

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRADE WITH POTATOES (2009 - 2011)

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Abstract

The paper refers to the situation related to the potato world trade, 2009-2011. Defining aspects of this issue begin by presenting the sequence of continental entities defined by the FAO (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania), and then presents the study of global imports and exports, and positioning Romania in performing acts of international exchange - in the context of those mentioned above. During the material, given the composition of the trade balance of international trade presents strict export and import situation - in terms of value, subject to quantitative aspects of other scientific approaches. This (look value) is more relevant to what is happening on the international market.

Keywords: export, import, potato, trade balance

INTRODUCTION

Potato production are important for food, industrial, technological agricultural technology, fodder export item and source of profit [2].

Potato is part of agricultural and food products group, which determines subordination to international trade principles. Trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs play in ancient times an important place in the global economy. In the short and medium term agricultural trade is characterized by fluctuations and tensions, and long-term by disparities and gaps between rich and poor, between different areas and geographic regions.

In recent decades, world trade has grown significantly, and the globalization of economies. Need parts for agricultural products is determined by the uneven spread of food sources and hence food resources. Agricultural trade expansion was faster than agricultural production, which shows increasing interdependence between countries and increasing global economic integration [3].

Regarding the export of agricultural products, it should be understood that all commercial operations through plant and animal products

- unprocessed or processed in varying degrees
- are sold on the external market.

Factors that influence the export of agricultural products of vegetable and animal are:

- supply and demand of the internal market of agricultural products - direct and indirect supply for industrial population;

- changes in demand and supply on the world market of agricultural products [1].

The idea of focusing on international trade situation, are taken into account a number of issues, related to states or groups of states.

Therefore "the basic principles of EU trade policy are related to uniformity (uniqueness) and group-level rules of EU competence. According to Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome CCP is built on common principles regarding changes in tariff rates, trade and tariff agreements.

Develop and adopt customs and trade policy measures against third parties and the signing of tariff and trade agreements are the European Union and not attribute to the Member States "[3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the design and implementation phase of the work has traveled documentation by using

statistical reporting [4]. We used a system of indicators related underlining some agricultural trade system into practice by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO.

Therefore data were collected on the volume value of potato imports and exports made global world and five major continental units (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania). The study highlights Romania's position on the world market in terms of foreign trade.

The data collected and analyzed, covers the period 2009-2011, dealing with the average period. Average was established according to the following relation for calculating:

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

The indices are marked by using fixed-base indices, which allow comparison - over time - the phenomenon analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 presents the evolution and structure of global imports.

The year 2009 is characterized by a total value of imports of 3284.6 million. \$ Value is based on the contributions continental point as follows: 11.1 million, \$ Oceania (0.34%), 354.8 million, \$ Africa (10.8%), 384.5 million, \$ Americas (11.71%), 429.0 million, \$ Asia (13.06%), 2105.2 million, \$ Europe (64.09 %).

For 2010 there is a total value of world imports of 3759.0 million \$, whose structure is based on the percentage contribution of 62.98% Europe - 2367.5 million \$, 18.18% Asia - 683, 4 million \$, 10.08% Americas -

378.9 million \$, 8.42% Africa - 316.4 million \$, 0.34% Oceania - 12.8 million \$.

If we analyze the situation of 2011 can be seen that in each continent there were different values of the indicator, from \$ 16.5 million for Oceania (0.33%) to \$ 3,331.0 million for Europe (67, 48%). The rest of the world have experienced levels of indicator 387.4 million \$ Africa (7.85%), 480.7 million \$ Americas (9.74%) and 720.9 million \$ Asia (14.60%). The total value of the indicator was 4,936.5 million \$.

Average period are characterized by a total world imports of 3993.4 million \$, from which at each continent are included contributions effective variables (fig. 1): 13.5 million \$ Oceania (0.34 %), 352.9 million \$ Africa (8.84%), 414.7 million \$ Americas (10.38%), 611.1 million \$ Asia (15.30%), 2601.2 million \$ Europe (65.14%).

Romania has contributed in varying proportions to achieving global level indicator (fig. 2): 13.9 million \$ in 2009 to 0.42%, 15.5 million \$ in the year 2010 to 0.41%, 32 7 million \$ for the year 2011 to 0.66% to 20.7 million \$ for period average - 0.52%.

