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Ukraine

Grain and Feed Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:

Corn production in Ukraine is forecast to reach a record high for the second year in a row. Marketing Year 2012/13 corn production is projected at 23 Million Metric Tons. This will result in high exports of corn as well as a possible drop in domestic market prices due to high beginning stocks and abundant supply. Wheat and barley production are projected to decrease significantly as a result of unfavorable fall planting conditions and winter kill. Lower exports of wheat and barley are anticipated as a result in the next season in Ukraine.

Executive Summary:

Marketing Year 2012/13 may well be called the year of corn in Ukraine. This crop has been gaining popularity in the country in the last several years and is now expected to produce another record of about 23 Million Metric Tons (MMT), compared to 22 MMT a year prior. This increase in production of corn is mostly attributed to the need to replant large areas of lost or damaged wheat and barley due to winter kill or dry weather, and to some favorable market conditions that were created for corn sales both domestically in Ukraine and globally.

Wheat and barley production in MY 2012/13 is projected to decline, by about 40 percent and roughly 20 percent, respectively, mainly due to unusually high winter kill and anticipated lower than average yields.

Wheat and barley fall plantings were affected by dryness. Up to 1.2 million hectares (Mln ha) of all winter plantings (about 12 percent) were considered by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (MinAg) to not have even emerged in the fall of 2011. The majority of the rest of the winter crops did not develop strong plants to enter into the winter season. In addition, already weaker than usual plants were subjected to extensive periods of very low temperatures. A mixture of factors like weak and underdeveloped plants and a lack of or inadequate snow cover in some cases resulted in dramatic spring field pictures. In Southern and Eastern Ukraine experts estimated up to 60 percent winter barley loses.

Rye production continues on the general downward trend and is also expected to be affected by winter crop losses.

Grain trade in MY 2012/13 is expected to favor corn because of high beginning stocks and high projected production.

Bio-ethanol production is once again up for consideration in the GOU and may well pass the first reading at the Rada (Parliament) if corn production keeps its pace and the investment in bio-ethanol production industry becomes available for Ukraine.

Commodities:

Wheat

Production:

In 2012 wheat production is expected to decrease drastically compared to the previous year's production. In 2011, wheat production in Ukraine was reported at 22.3 Million Metric Tons (MMT), and area harvested at 6,657,000 Hectares (ha). However, FAS-Kyiv expects no more than 13.2 MMT wheat produced from the summer 2012 crop. The low harvest is anticipated as a result of significant losses in winter grain areas due to unfavorable weather conditions both in the fall and during the winter season. Winter wheat yields are anticipated to be below the 6-year average.

Extremely dry fall conditions in 2011 did not allow most producers to plant winter crops on time. Some farmers reported planting in the dry soil on the hopes of 'savior' rain, while others did not plant until later in the fall. In Eastern, Central and Southern (main winter crop growing areas in Ukraine) regions, there were reports of no rain for about two consecutive months, which is quite unusual for this region. Some crops that were planted did not emerge until late November or early December, when the first rains appeared. And about 1.1-1.2 Million ha of winter crops failed to emerge at all in fall according to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine (MinAg).

As a result of the unfavorable weather conditions in the fall 2011, majority of winter crops in Ukraine went into the winter season in weaker than usual condition. In addition, continuous periods of very low temperatures, that in some areas were reaching the critical levels for winter crops, resulted in significant winter kill. Even though in winter, Ukraine received a lot of snow, in Eastern and especially in Southern regions, strong winds were recorded that blew away the protective snow cover. According to specialists of Ukrainian Meteorological Center (Hidrometcenter), in some regions winter wheat losses may reach up to 40 percent while in other areas this number was estimated at close to ten percent.

On the other hand, spring weather conditions at the time of this report writing are quite favorable for winter crop to resume vegetation and regain some of its strength. Spring in Ukraine started later than usual by about two weeks. The beginning of spring was characterized by cool temperatures, cloudy skies, and rains that were replenishing the top-soil moisture and allowing the crops to develop good secondary roots. Also, some winter plans that emerged very late started developing tillers only in spring after they resumed vegetation (which usually means this wheat would not produce much). Due to the continuous cool temperatures in early spring some crops had a chance to go through the process of vernalization in the spring and may be expected to produce some wheat but with below average yields.

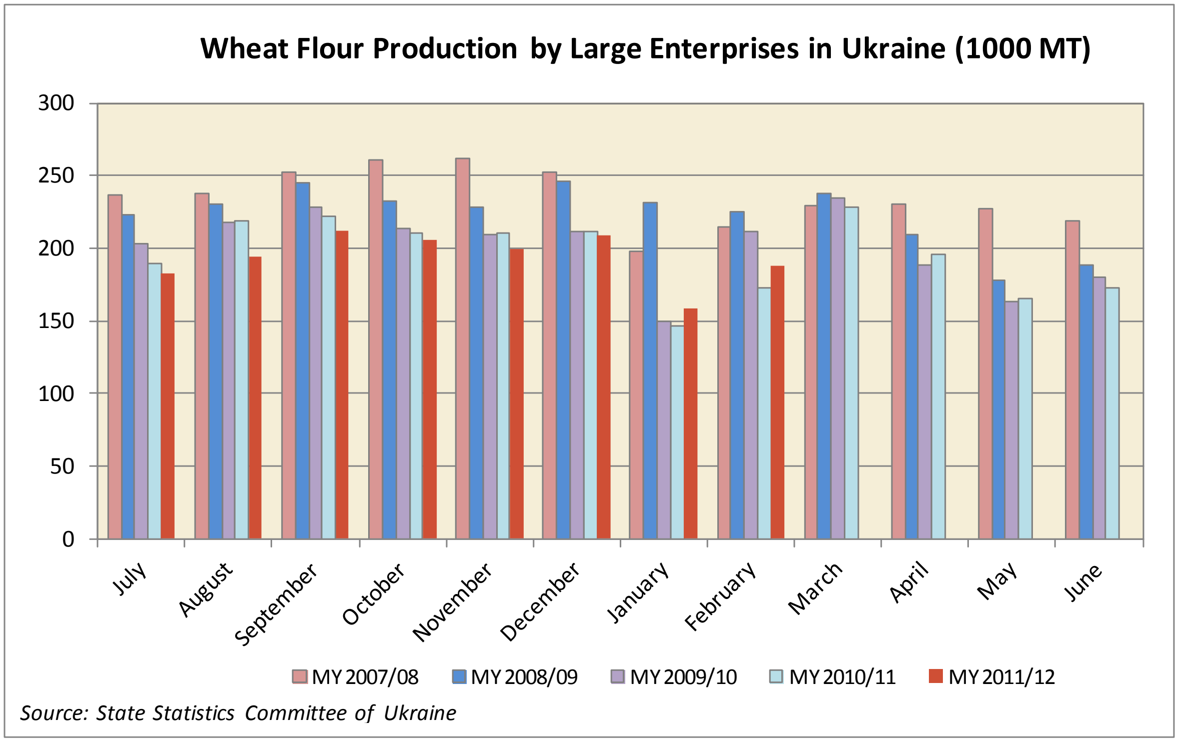
Due to the fact that wheat production is not the most profitable of all crops grown in Ukraine, the majority of the winter area that observed crop losses is expected to be replanted with such spring crops as corn, barley, soybeans, and sunflower.

