

BARLEY MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA IN THE PERIOD 2007-2017

Agatha POPESCU¹

Abstract. *The paper aimed to analyze the trends and changes in one row and two row barley in Romania during the period 2007-2017 using the empirical data for the cultivated area, yield, production, export, import and trade balance as well as acquisition price and FOB and CIS price to assess the efficiency in barley external trade. The results pointed out an increase of cultivated area by 25%, by 186.5% in yield and by +258.8% in output in 2017 versus 2007. In 2017, Romania cropped 455 thousand ha with barley, from which it produced 1,906.7 Thousand tons, meaning an yield performance of 4,186 kg/ha. Also, in 2017 compared to 2007, export value was 8.1 times higher, import value was 6.6 times higher and finally trade balance was 9.1 times higher. In 2017, Romania's barley trade balance accounted for Euro 148,750.2 thousand. As final conclusion, the higher and higher production performance stimulated external trade with barley, and Romania proved to be not only one of the main producing country of the EU-28 and also an important exporting country. Besides maize, barley is one of the agricultural commodities having a positive trade balance, Romania being a net exporting country.*

Keywords: barley, cultivated area, yield, production, trade, Romania

1. Introduction

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*) comes on the 5th position worldwide as importance among grains crops taking into account its economic, social, and environmentally friendly features.

Firstly, barley is cultivated for producing feedstuffs of high nutritive and energetic value for animal growing and fattening. In many countries like France, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany and Romania, concentrated food of barley is successfully used for growing pigs, poultry and horses. In a mix between barley and peas, it is obtained a high value meslin. The barley straw are also used as animal feed having a higher nutritive value than wheat straw.

Secondly, barley is a raw material for processing industry. In many countries, two row barley grains are used to produce beer like in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Poland, Netherlands, and Romania. Also, from barley it is produced: alcohol, glucose, dextrin, starch, pearl barley and roasted coffee substitutes, syrup, flakes, sweets.

¹Prof., Ph.D., University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest, Romania, Full Member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences "Gheorghe Ionescu-Șișești", Bucharest, Romania, (e-mail: agatha_popescu@yahoo.com).