Table 2 presents the potato exports and food aid developed worldwide.

In the case 2009, the index ranged from 26.6 million \$ in Oceania, to 2071.5 million \$ in Europe, and the overall level indicator reached \$ 3057.7 million. Therefore are found variables continental weights in total, as follows: 0.87% Oceania, 5.53% Africa - 169.1 million \$, 11.65% Americas - 356.3 million \$ 14.20 % Asia - 434.2 million \$ and 67.75% Europe.

Table 1. Potato - Imports worldwide (2009-2011)

Specification	2009			2010			2011			Average 2009 – 2011		
	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$**	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**
Africa	354,8	10,80	100	316,4	8,42	89,2	387,4	7,85	109,2	352,9	8,84	99,5
Americas	384,5	11,71	100	378,9	10,08	98,5	480,7	9,74	125,0	414,7	10,38	107,9
Asia	429,0	13,06	100	683,4	18,18	159,3	720,9	14,60	168,0	611,1	15,30	142,4
Europe	2105,2	64,09	100	2367,5	62,98	112,5	3331,0	67,48	158,2	2601,2	65,14	123,6
Oceania	11,1	0,34	100	12,8	0,34	115,3	16,5	0,33	148,6	13,5	0,34	121,6
Total	3284,6	100	100	3759,0	100	114,4	4936,5	100	150,3	3993,4	100	121,6
România	13,9	0,42	100	15,5	0,41	111,5	32,7	0,66	235,2	20,7	0,52	148,9

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/535/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=535#ancor>

** own calculations

If we look at the specific situation of 2010, it is clear that the overall index was 3620.0 million \$, where continents have made contributions: 2477.1 million \$ Europe -

68.43%, 577.8 million \$ Asia - 15.96%, 363.3 million \$ Americas - 10.04%, 167.4 million \$ Africa - 4.62%, 34.4 million \$ Oceania - 0.95%.

Table 2. Potato - Worldwide exports (2009-2011)

Specification	2009			2010			2011			Media 2009 – 2011		
	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$*	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**	Mil. \$**	Str. %**	Din. Ibf**
Africa	169,1	5,53	100	167,4	4,62	99,0	305,8	6,72	180,8	214,1	5,72	126,6
Americas	356,3	11,65	100	363,3	10,04	102,0	482,1	10,60	135,3	400,5	10,70	112,4
Asia	434,2	14,20	100	577,8	15,96	133,1	751,3	16,51	173,0	587,8	15,70	135,4
Europe	2071,5	67,75	100	2477,1	68,43	119,6	2970,8	65,30	143,4	2506,5	66,98	121,0
Oceania	26,6	0,87	100	34,4	0,95	129,3	39,4	0,87	148,1	33,5	0,90	125,8
Total	3057,7	100	100	3620,0	100	118,4	4549,4	100	148,8	3742,4	100	122,4
România	1,0	0,03	100	2,6	0,07	260,0	3,2	0,07	320,0	2,3	0,06	230,0

* <http://faostat.fao.org/site/535/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=535#ancor>

** own calculations

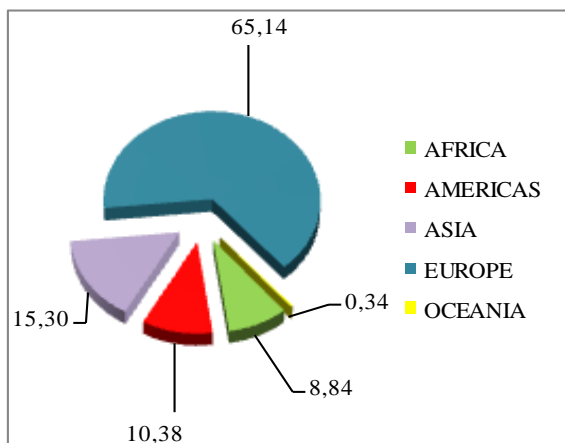


Fig. 1. The structure of world imports - the average period (%)