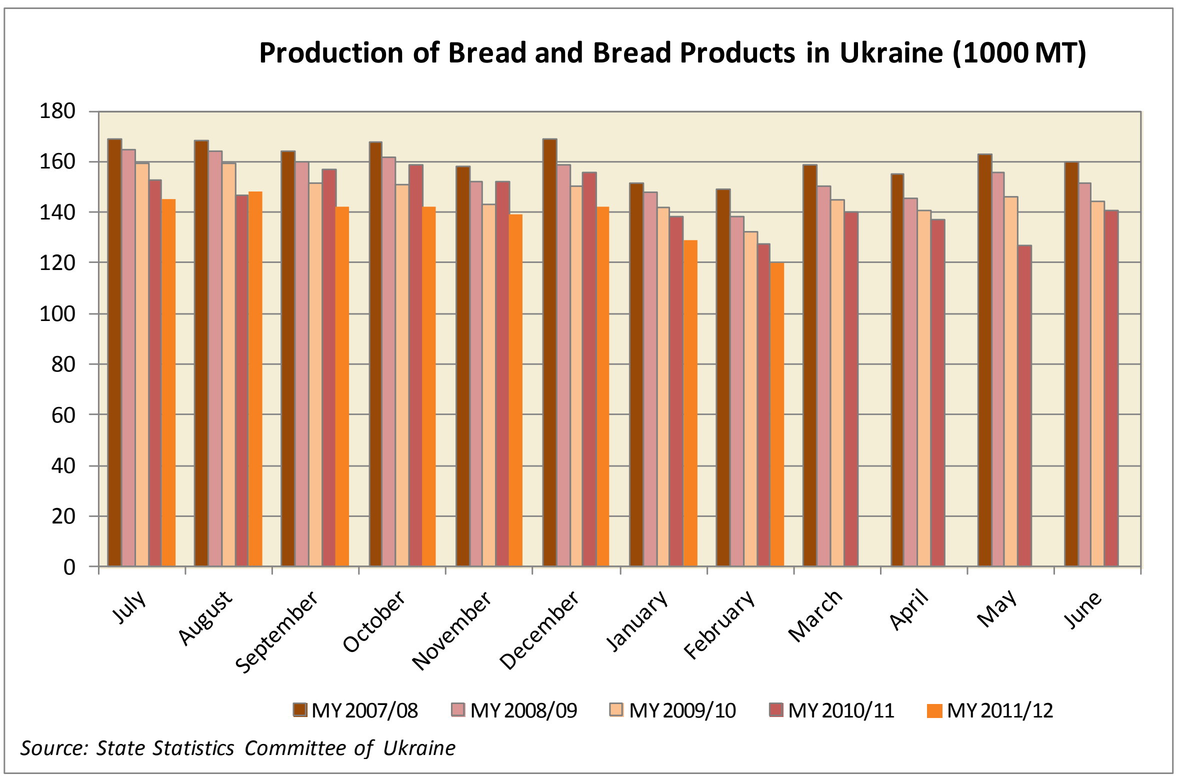
Consumption:

Decreased wheat production in MY 2012/13 will impact domestic consumption as well as trade. However, Ukraine is anticipated to have large wheat ending stocks in the current season (MY 2011/12). This will allow some ease for the domestic market. Both domestic milling and feed wheat prices are expected to start increasing as the harvest progresses and production proves to be low.

Production of wheat flour in Ukraine in July – December 2012 was five percent lower compared to the same period in 2011. Relatively low trade volumes for the time of the year, unattractive domestic wheat prices, and uncertainty over the grain export situation resulted in farmers that were not eager to sell on the hopes for a more favorable market. However, wheat flour production in January and February 2012 rebounded and reached nine percent above the previous year's level but stayed well below the average for the four previous years.

Bread producers have been struggling to break even for the last two years when domestic wheat prices increased and stayed at relatively higher levels regardless of a near record wheat crop in the current season. Thus, production of bread as well as bread products in general has been on the decline in Ukraine in the recent years.


Wheat Flour Production by Large Enterprises in Ukraine (1000 MT)
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
July
August
September
October
November
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
MY 2007/08
MY 2008/09
MY 2009/10
MY 2010/11
MY 2011/12
Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine


Production of Bread and Bread Products in Ukraine (1000 MT)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
July
August
September
October
November
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
MY 2007/08
MY 2008/09
MY 2009/10
MY 2010/11
MY 2011/12
Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Trade:

Exports

Exports of wheat from Ukraine have been unusually slow this season considering the large production. The Government Policy in the current season had a great influence on the domestic wheat market. Exports of wheat in MY 2011/12 are not expected to exceed five MMT.

Export tariffs that were in effect in Ukraine from the start of the current season until October 2011 made trade unattractive for most Ukrainian exporters. According to official data, wheat exports from July 2011 to April 2012 totaled 3.8 MMT. As a result, record stocks of wheat are expected to be held in Ukraine at the end of the MY 2011/12 and thus influence the domestic and export prices at the start of the season.

Exports in the new season – MY 2012/13 – are not expected to be any better than in the current MY due to anticipated low production.

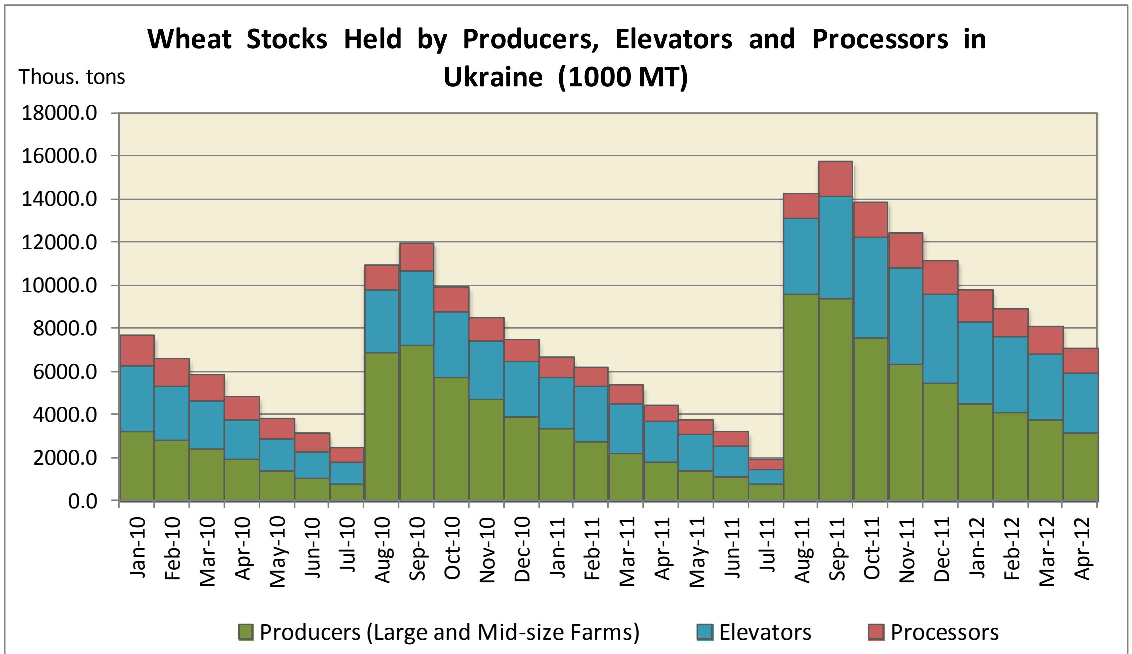
The largest buyers of Ukrainian wheat in the current season, as of February 2012, were Spain and Egypt. In the last MY, Egypt and Turkey bought the largest share of Ukrainian wheat leaving Bangladesh and South Korea behind. (For details see Statistical Tables in the end of this report)

Imports

Wheat imports for MY 2012/13 are likely to remain low due to record high beginning stocks.

