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Serbia

Grain and Feed Annual

Grain and Feed Annual Report

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Report Highlights:

Wheat area planted in MY10/11 is estimated at 480,000 HA, the smallest in the last ten years. Wheat production is forecast at 1.9 million MT. Wheat prices in the Serbian market decreased for almost double reaching \$131/HA in March 2010. Spring planting in Serbia is delayed due to extremely long winter and wet fields. Corn planting intention for MY10/11 is estimated to be at 1.3 million HA, 8 percent higher than in previous years due to reduction in wheat planted area. Corn production is projected at 6.5 million MT. For the first six months of MY09/10 Serbia exported 900,000 MT of corn, 28 percent more than in the same period of the MY08/09. It is estimated that Serbian corn exports in MY09/10 can reach 1.8 million MT.

Executive Summary:

Total planted area for all crops in Serbia is estimated at about 3.5 million HA, about 300,000 HA higher than in MY09/10. With only 480,000 HA in area planted, the MY10/11 wheat crops is reported to be the lowest in the past ten year. Wheat production is projected to be about 1.9 million MT, or about 11 percent lower than the previous year. What area planted is about 90,000 HA or about 16 percent lower than in MY09/10. Serbian wheat export in CY2009 totaled 206,780 MT valued \$US35 million. For the first nine months of MY09/10 (July 2009-March 2010) Serbia exported 140,776 MT of wheat. Wheat exports from Serbia mainly to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania. Wheat quality of the MY09/10 was reportedly not good due to low falling number and alveogram, parameters important for the bakery industry. Wheat prices in the Serbian market recorded low level throughout the year due to low quality and large stocks. Price of wheat in March 2010 was 11.30 din/kg (US\$153/HA).

Corn harvested area in MY09/10 is reported to be 1.2 million HA and total corn production was estimated at 6.4 million MT, about 270,000 MT higher than the previous year. Despite the high temperatures in spring and intensive rain during the summer average yield was about 5.3 MT/HA, 10 percent higher than in the previous year. The total Serbian corn exports in MY 08/09 were 1.46 million MT, valued at 160 million EUR (234 million USD). For the first six months of MY09/10 (October 2009-March 2010) Serbia exported 900,000, about 28 percent more than for the same period in MY08/09. If export trend of Serbian continues upward Serbia will most probably be able to export 1.8-2 million MT of corn in MY09/10.

For MY10/11, corn planting intention is projected at 1.3 million HA, with expected total corn production at 6.5 million MT. It is estimated that about 100,000 HA of the increased area planted to corn this season come from areas that were not planted to wheat last fall.

Corn prices for the first six months of MY09/10 increased from 8 din/kg (US\$108/MT) in October 2009, to 10 din/kg (US\$135/MT) in December 2009 and 11 din/kg (US\$149/MT) in March 2010. This was the result of the increased demand for corn exports.

In MY09/10 barley was planted on 95,377 HA, where of 70,000 HA of winter barley and 25,377 HA of spring barley. Total production of barley was estimated at 302,527 MT, 12 percent lower than in MY08/09 and with average yield of only 3.17 MT/HA. In MY10/11, area planted is projected to be 93,000 HA, of which 68,000 HA of winter barley and additional 25,000 HA of spring barley. It is projected that average yield would be 3.5 MT/HA and that total barley

production could reach 325,000 MT. Price of barley at Novi Sad Commodity Exchange in March 2010 was 9.5 din/kg (US\$128/MT).

Table 1: Estimates of the spring sowing area in 2009 and expectations for spring 2010

Crop	Spring sowing areas in HA	
	2009	2010
Small grains	160,000	160,000
Corn	1,200,000	1,300,000
Sugar beet	61,000	70,000
Sunflower	157,000	180,000
Soya	144,000	150,000
Tobacco	6,000	6,000
Vegetables	290,000	300,000
Forage crop	360,000	380,000
Other crops	60,000	70,000
Total:	2,438,000	2,716,000

Source: Serbian Grain Fund

Commodities:

Wheat

Production:

Wheat area planted in Serbia in MY10/11 is estimated at 480,000 HA, down 16 percent from the last year, almost 30 percent less than the average annual area in Serbia and the lowest area planted to wheat in Serbia since MY08/09. Of this total wheat area, about 260,000 HA were planted in Vojvodina region and 220,000 HA in Central Serbia region. Planting of the new wheat crop has been hampered by unfavorable weather conditions and large unsold wheat stocks of MY09/10. Although the optimal time for seeding the wheat crop in Serbia is between the first week of October and the first week of November, in this period only 60 percent of wheat was planted. Heavy October rains and wet fields have delayed the completion of wheat seeding in various part of Serbia and in some area planting lasted even until mid-December. Unfavorable weather conditions during the planting season and late vegetation may have some impact on average yields. Weather conditions, however, were good for wheat development during most of the winter; even with low temperatures but significant snow cover most of the winter months, wheat crop was well protected. It is estimated that 80 percent of planted wheat is in very good condition, 10 percent of wheat is good condition and some 10 percent of wheat is in bad condition due to the problem with underground waters and insufficient

application of mineral fertilizers. Planting of spring wheat is almost nonexistent due to low wheat prices and very high prices of inputs needed for planting.

It is projected that total wheat production in MY10/11 could be around 1.8 million MT, about 330,000 MT or 15 percent lower than the previous year and just the amount needed for domestic consumption. The average yield is projected to be 4 MT/HA for the Vojvodina region and about 3.2 MT/HA for the rest of Serbia. However, actual yield and total production estimates will eventually depend on growing weather conditions in the coming months.

Serbia's average consumption of planting seeds is estimated at about 250,000 MT annually. The annual production of wheat seeds is estimated to be between 130,000 and 140,000 MT, mostly controlled by two local seed producing institutes. About 65 percent is commercially produced, while 35 percent is non-selected seed varieties, mainly from the previous crops, used by small farmers with limited financial resources who cannot afford to buy certified seeds. Wheat farmers started their applications of mineral fertilizers late this year in March due to long winter and will complete this job by end of April. The price of seed wheat at the Commodity Exchange Novi Sad in September 2009 was between 13.30 din/kg (US\$179/MT) and 20 din/kg (US\$270/MT); the price ratio between mercantile wheat to seed wheat was between 1:1.7 and 1:2.30.

Almost half of 800,000 MT fertilizers used in Serbia per year is imported from Russia, Croatia, Romania, Ukraine and Hungary.

Table 2: Prices of fertilizers and diesel (in din and US\$)

Commodity	Feb-09		Feb-10	
	Din/MT	US\$/MT	Din/MT	US\$/MT
Fertilizer	35,000	472	26,000	351
Urea	27,000	365	25,000	338
Diesel	78.92 din/lit	1.08 US\$/lit	100 din/lit	1.35 US\$/lit

Source: Novi Sad Commodity Exchange

Consumption:

Total domestic consumption in Serbia is estimated at about 1.7 million MT annually. Wheat for human consumption is estimated at 1.3 million MT annually and per capita consumption is estimated at 180 kilos, which is significantly higher than consumption levels in most European countries. At the present time, there are about 340 wheat silos (of various sizes) in Serbia owned by milling companies, grain traders and farmers cooperatives. The total capacity of these silos is estimated at 3.8 million MT. Wheat milling capacity is estimated at about 2.5 million MT, but only 60 percent of this capacity is currently utilized. There are 120 industrial bread production facilities in addition to a large number of registered bakeries (1,700) with annual capacity of about

1.5 million tons. There are six large companies involved in past production and over 600 small private pasta producers in Serbia. Feed consumption, mostly for cattle, varies between 150-250,000 MT, depending on the quality of the crop in a given year. In MY09/10 was high since the wheat quality was very low and most wheat exports were for cattle feed. Planting seed consumption is estimated around 180,000 MT per year.

Quality:

The overall quality (90%) of the MY09/10 wheat crop was reported as according to JUS quality into 1st and 2nd quality class wheat. About 41% of the wheat is defined as 1st class, 51% as of second class, 5.6% third class and 0.7% out of class wheat.

According to the Serbian rulebook for grain quality, flour, baked goods and pasta, there are three wheat quality parameters: the hectoliter weight, moisture and the percentage of foreign materials.