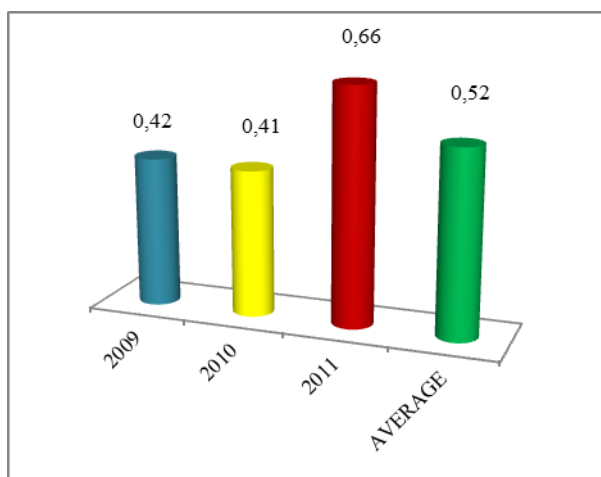


Fig. 2. Romania – share in global structure (%)

For 2011 it can be observed a variation of, level indicator, from 39.4 million \$ for

Oceania (0.87%) to 2,970.8 million \$ at European level (65.30%). Rest of the world have been 305.8 million \$ Africa (6.72%), 482.1 million \$ Americas (10.60%), 751.3 million \$ Asia (16.51%).

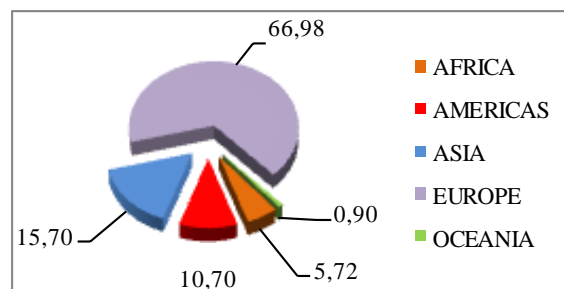


Fig. 3. Structure of world exports - average for the period (%)

Talking about the average period is found that worldwide the indicator reached a level of 3742.4 million \$ Level is based on percentage contributions - continental - variables (fig 3): 0.90% Oceania (33.5 million \$), 5.72% Africa (214.1 million \$) Americas 10.70% (400.5 million \$), 15.70% Asian (587.8 million \$) 66.98% European (2506.5 million \$). For Romania it can be seen an average indicator 2.3 million \$ (0.06% compared to the worldwide), which is based on average annual contribution of 1.0 million \$ In 2009 (0.03 %), 2.6 million \$ in 2010 (0.07%), 3.2 million \$ for 2011 (0.07%) - figure 4.

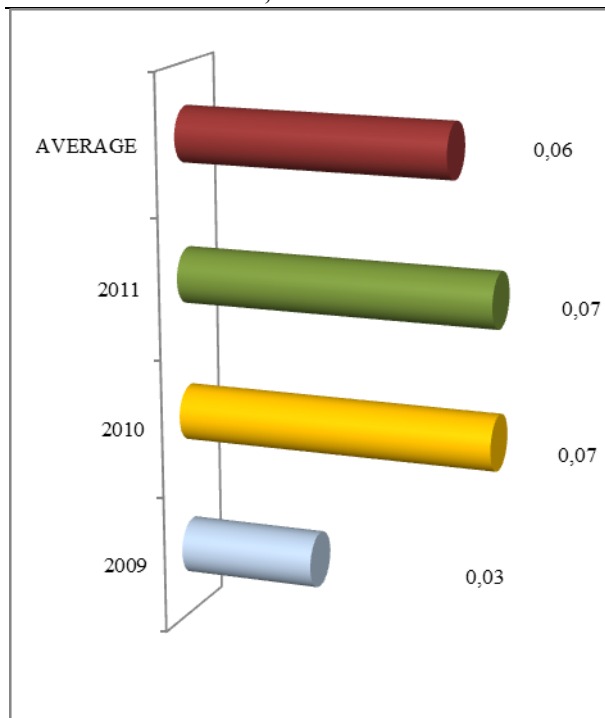


Fig. 4. Romania - share in the global structure of exports (%)

Table 3 shows the trade balance global exchanges of the product made to the level of potato.