Stocks:

For MY 2012/13 Ukraine is expected to hold record high beginning stocks, as the previous season’s production was quite high. In addition, unfavorable export situation in the beginning to MY 2011/12 and negative news about winter crop conditions slowed down trade. As a result, producers were hesitant to sell and thus accumulated large stocks. Information on monthly stocks held by farmers, elevators and processors is provided below.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 1. USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Wheat, Ukraine	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	6,284	6,284	6,700	6,657		5,000
Beginning Stocks	2,358	2,358	3,340	3,438		5,800
Production	16,844	16,845	22,000	22,324		13,200
MY Imports	40	1	100	1		1
TY Imports	40	1	100	1		1
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	19,242	19,204	25,440	25,763		19,001
MY Exports	4,302	4,166	5,000	5,000		5,000
TY Exports	4,302	4,166	5,000	5,000		5,000
Feed and Residual	2,800	2,800	4,590	6,113		3,001
FSI Consumption	8,800	8,800	8,850	8,850		8,500
Total Consumption	11,600	11,600	13,440	14,963		11,501
Ending Stocks	3,340	3,438	7,000	5,800		2,500
Total Distribution	19,242	19,204	25,440	25,763		19,001
Yield	2.68	2.68	3.28	3.35		2.64

Commodities:

Barley

Production:

Barley production is forecast to decrease significantly compared to the previous year. Winter barley planted area, which accounts for about one-third of average barley plantings in Ukraine, was significantly reduced due to high winter kill rates which, according to the data from Hidrometcenter, reached up to 60 percent in some regions. Spring barley plantings are expected to increase compared to the previous year but total area would remain close to the last years. We anticipate barley production to keep declining.

Barley yields are expected to be below 6-year average due to unfavorable fall planting and winter conditions for the crop development. Usually, spring barley yields are much lower than that of the winter crop. The overall barley production in the new season will decline due to the following factors:

1. Significant winter kill
2. Lower average yields for barley because spring barley will prevail in overall production.
3. More planting area is likely to be dedicated to more profitable crops like corn, soybeans, sorghum, and sunflower.
4. Government Policy in the recent years made barley unattractive for farmers who are export oriented.

Consumption:

Barley consumption in MY 2012/13 is expected to remain at the level of the current season due to limited supply. Even though compound feed production has been on the rise, it is mostly attributed to the use of corn for pork and poultry production.

Trade:

In MY 2012/13, barley exports are expected to decrease to 2.5 MMT, compared to 2.8 MMT projected by FAS-Kyiv for MY 2011/12. The following factors are expected to influence barley exports in the coming season:

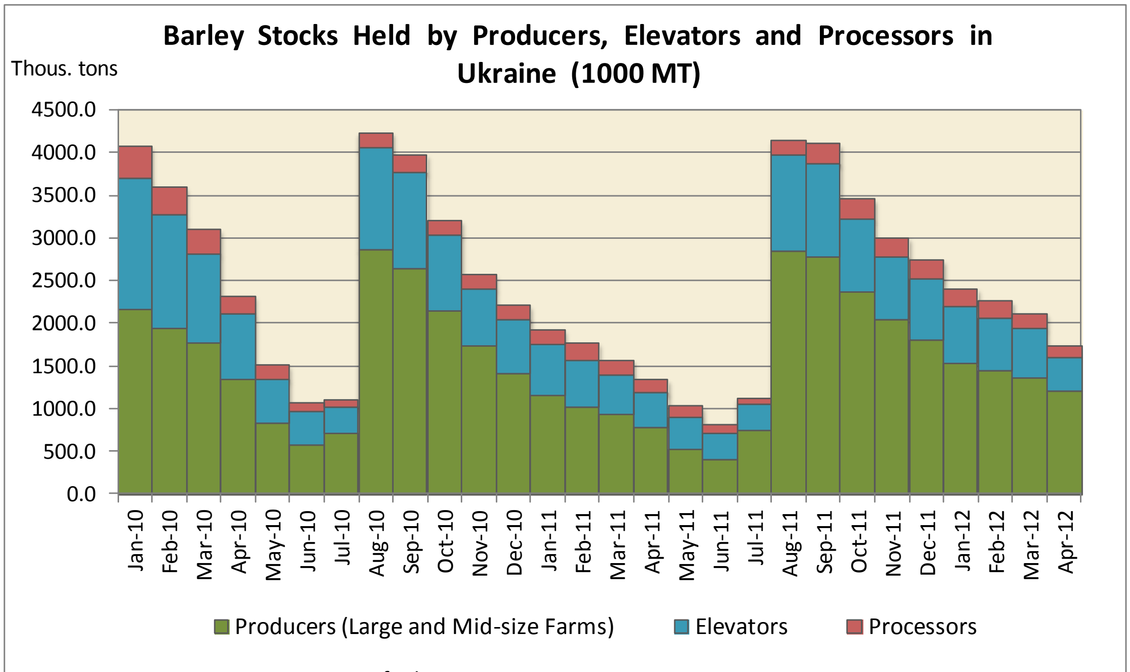
1. Domestic barley prices are anticipated to remain on average on higher levels due to projected low production and consequently tight supply
2. Low profitability of barley in the new season due higher production expenses and large winter kill
3. Tight supplies

Saudi Arabia is expected to remain the largest buyer for Ukrainian barley in the current and in the following season with a market share of over 50 percent. In general, Middle East buyers have been favoring Ukraine for their barley purchases due to availability of the crop and close proximity, and thus low shipping costs.

In MY 2011/12 exports of barley at the beginning of the season were greatly influenced by an export duty that remained in effect until January 2012. For more information on this issue, please refer to FAS-Kyiv's market updates in GAIN.

Stocks:

Barley stocks remained high through the current season due to slow trade and on the expectation of significant winter crop damage. According to the official data barley stocks held by farms and elevators and processors were about 1.7 MMT, which is about 30 percent above the same period last year.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 2. USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Barley Ukraine	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	4,317	4,317	3,700	3,684		3,600
Beginning Stocks	1,067	1,067	794	650		1,371
Production	8,484	8,484	9,000	9,098		7,500
MY Imports	37	23	5	23		30
TY Imports	47	35	5	35		30
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	9,588	9,574	9,799	9,771		8,901
MY Exports	2,794	2,794	3,100	2,800		2,500
TY Exports	2,446	2,445	3,400	2,300		2,500
Feed and Residual	4,400	4,530	3,400	4,000		4,000
FSI Consumption	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600		1,600
Total Consumption	6,000	6,130	5,000	5,600		5,600
Ending Stocks	794	650	1,699	1,371		801
Total Distribution	9,588	9,574	9,799	9,771		8,901
Yield	1.97	1.97	2.43	2.47		2.08

Commodities:

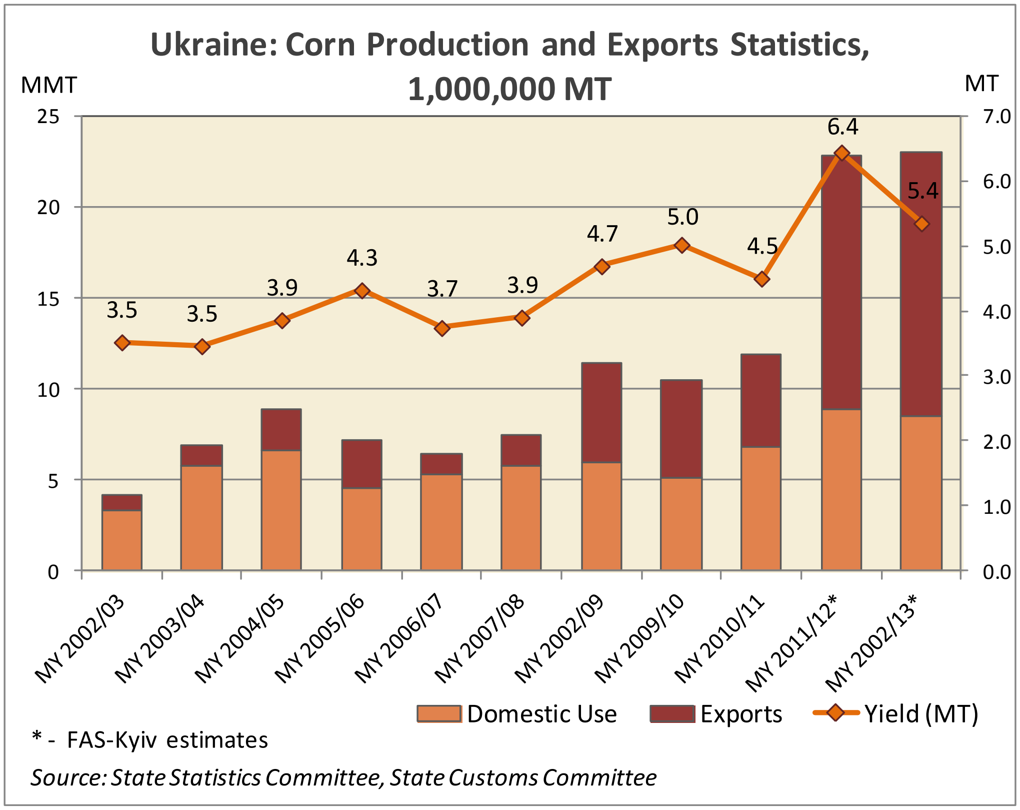
Corn

Production:

Production of corn in Ukraine in MY 2012/13 is anticipated to reach another record high. Corn planting area has been expanding in Ukraine in the recent years and is projected to go over four million hectares in MY 2012/13. Corn yields have also been improving, which resulted in a dramatic increase in production. Within just five years, Ukraine more than tripled its corn production increasing in from an average of 6.8 MMT in 2002-2007 to above 22 MMT in MY 2011/12 (see chart below).

