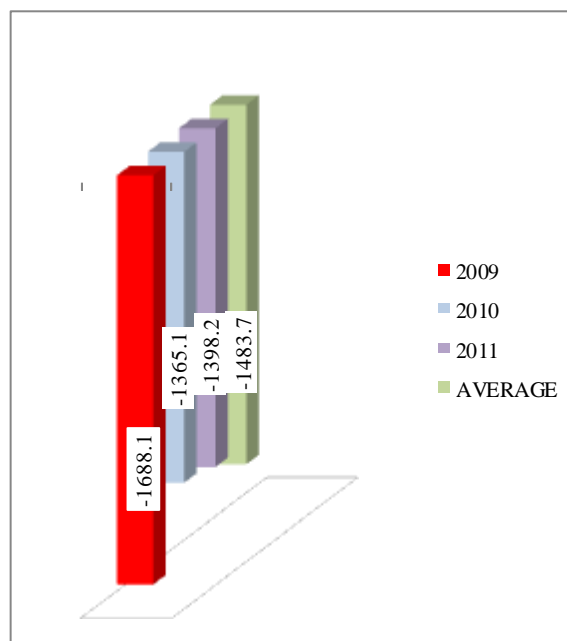


Fig. 2. The EU trade balance - annual evolution (USD million)

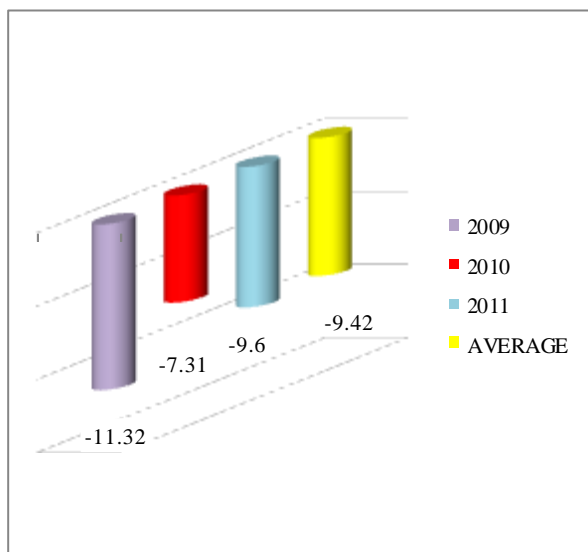


Fig. 3. Romania's Trade Balance (USD million)

At EU level the trade balance of grapes is strictly deficient, as follows (Fig. 2):

- USD 1,365.1 million in 2010;
- USD 1,398.2 million for 2011;
- USD 1,483.7 million average of the period;
- USD 1,688.1 million for 2009.

In Romania's case (Fig. 3), it can be seen that the trade balance of external commercial exchanges, with grapes, is strictly poor: - USD 7.31 million in 2010; - USD 9.42 million for period average; - USD 9.6 million in 2011; - USD 11.32 million in 2009.

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the import situation conclusions appear as follows:

- The value of imports was dominated by the transactions carried out in Asia, Africa and Europe with the weights of 36.69 %, 27.24 % and 21.19% respectively (the weights increased in Asia and Africa, and decreased in Europe compared to the imported quantities). As a result, it can be concluded that African and Asian markets trading unit prices are higher than in the European markets;
- The dynamic value of wheat exports was uneven in the world, similar to the situation in Asia. For other continents indicator ranged upward;
- Romania does not constitute an important actor in terms of exports for the world market, with weights of 0.44 % and 0.35%

respectively of the quantities imported values - a less beneficial aspect. Indicators variation was an uneven one, - at quantitative level, and ascending during analyzed period.

If we consider the export situation, there are a number of outstanding issues, such as:

- Global exports was dominated by Europe and America (43.33 % and 41.86%), with a downward trend share for Europe and increasing the share for Americans (compared to the quantities exported specific situation);
- the evolution over time of the indicator is upward, the essential difference manifested for Europe (non-uniform trend points upward);
- as in the case of imports and exports Romania is not an important actor in the global market (average weights of 1.45 % and 1.23% respectively for quantities and values exported) - favorable situation.

In terms of trade balance for commercial exchanges, the situation existing worldwide and national sequentially is characterized by:

- the level of world balance deficient, prominent phenomenon (- USD 4,745.9 million);
- analyzing the situation in each continent is distinguished the surplus situations specific to Oceania, Europe and America. Unfortunately they could not offset the annually decisive deficits from Africa and Asia;
- Romanian trade in surplus balance is strictly, something which highlights our country's ability to ensure the consumption of own production. There are, however, often problems with the quality of production and sales prices which in some cases make the market level to be difficulties an ensuring adequate domestic consumer demand.

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