Table 3. Potato - The commercial balance of world trade (2009-2011)

- Mil. \$ -

Specification	2009			2010			2011			Average 2009 – 2011		
	export*	import*	±**	export*	import*	±**	export*	import*	±**	export**	import**	±**
Africa	169,1	354,8	-185,7	167,4	316,4	-149,0	305,8	387,4	-81,6	214,1	352,9	-138,8
Americas	356,3	384,5	-28,2	363,3	378,9	-15,6	482,1	480,7	+1,4	400,5	414,7	-14,2
Asia	434,2	429,0	+5,2	577,8	683,4	-105,6	751,3	720,9	+30,4	587,8	611,1	-23,3
Europe	2071,5	2105,2	-33,7	2477,1	2367,5	+109,6	2970,8	3331,0	-360,2	2506,5	2601,2	-94,7
Oceania	26,6	11,1	+15,5	34,4	12,8	+21,6	39,4	16,5	+22,9	33,5	13,5	+20,0
Total	3057,7	3284,6	-226,9	3620,0	3759,0	-139,0	4549,4	4936,5	-387,1	3742,4	3993,4	-251,0
România	1,0	13,9	-12,9	2,6	15,5	-12,9	3,2	32,7	-29,5	2,3	20,7	-18,4

* <http://faostat.fao.org/site/535/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=535#ancor>

** own calculations

At the level of average of the period (fig. 5) there is a balance of trade deficit (-251.0 million \$), a situation that is based on the continental level: 20.0 million \$ Oceania, -14.2 million \$ Americas, 23.3 million \$ Asia -94.7 million \$ Europe -138.8 million \$ in Africa.

Figure 6 shows the evolution of the potato trade balance during the period analyzed (2009-2011).

At the national level can be seen that the balance of trade in potatoes is strictly poor, negative aspect. Deficient character is manifested throughout the period analyzed

The commercial balance of global exchanges in potatoes was poor in 2009 (-226.9 million \$), this situation is caused by surpluses recorded for Asia and Oceania - 5.2 and 15.5 million \$ respectively and especially specific deficits for the remaining continents: -28.2, -33.7 and -185.7 million \$ recorded in Americas, Europe and Africa.

For 2010, the trade balance maintains its poor character (-139.0 million \$) aspect specific determined by deficits in Africa, Asia and Americas (-149.0, -105.6 and -15.6 million \$ respectively). The balance has been in surplus for Europe and Oceania - 109.6 and 21.6 million respectively. \$.

When referring to the situation 2011 can be seen that only appear two continents with trade balance deficit - Africa and Europe (-81.6 million \$, -360.2 million \$ respectively), While the surplus character is specifically for Americas, Oceania and Asia - 1.4, 22.9 and 30.4 million \$. Therefore we discuss a global trade balance deficit (-387.1 million \$).

(fig. 7) \$ -12.9 million in 2009 and 2010, \$ -29.5 million in 2011, \$ -18.4 million for the period average.

CONCLUSIONS

For imports appear as defining the following aspects:

- from value point of view imports were dominated still of Europe and Asia (65.14%), the lowest percentage recorded an Oceania (0.34%). Rest of the world reached nearly 35%;

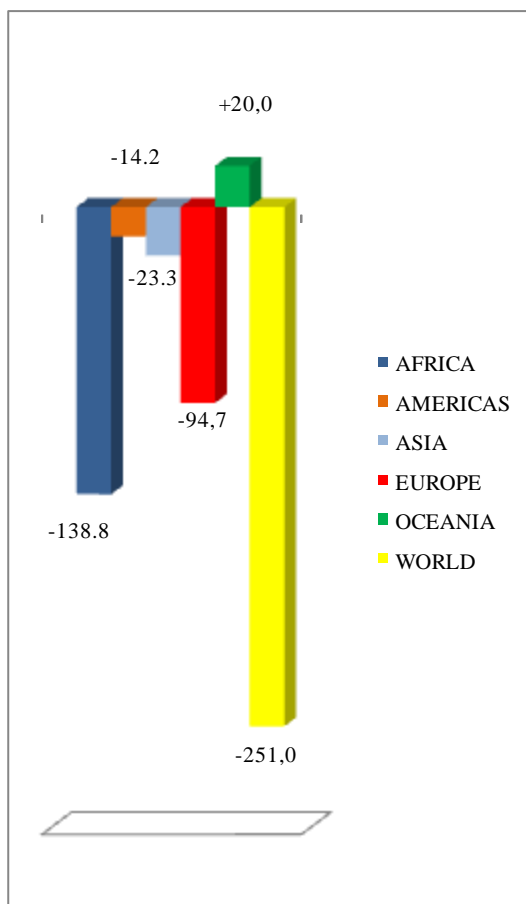


Fig. 5 World commercial balance - period average (mil. \$)