There are a number of factors that resulted in such outcome:

1. Increasing domestic demand for corn as an input for a growing domestic poultry production Change in the weather patterns in Ukraine in the last years that made corn growing more attractive and less risky compared to other agricultural crops traditionally grown in Ukraine
2. Attractiveness of the crop due to its higher profitability compared to other crops, especially considering the fact that corn is an exportable crop that is in demand on the global market



3. Minimal to no domestic corn price regulations enacted by the GOU, while wheat and barley domestic prices as well as exports have traditionally been strictly monitored and influenced by official policy
4. Promotion of corn growing by MinAg
5. Availability of better quality seeds in the recent years as well as the advancements in agricultural technology

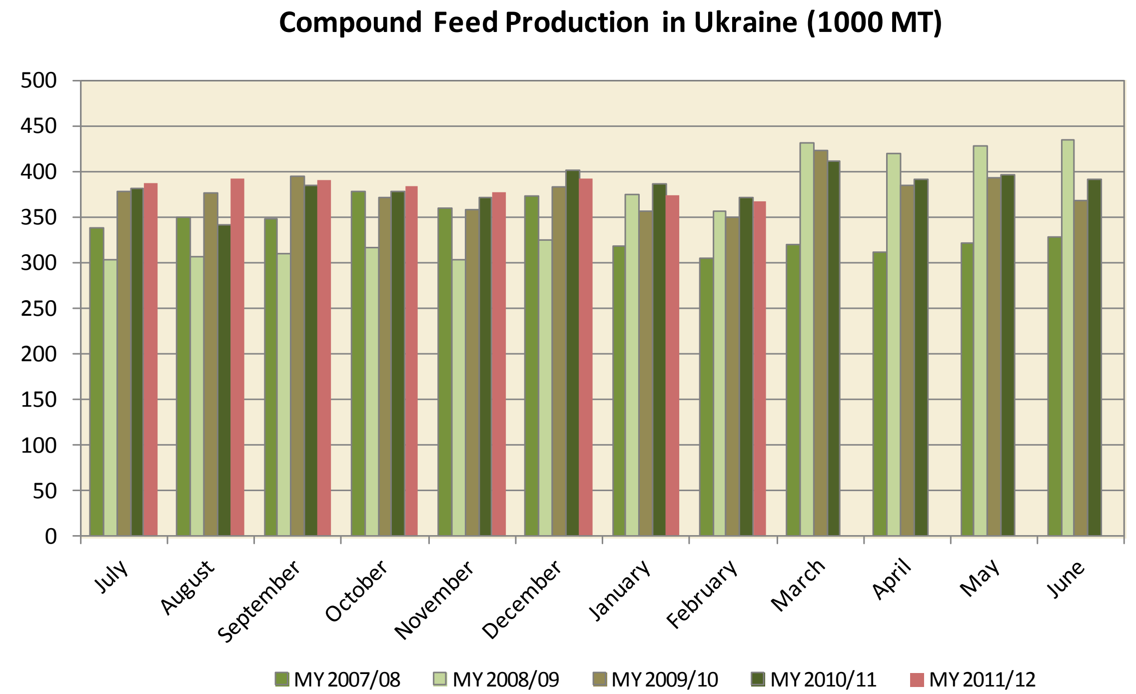
In spring 2012, corn plantings in Ukraine will depend on planting seed availability. In recent years Ukraine depended on up to 60 percent imported seeds. However, the trend may be changing as more and more domestic seed producers are beginning to show good results. In addition, larger agricultural producers started producing their own hybrids in dedicated test fields. Some industry experts believe that planting seeds produced domestically are more suitable for specific climate conditions, develop better disease resistance, and can compete well with imported hybrids and varieties. Nonetheless domestic corn seed producers have quite a way to go to monopolize the Ukrainian market. Statistics on corn seed imports are shown in tables in the end of this report.

Consumption:

Corn use in MY 2011/12 increased dramatically from the prior year in part due to higher losses. Corn consumption in MY 2012/13 is projected to drop compared to the previous marketing year in part because producers will be better prepared for the large crop. But domestic corn use for feed as well as industrial use will actually increase somewhat when compared to the previous season.

Feed corn demand has been on the rise in Ukraine and is expected to remain high in the coming season when domestic wheat and barley prices may go up due to low crop and tighter domestic supplies. Even though wheat and barley were traditionally widely used for feed purposes in Ukraine the poultry producers have found great benefits of including higher percentage of corn in feed mixes. In addition, swine and milk producers are starting to use more corn in animal diets.

Compound feed production in Ukraine in the last several years can be described as being on an upward trend. A slow but steady increase in feed production can be observed as domestic poultry production had established and is still expected to grow. Hog production is on the rise, tool.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Another possible use of corn in Ukraine in the coming season may be ethanol production for industrial use. The Policy section of this report discusses draft legislation that was recently reviewed by the GOU in regard to ethanol mixing in fuel. However, this industry has not developed yet and it may take some time for this type of corn use in Ukraine to demand a significant portion of the produced crop.

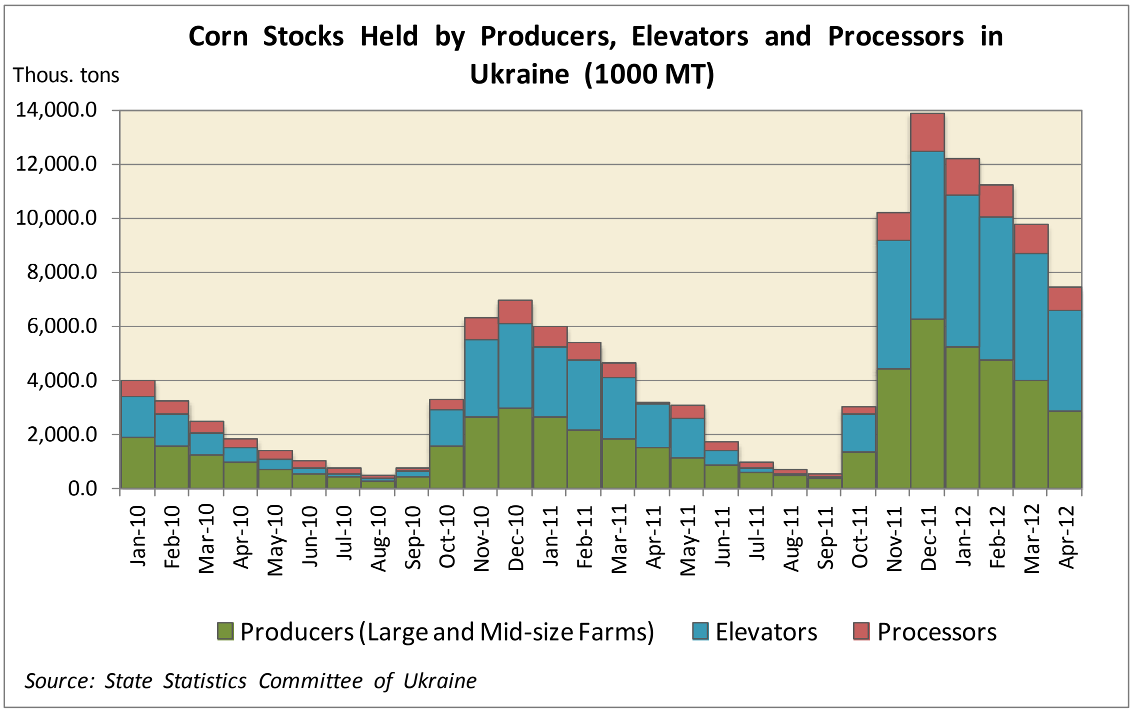
Trade:

Corn exports in MY 2012/13 are expected to reach an all time high of 14.5 MMT. Ukraine has been increasing its exports of corn in the recent years and has become a significant global market player. Egypt, Iran, Israel, Syria and Spain have become the largest buyers of Ukrainian corn. (See statistical tables in the end of this report for details). These buyers are expected to remain quite active in the coming season. In addition, Ukraine is expected to reach out to the destinations in the East and some in North Africa. With abundant supplies of corn and high stocks from the current season, the country needs to secure large contracts and establish new marketing channels to realize its export potential until domestic consumption picks up.

Corn imports comprise an insignificant portion of domestic supply and are for the most part corn planting seeds. (See data in the statistical tables in the end of the report).

Stocks:

Large production and slow exports of corn in MY 2011/12 will result in significant ending stocks in the current season. However, next year's situation may not be different as Ukraine still needs to secure large corn export markets and overcome technical export difficulties that were created in the domestic market.



New storage capacity has been constructed in the last few years and is continuing to be expanded to allow storage of larger quantities of grain for extended periods of time. Storage security and preservation of adequate crop quality have been an issue in Ukraine in the past. So, larger producers as well as trade companies have recently started investing in building large private grain and oilseed storage complexes. Some are located in close proximity to exporting ports in Ukraine. And some were built in-land close to the main production areas of the owners.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 3. USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Corn Ukraine	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2,648	2,648	3,500	3,544		4,300
Beginning Stocks	672	672	1,071	1,100		1,183
Production	11,919	11,919	22,500	22,838		23,000
MY Imports	38	43	25	45		45
TY Imports	38	43	25	45		45
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	4	0	5		2
Total Supply	12,629	12,634	23,596	23,983		24,228
MY Exports	5,008	5,067	14,000	14,000		14,500
TY Exports	5,008	5,067	14,000	14,000		14,500
Feed and Residual	5,800	5,367	7,500	7,500		6,500
FSI Consumption	750	1,100	750	1,300		1,800
Total Consumption	6,550	6,467	8,250	8,800		8,300
Ending Stocks	1,071	1,100	1,346	1,183		1,428
Total Distribution	12,629	12,634	23,596	23,983		24,228
Yield	4.5	4.5	6.43	6.44		5.35

Commodities:

Rye

Production:

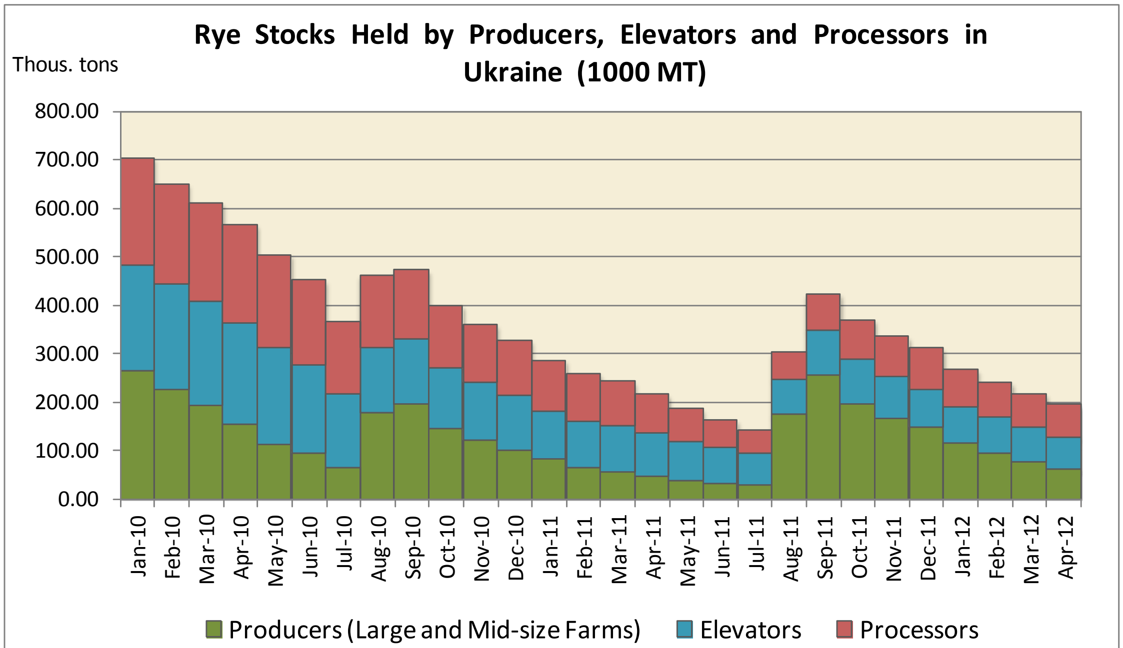
Rye production area has been declining and dropped to the half of that planted in the 1990's in Ukraine. Rye area remained steady in the last few years and is expected to stay low due to the decrease in domestic consumption of rye bread products and weak export demand.

Consumption:

Overall consumption of rye in Ukraine is expected to decrease in MY 2012/13 just as it is projected to go down in MY 2011/12.

Stocks:

Rye stocks would have to be used for domestic consumption due to tight supplies and possible production losses due to winter crop damage.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 4. USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Rye Ukraine	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	Revised		Estimate		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	279	279	285	278		300
Beginning Stocks	411	411	189	174		110
Production	464	465	550	579		500
MY Imports	2	2	0	2		2
TY Imports	0	0	0	0		0
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0
Total Supply	877	878	739	755		612
MY Exports	38	38	5	15		5
TY Exports	2	2	5	15		5
Feed and Residual	50	50	50	50		50
FSI Consumption	600	616	550	580		477
Total Consumption	650	666	600	630		527
Ending Stocks	189	174	134	110		80
Total Distribution	877	878	739	755		612
Yield	1.66	1.67	1.93	2.08		1.67

Author Defined:

Policy for All Grains

Agricultural policy has seen quite a few changes in the last two seasons: grain export quotas, grain export tariffs, administrative reform, changes in export procedures, and grain export and import certification requirements, to name a few. All these factors made exports to some extent unpredictable. The uncertainty that was created in the domestic market has greatly impacted grain prices and export activity in Ukraine.

For Marketing Year 2012/13, considering the fact that wheat bread and wheat products are staple food for a Ukrainian household, the State is always concerned with bread prices as it affects the majority of the population of the country. In addition, in the light of the upcoming parliamentary election in the fall 2012, the GOU will continue monitoring wheat production and trade very closely.

In MY 2011/12, the GOU introduced grain export tariffs starting July 2011 that were later lifted to allow Ukrainian trade to export more grain as the silos were filling in with large crop while the world market prices were becoming unattractive for Ukrainian exporters. Originally, export tariffs were set as follows:

Barley	14%	but not less than 23.00 EUR
Corn	12%	but not less than 20.00 EUR
Wheat	9%	but not less than 17.00 EUR

By instituting these export duties the GOU aimed to regain some cash flow for the State Budget of Ukraine and to prevent some losses of tax revenue.

These export tariffs, originally signed to be in effect from July 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012, significantly slowed down export pace in the beginning of the trade season in Ukraine. The July-October time frame in Ukraine is traditionally the most active time for both producers and the trade in terms of grain acquisition and exports. In 2011, when exports as well as domestic trade volumes did not come even near the usual levels, this raised a big concern of whether Ukraine would be able to recover grain production expenses and regain its global market positions after a year of grain export quotas and restrained domestic prices.