Table 3: MY09/10 Wheat Quality Parameters

Parameter	Standard Serbian wheat quality for export	Average values of Serbian MY09/10 wheat crop
Hectoliter Weight	Min. 78 Kg/hl	78 kg/hl
Moisture	Max. 14%	13%
Proteins	Min. 11.5%	12%
Foreign Materials	Max. 4% (non-organic max. 0.5%)	5% (non-organic 0.05%)
Hagberg Falling Number	Min. 240	200
Alveogram W	Min. 180	Average 158
Wet Gluten Content	Min. 25%	28%

Trade:

Serbian total wheat exports in CY2009 reached 206,780 MT, valued at US\$ 35 million mostly to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and small quantities to EU countries. For the first nine months of MY09/10 (July 2009 to March 2010) Serbian wheat exports reached 140,776 MT. In CY2009, Serbian wheat imports were very insignificant, totaling only 1,183 MT, valued \$US 413,404. Most of Serbia's wheat trade is done through the Romanian Black Sea port of Consantza and then transported through the Danube River by vessels and barges. The largest Serbian wheat imports in the last ten years occurred in MY 03/04 (a drought year) when Serbia imported 127,000 MT of wheat of which 67,000 MT SRW was from the U.S. Trade

analysts, however, do not expect that any of the anticipated Serbian wheat imports in MY10/11 will come from the U.S.

According to Serbian Wheat Association exports of wheat in the first months of CY2010 Jan-March was only 18,272 MT that is just above an average monthly wheat exports from Serbia that usually account around 13,000 MT.

Table 4: Wheat export in MY09/10

Month	Wheat MY09/10 in MT	Flour MY09/10 in MT
July	32,937	12,625
August	14,736	13,676
September	30,067	13,882
October	30,937	14,104
November	6,364	12,294
December	7,473	13,293
January	4,815	9,245
February	1,849	11,045
March	11,608	12,027
TOTAL:	140,776	112,191

Source: Serbian Grain Fund

Wheat prices at the Serbian market decreased for almost double for the last two years and reached between 10.80 din/kg (US\$146/MT) and 11.30 din/kg (US\$153/HA) in March 2010, at Novi Sad Commodity Exchange. Price of flour type 500 in March was between 14 din/kg (US\$189/MT) and 18.50 din/kg (US\$250/MT).

As of February 2010 the new wheat crop started to be offered so called “on green” (on the field) through the Novi Sad Commodity Exchange. Wheat farmers were demanding 10 din/kg (US\$135/MT), while buyers are offering only 8-8.5 din/kg. First quantities of couple of thousands MT of the new wheat crop were sold in March for price of 8.5 din/kg (US\$115/MT) probably by farmers that have no other option to get money for the new planting season for corn and other spring crops. Price of the MY10/11 crop will be influenced by good world wheat crop this year and small planted areas in Serbia.

Stocks:

For MY10/11, stocks are estimated at the high level of about 420,000 MT. About 200,000 MT of wheat is state owned and that represents about two months wheat consumption requirements in Serbia. According to Serbian wheat experts due to high

ending stocks from MY09/10 even with lower production in MY10/11 Serbia will have enough wheat for domestic needs and small quantities for exports. Small wheat producers usually sell their crop to traders and milling companies' right after the harvest. The milling companies use to their advantage the fact that they own storage silos and can negotiate better price with farmers. However, for the past couple of years Government started intervention through providing storage subsidies in order to support smaller farmers to store their wheat and then to sell in later months when wheat prices are more advantageous.

Policy:

In order to help farmers with large wheat stocks of bad quality from MY09/10 State Commodity Reserves purchased through Novi sad Commodity Exchange 65,714 MT of the wheat crop from registered farmers and cooperatives at price 13 din/kg (US\$206/MT), 3 din/kg higher than the regular market prices. Beside this quantity, 35,000 MT of MY09/10 wheat crop was borrowed by the state by the end of CY2009 but with the obligation that wheat must be exported, while 50,000 MT of mineral fertilizers and seeds were exchanged by the State Commodity Reserves also for wheat that must be exported. But despite all those measures due to high stocks and low quality wheat exports were very low in CY2009. Price ranged between 8 din/kg (US\$108/MT) and 10 din/kg (US\$135/MT). Only in November 2009 wheat price started to increase and reached 11 din/kg (US\$148/MT), same level that is kept until April 2010. Stable price for the last five months is a result of more consumption of wheat crop of MY09/10 as cattle feed and because the area planted with wheat for MY10/11 is almost 10 percent lower than in the previous year.