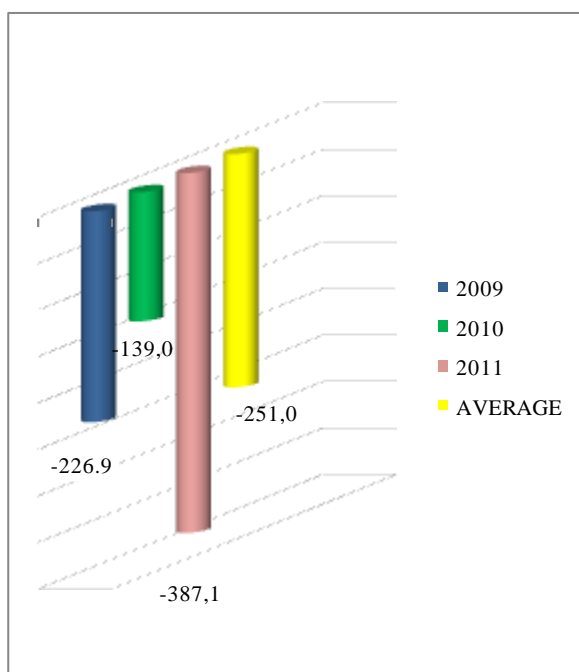


Fig. 6. World commercial balance - annual trend (mil. \$)

- Romania is part, worldwide, with a share of 0.52% slightly lower than imports existing quantitative;

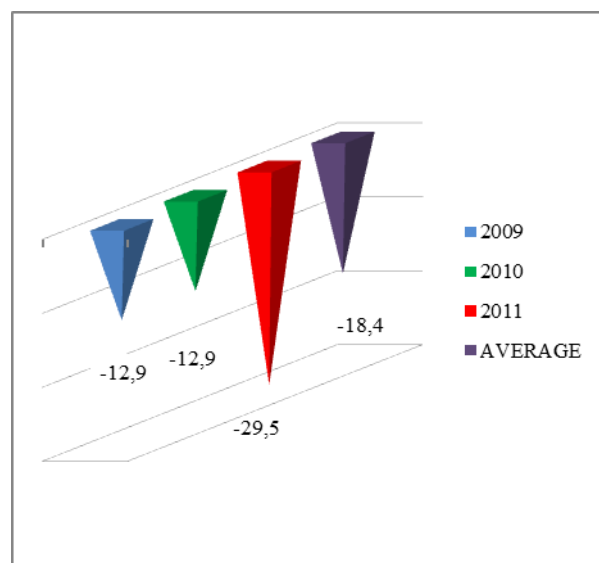


Fig. 7. Romania. National commercial balance (mil. \$)

- the dynamic of the indicator is ascending; this trend was not observed for African and American continents - uneven trend.

When referring to the case of exports, there are a number of features such as:

-major global player remains Europe, followed at a considerable distance from Asia - 66.98 and 15.70% respectively (compared to the share decline at the level of index expressed quantitative). Rests of the world have experienced increases in worldwide weights compared to the quantities exported situation: Oceania from 0.56 to 0.90%, Africa from 4.37 to 5.72%, from 8.86 to 10 Americas, 70%;

-the dynamics of index it is one ascending worldwide similar to the situation of the indicator expressed in quantitative units.

Regarding the trade balance of global exchanges can distinguish the following:

- worldwide balance is strictly poor, both average and sequentially;

- this state of affairs is due to the deficit, especially in Africa, but also for Europe, Asia and Americas;

- Oceania is the only entity that has a surplus balance, both sequentially and averaged;

- generally the level of trade balance has evolved unevenly for Americas, Asia and Europe (both deficit and surplus), and consistently Africa (only deficits) and

Oceania (only surpluses);

- nationally, we can say that the situation is unfavorable, the weak balance being permanent.

REFERENCES

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[4] <http://faostat.fao.org>