However, the industry and others were able to influence the GOU to cancel corn and wheat export tariffs by October 2011 and trade slowly resumed. Barley export tariffs were left in place until its official expiration date in January 2012.

The Agrarian Fund was active to some extent on the domestic market as well as in the export sector. The State Reserve's purchasing agent obtained favorable market conditions to make some good grain acquisitions. In addition, there are some issues with release of funds to the producers who signed forward purchase contracts with the Agrarian Fund for the crop of summer 2012.

Another policy change affected planting seeds market. Beginning in the fall 2011 State Customs Service started requiring GMO test results for every single shipment of planting seed. International seed importers were subjected to unexpected changes in the procedures that resulted in a significant increase in input prices as well as creating some uneasiness among the domestic consumers who were concerned with obtaining good quality seeds at adequate prices in time for planting. The GMO testing is administered by Ukrainian designated testing labs and is still in effect at the time of this report.

The GOU announced in the past its desire to stimulate the domestic seed producers. However, the above mentioned measures did not create much of an incentive but rather created some confusion in the industry as to the transparency and clarity of the GOU actions.

In spring 2012, the GOU revived the idea of bio-ethanol production from agricultural crops. Draft legislation that was developed by the previous President's Administration is now once again considered for adoption. An edited version of the draft legislation was submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine in early April 2012. Corn and sugar beets would be the most probable sources of inputs for bio-ethanol production in Ukraine.

This legislation, if it undergoes further consideration, may greatly influence the situation in the domestic market by increasing the demand for corn and sugar beets while leaving smaller volumes of these crops for export. However, bio-ethanol production facilities would have to become available for this effect to take place. In addition, fuel industry would have to undergo some adjustments prior to the change to take full charge. Several years would have to pass after such legislation is signed in Ukraine for the effects to be fully understood.

Author Defined:

Statistical Tables

Wheat Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS Code 1001)

Destination	Jul.2011	Aug.2011	Sept.2011	Oct.2011	Nov.2011	Dec.2011	Jan.2012	Feb.2012	Subtotal
World	139.5	570.5	834.6	142.8	473.2	351.4	366.6	388.3	3,267.0
Spain	50.9	319.2	226.7	0.0	14.5	77.7	116.8	89.3	895.0
Egypt	0.0	26.0	114.8	50.4	1.9	27.4	62.4	158.0	440.9
Israel	39.5	39.3	54.9	22.6	87.6	50.2	45.8	21.0	360.9
Italy	16.6	56.9	105.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	12.7	43.6	240.5
Saudi Arabia	0.0	71.2	65.3	10.9	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.4
Tunisia	0.0	6.5	58.0	0.0	40.6	51.2	11.5	0.0	167.8
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0	78.4	25.4	153.6
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	80.4	37.0	0.0	0.0	118.0
Syria	2.5	7.0	56.0	7.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	30.2	112.2
Turkey	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	26.1	13.2	0.0	71.9
Libya	7.6	5.0	5.1	9.9	19.9	12.0	7.0	3.3	69.8
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	27.0	0.3	1.6	62.9
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
Portugal	0.0	23.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.7	6.8	41.7
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9
Taiwan	0.0	2.1	6.6	2.0	4.8	4.0	0.8	1.6	22.0
Sudan	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3
Malaysia	0.0	1.7	2.7	1.5	5.2	1.9	0.0	1.0	13.9
United Kingdom	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	9.7
Palestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2
Algeria	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Germany	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Indonesia	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Poland	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.9

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Wheat Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1001)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (July 08-June 09)		MY 2009/10 (July 09-June 10)		MY 2010/11 (July 10-June 11)		% Change MY 2010/11 to 2009/10
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	12,714.6	100.00	9,157.4	100.00	4,166.2	100.00	- 54.51
Afghanistan	29.8	0.23	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Albania	5.5	0.04	6.2	0.07	11.2	0.27	82.60
Algeria	118.7	0.93	70.2	0.77	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Armenia	6.3	0.05	0.0	0.00	71.5	1.72	0.00
Austria	24.0	0.19	12.2	0.13	0.1	0.00	- 99.41
Azerbaijan	88.6	0.70	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	1,125.5	8.85	1,397.9	15.27	287.0	6.89	- 79.47
Belarus	46.7	0.37	5.7	0.06	6.2	0.15	10.34
Belgium	37.0	0.29	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Bulgaria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	3.0	0.07	0.00
Chad	0.0	0.00	5.9	0.06	5.9	0.14	0.83
Congo	8.2	0.06	12.3	0.13	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Congo Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.00	8.1	0.09	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Cyprus	5.5	0.04	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Djibouti	118.0	0.93	102.6	1.12	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Ecuador	24.2	0.19	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Egypt	1,126.2	8.86	718.0	7.84	626.2	15.03	- 12.79
Estonia	2.1	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
France	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	6.0	0.14	0.00
Georgia	27.5	0.22	15.0	0.16	253.2	6.08	1584.13
Germany	0.0	0.00	7.6	0.08	23.6	0.57	208.53
Gibraltar	0.0	0.00	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Greece	54.2	0.43	0.0	0.00	12.5	0.30	0.00
Hungary	23.0	0.18	36.5	0.40	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
India	0.0	0.00	9.8	0.11	1.1	0.03	- 88.44
Indonesia	59.5	0.47	115.3	1.26	0.5	0.01	- 99.59
Iran	191.8	1.51	269.4	2.94	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Iraq	10.1	0.08	0.0	0.00	7.0	0.17	0.00
Ireland	5.0	0.04	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Israel	853.0	6.71	508.7	5.56	398.8	9.57	- 21.60
Italy	353.6	2.78	102.1	1.11	93.7	2.25	- 8.19
Japan	9.1	0.07	24.1	0.26	13.0	0.31	- 46.15
Jordan	351.4	2.76	205.0	2.24	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Kazakhstan	0.4	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Kenya	237.0	1.86	644.4	7.04	181.5	4.36	- 71.84
Korea North	11.2	0.09	22.5	0.25	5.5	0.13	- 75.59
Korea South	1,227.9	9.66	1,280.3	13.98	170.5	4.09	- 86.68
Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.02	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Latvia	17.1	0.13	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Lebanon	74.6	0.59	105.4	1.15	150.1	3.60	42.34
Libya	218.2	1.72	148.3	1.62	264.7	6.35	78.52
Lithuania	28.2	0.22	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	12.7	0.10	54.8	0.60	1.2	0.03	- 97.73
Mauritania	49.3	0.39	34.6	0.38	15.9	0.38	- 54.14
Moldova	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.2	0.01	404.58
Mongolia	0.7	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Morocco	114.4	0.90	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Myanmar	0.0	0.00	6.5	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Netherlands	187.3	1.47	33.1	0.36	20.6	0.49	- 37.74