As a part of Serbian Government effort to solve wheat storage problem, Serbian Parliament adopted a new Law on Public Warehouses in May 2009. The Law on Public Warehouses for agricultural products, mostly grains, enacted the implementation of the warehouse receipts system which is the alternative solution for commodity producers, processors and traders to access short-term financing for operations, and take advantage of price fluctuation and secure the storage for the crops. The framework for establishment of a WHR system focuses on registration, licensing and inspection of public warehouses; and development of financial instruments for collateralized loans, insurance of commodities and claims and indemnity funds. The Law will also enable the creation of a uniform and well regulated system of storing of commodities, protection of depositors, ensuring of the quality and quantity of deposited commodities, and give the opportunity to agricultural producers to take advantage of higher prices during the off-season periods. According to this law, for the first time in Serbia it will be possible to store wheat according to the wheat quality.

A total agriculture budget for CY2010 is 20 billion dinars (US\$270 million), 25 percent higher than in CY2009. Even with this increase, Serbian agriculture budget calculate only 3% of the total Serbian budget and it remains one of the lowest in the region. The Ministry of Agriculture will continue to set aside about 85 percent of the total agriculture budget or of 17 billion dinars (US\$230 million) for paying subsidies.

Ministry of Agriculture signed a contract with 20 commercial banks for providing short and long-term loans for agriculture producers. From the budget Serbian Government will set aside 300 million dinars (US\$4 million) for short-term loans with the yearly interest rate of 5 percent provided through commercial banks, for duration of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. Loans given are between 50,000 dinars (US\$680) to maximum 900,000 dinars (US\$12,160). The goal of these short term loans is to help farmers during the planting season, to finance purchases of necessary agriculture inputs. For the first time banks will be offering long-term loans for duration between 5 and 8 years, of which 60 percent of the loan will be provided by commercial banks and 40 percent will be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Annual interest rate for long-term loans is 5 percent and amounts of loans are between 500,000 dinars (US\$6,800) and 30 million dinars (US\$400,000).

In addition, the Government of Serbia announced that in order to further help Serbian farmers will provide planting subsidies of 14,000 din/ha (US\$189/HA) comparing to 12,000 din/ha (US\$162/HA) in the previous year. Planting subsidies can be used only by registered farmers that have maximum 100 HA of arable land. With this measure Serbian Ministry of Agriculture wanted to help farmers during autumn and spring planting season, improving the quality of sowing and increase productivity. Of the total subsidy of 14,000 din/ha (US\$189/HA) farmers are able to use 4,000 din/ha (US\$54/HA) for purchasing certified seeds, 4,000 din/ha (US\$54/HA) for diesel fuel and 6,000 din/ha (US\$81/HA) for purchasing mineral fertilizers. Government decided to support family farmers with minimum 0.5 HA to maximum 100 HA of land and to exclude large farms above 100 HA mostly owned by the Serbian rich tycoons and to enable them to use state owned money for supporting their businesses.

Additional measure applied by the Serbian Government in order to support farmers in autumn and spring planting was subsidizing price of mineral fertilizers. As of October 2009, Ministry of Agriculture provided 100,000 MT of subsidized mineral fertilizers for MY10/11 with 10,000 dinars/MT (US\$135/MT) or about 30 percent of the price. From January 2010, Serbian Government provided additional 300,000 MT of imported mineral fertilizers subsidizing with 5,000 din/MT (US\$68/MT). Available quantities of subsidized mineral fertilizers are from 20 MT to maximum 1,000 MT and can be used only by registered farmers, cooperatives and scientific institutes. Subsidized mineral fertilizers are sold through Novi Sad Commodity Exchange.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Wheat		Serbia		2008		2009		2010	
				2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
				Market Year Begin: Jul 2008		Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010	
				USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post
		Data			Data			Data	

Area Harvested	487	487	487	570	600	570			480	(10 HA)
Beginning Stocks	140	225	140	165	226	480			460	(10 MT)
Production	2,119	2,100	2,119	2,130	2,200	2,130			1,800	(10 MT)
MY Imports	8	10	10	25	10	10			60	(10 MT)
TY Imports	8	10	10	25	10	10			60	(10 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(10 MT)
Total Supply	2,267	2,335	2,269	2,320	2,436	2,620			2,320	(10 MT)
MY Exports	352	459	300	400	350	520			400	(10 MT)
TY Exports	352	459	300	400	350	520			400	(10 MT)
Feed and Residual	150	150	149	160	160	200			200	(10 MT)
FSI Consumption	1,600	1,500	1,340	1,625	1,600	1,440			1,400	(10 MT)
Total Consumption	1,750	1,650	1,489	1,785	1,760	1,640			1,600	(10 MT)
Ending Stocks	165	226	480	135	326	460			320	(10 MT)
Total Distribution	2,267	2,335	2,269	2,320	2,436	2,620			2,320	(10 MT)
Yield	4.	4.	4.3511	4.	4.	3.7368			3.75	(MT/HA)
TS=TD			0			0			0	
AGR Number										

Commodities:

Corn

Production:

Corn area planted in Serbia in MY09/10 is estimated at about 1.2 million HA, about 9 percent less than in MY08/09 and total corn production is estimated to be 6.4 million MT, which is among the record high crops in the past decade. According to Serbian Statistical Office average yield of corn in MY09/10 was 5.29 MT/HA. Corn production increased for 3.9 percent comparing to previous year and comparing to ten year average corn production in MY09/10 was 18.3 percent higher. Corn accounts for about 40 percent of total planted area of field crops in Serbia.

This year corn planting in Serbia is expected to start mid of April with some delays due to long and cold winter and will last until mid of May. Corn farmers are advised to plant seeds much deeper in the soil to adjust for the soil moisture and anticipated hot weather

during the growing season. It is predicted that corn planted area for MY10/11 will be about 100,000 HA more than in previous year, due to the fact that many farmers are switching from wheat to corn production. It is estimated that corn will be planted this year on 1.3 million HA and that total production can reach 6.5 million MT, assuming an average yield of 5.0 MT per hectare.

Corn is the one major crop in Serbia that producers can easily store on their farms. Farmers harvest the crop in October and November and it can either be stored on farms to be naturally dried or taken to artificially drying facilities. When farmers select to store their grain on farm, they usually sell their crop during what is called “second harvest” in March before the start of the new planting season. The naturally dried corn normally has moisture contents between 14 and 17 percent and is usually offered to the market in small lots.

Serbia’s requirements of commercially certified seed corn are estimated between 24,000 and 26,000 MT annually, depending on seed varieties and the area planted. There are two major players in the corn seed production business in Serbia: Institute for Field and Vegetable Crops of Novi Sad (NS Hybrids) and the Maize research Institute of Zemun Polje (ZP Hybrids). They are both semi-state owned institutes currently control 37 and 34 percent, respectively, of the corn seed market in Serbia.

Table 5: Market Share of the Corn Seed Companies

	% Serbian market shares of the corn seeds producers
Novi Sad Hibridi	37%
Zemun Polje Hinridi	34%
Pioneer Hi-Bred (U.S.)	23%
KWS (Germany)	5%
Limagrain (France)	1%
Syngenta NK (U.S.)	1%
Monsanto (U.S.)	1%

Consumption:

Total domestic corn consumption for the last five years varied between 4.6 and 5.4 million MT annually. Domestic consumption requirement in MY09/10 is estimated at about 4.4 million MT. About 80 percent of total consumption is used for animal feed, while rest is used for human consumption, alcohol and starch production. There are two main starch production factories currently operating in Serbia with annual processing capacity of 140,000 MT of corn. Currently in Serbia there is one bio-ethanol plant built in 2007 by Victoria Group in Sid. Technology used for building this factory is latest technology by German concern called Lurgi. The total value of this investment is 20 million EUR, with maximum capacity of 100,000 MT per year. Factory is able to produce biodiesel of the standard EU quality EN 14214. Due to the lack of government regulation on bio-ethanol production this factory is still not producing bio-ethanol but is

working as crushing capacity for sunflower and soya. Once the bio-ethanol starts production corn consumption in Serbia can drastically increase.

Trade:

Serbia is a net corn exporter. In MY09/10 Serbia was one of the largest corn exporters in Europe and entered a list of top ten corn exporters in the world. Serbian typically produces more corn than it consumes, exporting to neighboring and Mediterranean countries. It often finds itself competing with regional corn producers from Russia, Ukraine, Romania and Hungary. In CY2009, corn was the leading Serbian agriculture export commodity. In CY2009 Serbia exported 1.6 million MT of corn valued at US\$ 288 million, while for the MY08/09 Serbia exported 1.46 million MT valued at US\$ 216 million. In MY09/10 Serbia is continuing to have large exports of corn. For the first six months of MY09/10 (October 2009 to March 2010) Serbia exported 920,000, about 16 percent more than for the same period in MY08/09. If export trend of Serbian continues it this way Serbia will most probably be able to export 1.8-2 million MT of corn in MY09/10. Most of the corn that is exported is naturally dried with 14 percent moisture. Most of the exports that are going to Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania usually go by trucks, while exports for Cyprus, Italy, Spain and Portugal is going through Danube river to Port Constanza to the Black Sea.

During the first six months of MY09/10 corn prices increased from 8 din/kg in October 2009 to 10 din/kg in December 2009 to 11 din/kg in March 2010. This was the result of the increased demand for corn exports.

Table 6. Shows export of corn in for the first six months of MY09/10 compared to corn exports in the same period in MY08/09.

Table 6: Corn exports in MY 08/09 and MY09/10

Month	MY08/09 in MT	MY09/10 in MT
October	143,021	186,691
November	154,779	229,708
December	127,713	145,842
January	91,981	98,041
February	74,473	127,542
March	113,095	114,353
TOTAL:	705,061	901,177

Source: Serbian Grain Fund

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Commodities:

Barley

Production:

Barley is a secondary grain crop in Serbia. Barley area planted has been steadily declining since 2002 and ranged between 90,000 and 130,000 HA in the last eight years. Total production varied 190,000 to 350,000 MT annually.

According to Serbian Statistical Office, barley was planted in MY09/10 on 95,377 HA, where of 70,000 HA of winter barley and 25,377 HA of spring barley. Total production of barley is estimated at 302,527 MT, 12 percent lower than in MY08/09 and with average yield of only 3.17 MT/HA. Low yields were result of damages effected by high spring temperatures and then extremely high participation in June in the time just before of harvest.

In MY10/11, area planted is projected to be 93,000 HA, of which 68,000 HA of winter barley and additional 25,000 HA of spring barley. It is projected that average yield would be 3.5 MT/HA and that total barley production could reach 325,000 MT. According to Novi Sad Institute for Crops and Vegetables over 90 percent of the planted barley is in good growing conditions.

Table 7: Area planted to barley from 2002 to 2010

Year	Barley		
	Harvested area HA	Yield	
		Total, MT	Per HA/MT
2002	130,755	351,570	2,70
2003	109,626	194,371	1,77
2004	109,862	407,411	3,71
2005	104,917	310,850	2,96
2006	93,520	275,640	2,95
2007	93,844	258,998	2,76
2008	92,417	344,141	3,72
2009	95,377	302,527	3,17
2010	93,000	325,000	3,50

Source: Serbian Official Statistics

Consumption:

Total barley consumption in Serbia for the past five years ranged between 330-370,000 MT, of which around 2/3 for animal feed and 1/3 for the brewery industry. Consumption of brewery barley has been rising due to increased demand from newly operational breweries following successful privatization efforts of old Serbian breweries. Local breweries have been sold to several well-known Belgian, German, Austrian and Turkish companies. Barley used for breweries is now planted on almost 34 percent of total area in Serbia and is continuing to expand every year. Barley for feed currently accounts for 66 percent of total barley produced in Serbia and is declining due to its low profitability.

Trade:

Feed barley is not significant commodity in Serbia’s overall grain trade. With the privatization of Serbian breweries that started in 2003, imports of brewery barley have been steadily rising. In CY2009, imports of brewery barley were estimated at only 2,008 MT much lower than compared to 16,646 in CY2008 (of which 14,938 MT was for brewery industry). Most of the imports came from Hungary, Romania, Russia and Bulgaria. Total Serbian seed barley exports in CY2009 were estimated at 15,845 MT and sold to EU, Bosnia, Montenegro, Ukraine and Russia. Price of barley at Novi Sad Commodity Exchange in March 2010 was 9.5 din/kg (US\$128/MT).

Stocks:

Barley beginning stocks in MY10/11 are estimated at 9,000 MY, below Serbian average of about 19,000 MT.

Policy:

Government Support Program

The Serbian government will continue to support crop production through subsidized short and long-term loans through commercial banks, subsidize per HA for registered family farms and direct payments for production inputs. See the wheat policy section for more details.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Barley Serbia		2008		2009		2010	
		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011	
		Market Year Begin: Jul 2008		Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010	
		USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data	USDA Official Data	New Post Data
Area Harvested	130	92	93	126	103	95	93
Beginning Stocks	19	19	19	15	6	19	9
Production	350	344	345	280	340	303	325
MY Imports	3	17	15	25	20	2	15

(1000
HA)
(1000
MT)
(1000
MT)
(1000
MT)