Wheat Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1001) (Continued)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (July 08-June 09)		MY 2009/10 (July 09-June 10)		MY 2010/11 (July 10-June 11)		% Change MY 2010/11 to 2009/10
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
New Zealand	0.0	0.00	0.6	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Nigeria	37.6	0.30	42.2	0.46	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Pakistan	200.5	1.58	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Palestine	1.8	0.01	4.4	0.05	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Panama	10.2	0.08	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Philippines	1,133.6	8.92	197.7	2.16	1.3	0.03	- 99.35
Poland	37.2	0.29	0.0	0.00	38.2	0.92	0.00
Portugal	209.7	1.65	0.0	0.00	38.6	0.93	0.00
Russia	3.9	0.03	0.2	0.00	1.3	0.03	718.78
Rwanda	0.0	0.00	3.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Saudi Arabia	67.6	0.53	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Serbia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Singapore	1.9	0.02	6.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Somalia	52.6	0.41	22.0	0.24	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
South Africa	0.0	0.00	53.1	0.58	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Spain	2,881.9	22.67	800.8	8.74	237.1	5.69	- 70.39
Sri Lanka	23.3	0.18	31.1	0.34	2.2	0.05	- 92.77
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	1.2	0.01	3.4	0.04	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Sudan	20.9	0.16	97.5	1.07	28.6	0.69	- 70.64
Switzerland	20.3	0.16	46.1	0.50	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Syria	144.5	1.14	301.9	3.30	99.5	2.39	- 67.05
Taiwan	2.5	0.02	25.0	0.27	2.4	0.06	- 90.21
Tajikistan	3.1	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.0	0.00	28.7	0.31	30.0	0.72	4.56
Thailand	20.5	0.16	10.6	0.12	59.2	1.42	458.84
Tunisia	454.9	3.58	757.3	8.27	212.5	5.10	- 71.94
Turkey	193.1	1.52	81.9	0.89	611.2	14.67	645.92
Uganda	41.3	0.33	63.0	0.69	8.9	0.21	- 85.87
Unidentified Country	75.5	0.59	208.0	2.27	50.3	1.21	- 75.81
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	34.7	0.38	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
United Kingdom	90.9	0.71	38.2	0.42	6.1	0.15	- 84.04
Uzbekistan	14.6	0.11	0.0	0.00	0.7	0.02	0.00
Vietnam	81.8	0.64	275.3	3.01	107.1	2.57	- 61.09
Yemen	2.3	0.02	61.0	0.67	0.0	0.00	- 100.00

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Barley Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS Code 1003)

Destination	Jul.2011	Aug.2011	Sept.2011	Oct.2011	Nov.2011	Dec.2011	Jan.2012	Feb.2012	Subtotal
World	157.1	627.2	668.3	229.3	15.1	31.7	67.9	9.8	1,806.3
Saudi Arabia	128.7	490.8	522.7	167.2	0.0	15.3	8.1	0.0	1,332.7
Syria	19.5	19.6	92.7	25.6	0.0	16.4	7.3	0.0	181.1
Iran	0.0	61.5	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	117.8
Israel	8.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	4.1	43.5
Qatar	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5
Jordan	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	9.6	5.7	20.6
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
Morocco	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Italy	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Greece	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Barley Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1003)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (July 08-June 09)		MY 2009/10 (July 09-June 10)		MY 2010/11 (July 10-June 11)		% Change MY 2010/11 to 2009/10
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	6,371.2	100.00	6,232.7	100.00	2,794.1	100.00	- 55.17
Algeria	76.8	1.20	13.0	0.21	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Armenia	0.3	0.01	0.8	0.01	2.0	0.07	144.40
Austria	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Azerbaijan	0.9	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Belarus	6.3	0.10	0.2	0.00	0.1	0.00	- 64.71
Cyprus	121.0	1.90	14.8	0.24	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Egypt	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	7.9	0.28	0.00
France	0.0	0.00	12.1	0.19	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Georgia	0.0	0.00	2.2	0.04	2.8	0.10	25.00
Germany	17.1	0.27	0.0	0.00	5.2	0.19	0.00
Gibraltar	0.0	0.00	5.1	0.08	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Greece	7.8	0.12	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0.0	0.00	22.2	0.36	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Iran	1,277.5	20.05	372.7	5.98	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Iraq	9.5	0.15	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Israel	229.4	3.60	302.2	4.85	248.8	8.90	- 17.67
Italy	2.8	0.04	0.0	0.00	28.7	1.03	0.00
Japan	0.0	0.00	160.0	2.57	71.0	2.54	- 55.63
Jordan	312.2	4.90	410.7	6.59	33.0	1.18	- 91.96
Kazakhstan	50.5	0.79	10.0	0.16	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Korea South	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.5	0.02	0.00
Kuwait	123.4	1.94	166.2	2.67	67.7	2.42	- 59.24
Latvia	0.0	0.00	9.0	0.14	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Libya	120.4	1.89	245.4	3.94	200.4	7.17	- 18.35
Moldova	0.1	0.00	0.4	0.01	0.1	0.00	- 78.55
Morocco	48.1	0.75	98.0	1.57	14.8	0.53	- 84.94
Netherlands	57.4	0.90	51.3	0.82	24.1	0.86	- 53.09
New Zealand	0.0	0.00	0.3	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Oman	34.4	0.54	4.6	0.07	15.9	0.57	245.97
Pakistan	0.0	0.00	3.2	0.05	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Portugal	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	12.5	0.45	0.00
Qatar	97.9	1.54	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Russia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	5.7	0.21	∞
Saudi Arabia	2,555.4	40.11	3,918.7	62.87	1,797.9	64.35	- 54.12
Spain	34.0	0.53	8.0	0.13	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Switzerland	51.1	0.80	66.8	1.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Syria	834.5	13.10	99.3	1.59	80.9	2.90	- 18.52
Tunisia	104.7	1.64	45.7	0.73	119.1	4.26	160.68
Turkey	25.8	0.40	74.6	1.20	5.0	0.18	- 93.32
United Kingdom	43.7	0.69	22.5	0.36	2.7	0.10	- 87.97
Uzbekistan	4.9	0.08	12.6	0.20	2.1	0.07	- 83.58
Vietnam	0.0	0.00	33.0	0.53	4.8	0.17	- 85.61

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Corn Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS Code 1005)

Destination	Oct.2011	Nov.2011	Dec.2011	Jan.2012	Feb.2012	Subtotal
World	635.4	1,785.0	1,782.8	1,776.5	1,215.7	7,195.4
Egypt	304.1	576.8	333.4	327.2	228.1	1,769.6
Spain	10.6	281.7	445.9	165.9	95.1	999.1
Iran	57.9	155.4	150.1	362.8	105.9	832.0
Korea South	0.0	0.0	118.0	164.8	168.3	451.2
Syria	31.0	138.4	86.4	123.6	39.5	418.9
Japan	0.0	57.3	64.2	83.1	188.1	392.7
Portugal	0.0	145.5	67.2	145.6	20.8	379.2
Algeria	56.2	157.4	27.6	32.7	25.7	299.6
Tunisia	34.1	82.9	75.5	65.7	5.9	264.0
Israel	10.0	15.5	98.0	58.6	70.4	252.4
Netherlands	0.0	134.5	51.2	30.5	0.0	216.2
Libya	48.2	7.9	68.6	12.1	25.5	162.2
Lebanon	0.0	5.0	60.2	50.2	43.5	158.9
Saudi Arabia	53.7	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	111.6
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	82.7	108.3
Morocco	0.0	0.0	46.9	11.7	6.0	64.6
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	25.3	63.8
Taiwan	0.0	0.8	3.1	22.5	25.5	51.8
Italy	0.0	16.9	5.9	21.8	0.0	44.6
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	30.3
Jordan	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9
Malaysia	0.0	0.2	0.3	25.0	0.0	25.6
Belarus	0.4	5.9	13.3	2.5	2.8	24.9
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	22.0
Lithuania	1.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.9	5.4
Latvia	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.0	3.4
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	2.8
Hungary	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.7
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.3
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	2.3
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3
Oman	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Estonia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Corn Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1005)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (Oct. 08-Sept. 09)		MY 2009/10 (Oct. 09-Sept. 10)		MY 2010/11 (Oct. 10-Sept. 11)		% Change MY 2011/12 to 2010/11
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	5,497.2	100.00	5,067.6	100.00	5,007.6	100.00	- 1.18
Albania	5.0	0.09	0.0	0.00	2.9	0.06	0.00
Algeria	265.5	4.83	184.0	3.63	88.8	1.77	- 51.73
Anguilla	0.0	0.00	6.3	0.12	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Armenia	5.9	0.11	7.3	0.14	30.4	0.61	315.57

Corn Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1005) (Continued)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (Oct. 08-Sept. 09)		MY 2009/10 (Oct. 09-Sept. 10)		MY 2010/11 (Oct. 10-Sept. 11)		% Change MY 2011/12 to 2010/11
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
Austria	1.6	0.03	0.0	0.00	1.8	0.04	∞
Azerbaijan	34.6	0.63	11.6	0.23	40.5	0.81	249.24
Belarus	155.1	2.82	55.3	1.09	68.7	1.37	24.19
Cyprus	29.7	0.54	9.5	0.19	14.4	0.29	52.13
Czech Republic	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Egypt	1,037.7	18.88	1,583.1	31.24	992.8	19.83	- 37.29
Estonia	12.1	0.22	1.3	0.03	4.7	0.09	264.53
France	6.1	0.11	0.0	0.00	30.1	0.60	∞
Georgia	27.9	0.51	28.3	0.56	31.4	0.63	11.07
Germany	34.9	0.64	0.0	0.00	7.6	0.15	0.00
Gibraltar	31.7	0.58	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Greece	1.3	0.02	0.0	0.00	44.3	0.88	0.00
Hong Kong	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Hungary	55.6	1.01	8.2	0.16	4.1	0.08	- 49.91
Iran	695.8	12.66	73.7	1.45	641.3	12.81	770.29
Ireland	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	27.5	0.55	0.00
Israel	413.2	7.52	514.2	10.15	256.3	5.12	- 50.15
Italy	6.2	0.11	7.5	0.15	208.2	4.16	2680.45
Japan	194.1	3.53	252.9	4.99	0.1	0.00	- 99.95
Jordan	61.4	1.12	8.1	0.16	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Kazakhstan	3.8	0.07	0.1	0.00	0.3	0.01	190.05
Kenya	83.2	1.51	46.1	0.91	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Korea South	125.8	2.29	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Latvia	10.1	0.18	1.1	0.02	4.6	0.09	317.04
Lebanon	48.8	0.89	104.1	2.06	117.0	2.34	12.37
Libya	207.2	3.77	382.0	7.54	142.7	2.85	- 62.63
Lithuania	21.0	0.38	6.4	0.13	75.9	1.52	1079.69
Malaysia	3.8	0.07	4.0	0.08	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Moldova	0.0	0.00	0.4	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 96.45
Morocco	104.4	1.90	0.0	0.00	7.6	0.15	0.00
Netherlands	97.7	1.78	41.9	0.83	263.1	5.25	527.44
Poland	5.5	0.10	0.0	0.00	67.2	1.34	0.00
Portugal	52.0	0.95	271.0	5.35	316.8	6.33	16.88
Russia	31.6	0.57	17.1	0.34	87.5	1.75	412.02
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	21.9	0.44	0.00
Serbia	0.3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Slovakia	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Spain	234.4	4.26	261.5	5.16	672.2	13.42	157.08
Sudan	53.3	0.97	23.5	0.46	3.9	0.08	- 83.58
Switzerland	6.2	0.11	10.2	0.20	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Syria	657.0	11.95	652.3	12.87	322.6	6.44	- 50.55
Taiwan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.6	0.01	0.00
Tajikistan	4.7	0.09	0.0	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	359.4	6.54	316.4	6.24	227.5	4.54	- 28.07
Turkey	194.5	3.54	165.0	3.26	152.2	3.04	- 7.73
Turkmenistan	0.1	0.00	1.8	0.04	0.3	0.01	- 85.52
United Kingdom	12.7	0.23	6.8	0.13	25.8	0.52	280.62
United States	0.0	0.00	1.6	0.03	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Uzbekistan	17.1	0.31	3.1	0.06	1.8	0.04	- 42.44
Vietnam	87.3	1.59	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Corn Seed Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS Code 100510)

Origin	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	Mararch 2011	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	Subtotal Oct.2010-Sept.2011
World	45.0	1,345.0	2,929.0	3,311.0	7,290.0	14,173.0	10,468.0	661.0	132.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	160.0	7,078.0	40,354.0
Australia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Austria	5.0	47.0	9.0	105.0	140.0	365.0	547.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1,226.0
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	95.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	186.0
Canada	0.0	23.0	0.0	67.0	594.0	1,564.0	218.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,473.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	38.0	101.0	107.0	117.0	513.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.0	934.0
Croatia	40.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	20.0	29.0	245.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	387.0
France	0.0	61.0	599.0	406.0	872.0	1,938.0	2,554.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	576.0	6,476.0
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	48.0	138.0	1.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.0
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Hungary	0.0	775.0	852.0	1,265.0	1,486.0	4,426.0	2,599.0	318.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	2,836.0	11,721.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	25.0	44.0	121.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.0
New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Romania	0.0	200.0	1,278.0	1,176.0	2,952.0	3,109.0	2,074.0	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	3,502.0	10,926.0
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	22.0	72.0	182.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	305.0
Slovakia	0.0	70.0	49.0	42.0	152.0	149.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	662.0
Suriname	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	711.0	151.0	153.0	39.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,145.0
United States	0.0	169.0	104.0	69.0	172.0	2,063.0	835.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	3,412.0

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Corn Seed Imports to Ukraine by Origin, Calendar Year, MT (HS Code 100510)

Origin	2009		2010		2011		% Change 2011 to 2010
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	17,214.0	100.00	29,386.0	100.00	43,276.0	100.00	47.27
Argentina	52.0	0.30	67.0	0.23	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Australia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.01	0.00
Austria	74.0	0.43	747.0	2.54	1,169.0	2.70	56.50
Belarus	0.0	0.00	8.0	0.03	2.0	0.01	- 70.17
Bulgaria	1.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	185.0	0.43	∞
Canada	1,877.0	10.91	2,155.0	7.33	2,450.0	5.66	13.70
Chile	6.0	0.03	717.0	2.44	1,027.0	2.37	43.17
Croatia	80.0	0.46	178.0	0.61	378.0	0.87	112.36
France	2,472.0	14.36	4,090.0	13.92	6,485.0	14.98	58.54
Germany	35.0	0.20	313.0	1.07	236.0	0.55	- 24.61
Greece	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	12.0	0.03	0.00
Hungary	2,191.0	12.73	9,343.0	31.79	12,945.0	29.91	38.55
India	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Italy	104.0	0.60	3.0	0.01	4.0	0.01	52.17
Mexico	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 22.40
Moldova	3.0	0.02	88.0	0.30	196.0	0.45	123.85
New Zealand	0.0	0.00	5.0	0.02	44.0	0.10	767.82
Poland	21.0	0.12	75.0	0.26	1.0	0.00	- 99.04
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Romania	1,700.0	9.87	4,008.0	13.64	12,978.0	29.99	223.76
Russia	0.0	0.00	92.0	0.31	20.0	0.05	- 78.71
Serbia	193.0	1.12	118.0	0.40	306.0	0.71	158.00
Slovakia	0.0	0.00	853.0	2.90	544.0	1.26	- 36.24
Spain	0.0	0.00	5.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Suriname	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.0	0.00	38.0	0.13	3.0	0.01	- 92.00
Turkey	157.0	0.91	214.0	0.73	1,145.0	2.64	433.75
United States	8,248.0	47.91	6,267.0	21.33	3,143.0	7.26	- 49.85

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Rye Export Statistics by Month and Destination, Ukraine, 1000 MT (HS Code 1002)

Destination	Jul.2011	Aug.2011	Sept.2011	Oct.2011	Nov.2011	Dec.2011	Jan.2012	Subtotal
World	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	3.3	9.6
Poland	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.0	3.3	7.9
Lithuania	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Rye Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, 1000 MT (HS Code 1002)

Destination	MY 2008/09 (July 08-June 09)		MY 2009/10 (July 09-June 10)		MY 2010/11 (July 10-June 11)		% Change MY 2011/12 to 2010/11
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	5.7	100.00	55.1	100.00	38.3	100.00	- 30.48
Austria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.08	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Egypt	0.0	0.00	55.0	99.84	30.6	79.93	- 44.34
Israel	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.08	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Latvia	3.0	52.98	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Syria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	7.7	20.07	0.00
Turkey	2.4	42.26	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Uzbekistan	0.3	4.77	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine