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Russian Federation

Livestock and Products Annual

2014 Livestock and Products Annual Report

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Report Highlights:
FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian imports of cattle to remain relatively flat in 2015 (i.e., 100,000 head) as livestock importers continue to improve the quality of their genetics. FAS/Moscow also forecasts a slight increase in domestic beef production (to 1.4 MMT) next year given the anticipated rate of slaughter. Imports of live swine are forecast to fall off in 2015 as a result of increased domestic production and trade restrictions due to disease outbreaks in Europe and North America. Russian pork production is forecast to increase by nearly 6.5 percent in 2015 (to 2.82 MMT) which, in turn, is anticipated to lead to a nine percent decrease in imports (375,000 MT).

Executive Summary

Cattle and Beef

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2015 year-end cattle inventories to decrease (to 18.3 million head) as slaughter is expected to continue to increase due, in part, to Russia's restrictions on beef imports from several countries, and as Russian dairies continue to slaughter less productive cattle. Because 2015 slaughter rates are estimated to increase by nearly one percent over the course of the year, FAS/Moscow forecasts a corresponding increase in domestic beef production in 2015 (up less than one percent to 1.4 MMT).

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia's imports of cattle to decrease by approximately 10 percent in 2014 (to 100,000 head). Although livestock importers continue to remain interested in improving the quality of their genetics, many existing Russian livestock importers are still carrying debts from previous purchases. New importers supported by federal assistance, however, should help to bolster imports this year and next.

2015 beef imports are forecast flat when compared to significantly reduced 2014 import levels (by nearly 20 percent to 825,000 MT) as Russia has banned beef imports from several traditional foreign suppliers. In addition, 2015 beef consumption is expected to remain relatively flat (15.6 kg per capita, up from 15.5) due to a small increase in anticipated domestic production.

Table 1. Russia: Cattle Numbers, 1,000 Head Animal Numbers, Cattle

Animal Numbers, Cattle, Russia	2013		2014		2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	19,981	19,930	19,514	19,564		19,000
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	8,493	8,469	8,185	8,201		8,000
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	390	390	460	460		500
Production (Calf Crop)	6,840	6,820	6,650	6,670		6,545
Total Imports	97	97	110	100		100
Total Supply	26,918	26,847	26,274	26,334		25,645
Total Exports	17	17	15	15		15
Other Slaughter	6,800	6,800	6,830	6,850		6,900
Total Slaughter	6,800	6,800	6,830	6,850		6,900
Loss	587	466	344	469		430
Ending Inventories	19,514	19,564	19,085	19,000		18,300
Total Distribution	26,918	26,847	26,274	26,334		25,645

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline.

Table 2. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Distribution, 1,000 MT CWE

Meat, Beef and Veal, Russia	2013		2014		2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	6,800	6,800	6,830	6,850		6,900
Production	1,370	1,380	1,380	1,390		1,400
Total Imports	1,031	1,018	1,020	825		825
Total Supply	2,401	2,398	2,400	2,215		2,225
Total Exports	12	11	12	10		10
Human Dom. Consumption	2,389	2,387	2,388	2,205		2,215
Total Dom. Consumption	2,389	2,387	2,388	2,205		2,215
Total Distribution	2,401	2,398	2,400	2,215		2,225

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline.

Swine and Pork

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2015 year-end swine inventories to grow by nearly two percent (to 19.3 million head) and domestic pork production to increase by nearly 6.5 percent (to 2.82 MMT) due to the increased availability of affordable feed, continued investment in the domestic pork industry, and ongoing production support measures. Increasing domestic pork meat production is expected to lead to consumption increases in 2015 (i.e., to 22.4 kilograms per capita from 21.5 kilograms per capita in 2014).

FAS/Moscow forecasts the cessation of swine imports in 2015 as a result of increased domestic production and continuing live swine import restrictions instituted by the Russian Veterinary Service because of the detection of African Swine Fever in Europe and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus in North America and elsewhere. Overall 2015 pork meat imports are also forecast to decrease (by approximately nine percent to 375,000MT) as a result of anticipated growth in domestic production and import restrictions placed on several traditional foreign suppliers.

Table 3. Russia: Swine Numbers, 1,000 Head

Animal Numbers, Swine Russia	2013		2014		2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	18,816	18,816	19,186	19,081		19,000
Sow Beginning Stocks	2,480	2,325	2,530	2,450		2,565
Production (Pig Crop)	36,175	36,000	38,290	38,500		40,700
Total Imports	86	86	5	8		0
Total Supply	55,077	54,902	57,481	57,589		59,700
Other Slaughter	34,000	34,000	35,250	36,500		38,350
Total Slaughter	34,000	34,000	35,250	36,500		38,350
Loss	1,891	1,821	1,821	2,.89		2,050
Ending Inventories	19,186	19,081	20,410	19,000		19,300
Total Distribution	55,077	54,902	57,481	57,589		59,700

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline.

Table 4. Russia: Pork Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE)

Meat, Swine Russia	2013		2014		2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	34,000	34,000	35,250	36,500		38,350
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Production	2,400	2,400	2,550	2,650		2,820
Total Imports	868	868	650	410		375
Total Supply	3,268	3,268	3,200	3,060		3,195
Total Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Human Dom. Consumption	3,267	3,267	3,199	3,059		3,194
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption	3,267	3,267	3,199	3,059		3,194
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	3,268	3,268	3,200	3, 060		3,195

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline.

Production

Cattle and Beef

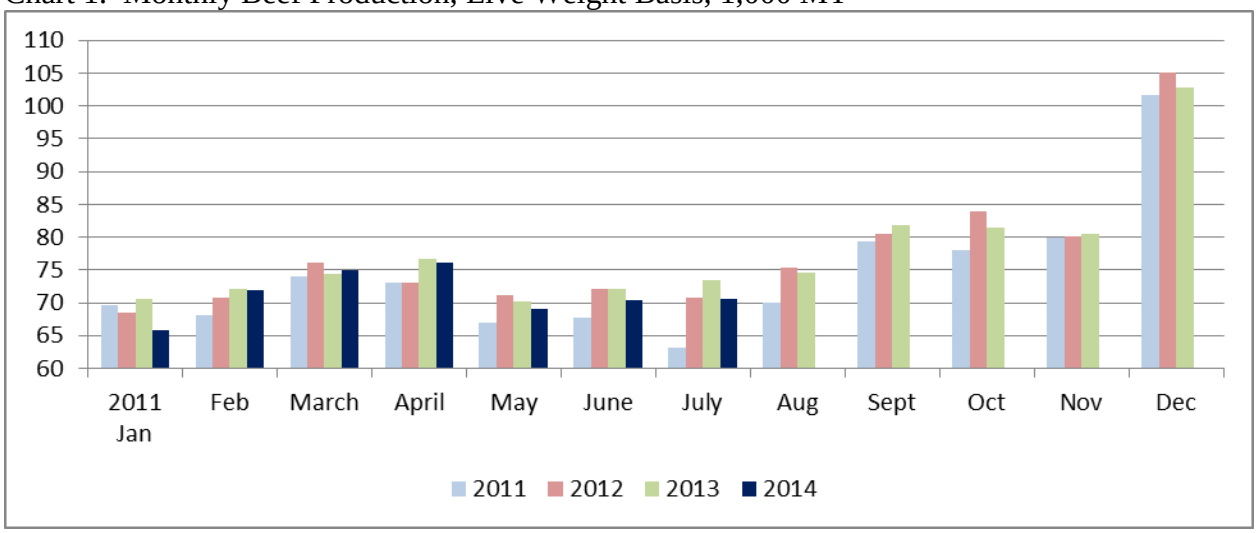
FAS/Moscow forecasts 2015 year-end cattle inventories to decrease (to 18.3 million head) as slaughter is expected to continue to increase due, in part, to Russia's restrictions on beef imports from several countries and as Russian dairies continue to slaughter less productive cattle.

FAS/Moscow has slightly increased the estimate for 2014 beginning cattle inventories based on the publication of final 2013 year-end Russian statistics which were slightly higher than previously reported. However, forecasted ending stocks have been reduced given an anticipated increase in slaughter this year, in part, as new slaughter facilities come online.

According to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, government support to increase livestock herds (e.g., cattle) and to develop new finishing facilities and feed operations is based on co-financing from the federal and regional budgets. The development of the national cattle herd is reportedly progressing only in those areas where targeted regional programs have been developed and implemented. The Ministry has stated that other regions, where environmental and climatic conditions are appropriate for the development of this industry, need to establish targeted "matching" programs to provide conditions for enhancing Russian beef production.

Overall, 2015 Russian beef production is anticipated to increase slightly next year to 1.4 MMT. Miratorg, which also has considerable beef interests given its stock of 130,000 Angus breeding cattle, imported over 30,000 Angus feeder steers from Australia in the spring of 2014. The company is reportedly investing an additional 7.7 billion rubles (approximately $200 million) in Bryansk to increase the size of its herd by another 35,000 head. Miratorg is also reportedly investing 65 million rubles (approximately $1.7 million) in Kaliningrad to reclaim land and increase crop production in the region next year. Although Miratorg plans to begin slaughter and deep processing in the fall of 2014 in Bryansk, with the intention of ultimately slaughtering 400,000 head per year, monthly beef production in Russia has remained relatively flat in recent years.

Chart 1. Monthly Beef Production, Live Weight Basis, 1,000 MT



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

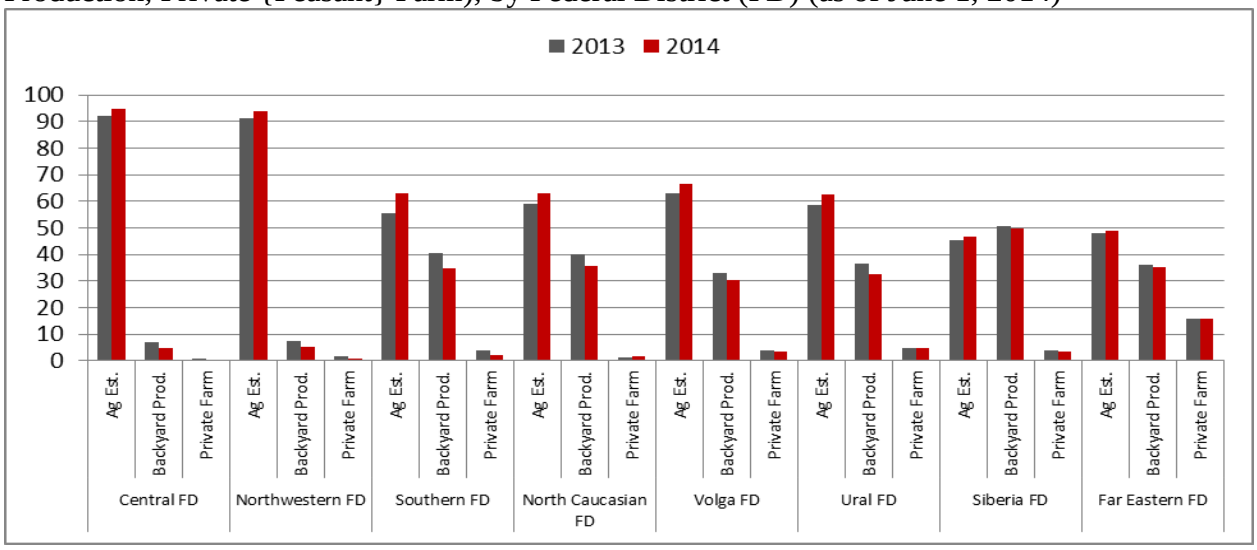
FAS/Moscow has also increased the 2014 beef production estimate (by slightly less than one percent) due to an anticipated increase in production during the second half of 2014, and reduced import competition which should improve market opportunities for domestically produced beef. The General Director of the Russian National Union of Beef Producers is optimistic the Russian beef industry will continue to grow, stating "{i}n the near future we expect the entry of new players - manufacturers of

high-quality beef from specialized beef breeds in Voronezh, Bryansk, the Republic of Kalmykia and other regions which will create competition and lead to price regulation in this market segment."

Swine and Pork

Despite an anticipated increase in slaughter in 2015, year-end swine inventories are still forecast to grow by almost two percent due to the increased availability of affordable feed and continued investment in the industry. The Russian National Union of Pork Producers (NUPP) has estimated that investment in swine and feed production and slaughtering needs to be as high as 2.5 billion rubles in 2014 (slightly more than $60 million), 67 billion rubles in 2015 (nearly $1.7 billion), 99 billion rubles in 2016 (nearly $2.5 billion), and 35 billion rubles in 2017 (almost $880 million) to ensure production targets in 2020 are met (i.e., an additional 1.2 MMT {live weight} of production). Although it remains unclear whether or not all of these funds will be invested into the industry in the next few years, modern, large-scale establishments, which are significantly more efficient than back-yard and private (peasant) farms, are expected to continue their trend of accounting for a larger share of Russian pork production. NUPP forecasts smaller-scale producers will only account for roughly 13 percent of production by 2020. As of June 1, 2014, the share of swine at large-scale agricultural establishments across Russia was 76 percent, nearly four percent more than at the same time last year. In fact, the number of swine at these establishments has increased across all of Russia's Federal Districts.

Chart 2. Percentage of Russian Swine by Farm Type (i.e., Agricultural Establishment, Backyard Production, Private {Peasant} Farm), by Federal District (FD) (as of June 1, 2014)



Source: Rosstat

While revised seven percent lower (in part because of revised, Russian 2013 year-end inventory data), FAS/Moscow estimates 2014 year-end swine inventories to be nearly one-half percent lower than they were at the end of 2013 (19 million head) due to an increase in the rate of slaughter, in part, as a result of Russia's restrictions on pork imports from several countries.

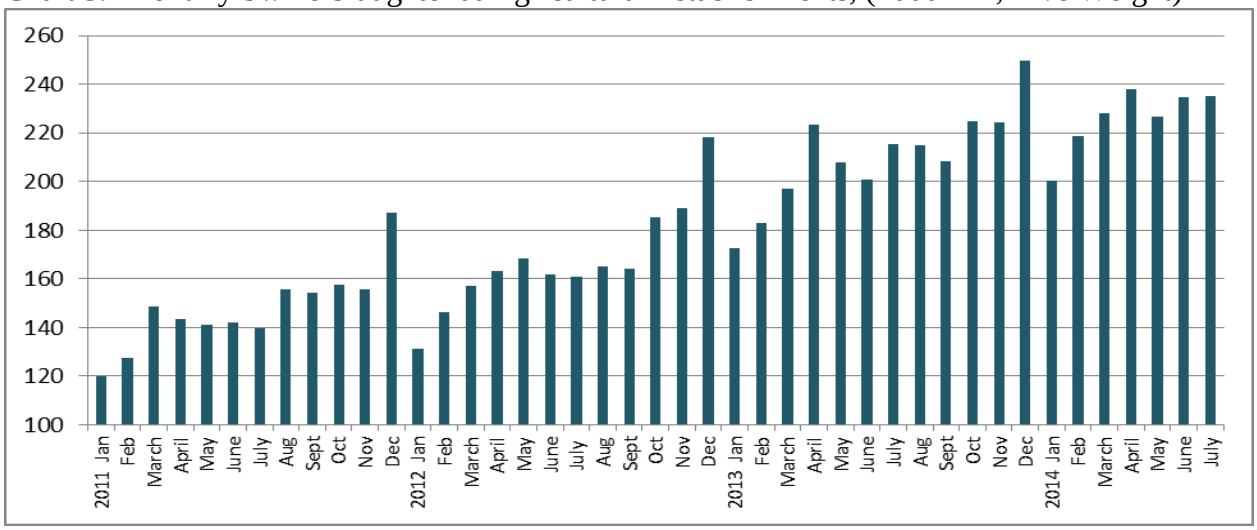
According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the rate at which the Russian pork industry is developing varies between different regions. For example, the Ministry reports that the population of pigs increased at agricultural establishments in 35 of Russia's regions, including: Tambov - by 343.8 thousand, Belgorod– 220.1 thousand, Kursk– 188.6 thousand, Pskov– 154 thousand, and Smolensk - by

77.4 thousand. The Ministry also reports that the pig population declined in Voronezh, Vladimir, Rostov, Krasnodar Kray, and the Republic of Tatarstan due to African Swine Fever and previously high feed prices.

As a result of forecasted increases in slaughter this year and next, and reduced feed costs stemming from a strong grain crop forecast, FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian pork production to increase by slightly more than six percent in 2015 (to 2.82 MMT). FAS/Moscow forecasts 99 MMT of grains will be produced in MY 2014/2015: 56 MMT of wheat (a 4 MMT increase from the previous FAS/Moscow forecasts and from the 2013 wheat crop); 17.5 MMT of barley (a 1.5 MMT increase from the previous forecast, and 2.1 MMT more than last year); 13 MMT of corn (1.4 MMT more than last year); and, almost 13 MMT of other grains and pulses (see, e.g., RS1460).

FAS/Moscow has also increased the 2014 pork production estimate (to 2.65 MMT -- 10.5 percent higher than 2013 production levels) due to reduced import competition, increased output from 17 new or modernized production facilities across Russia in 2013 and, as previously noted, favorable feed prices. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture reported similar production increases across all farm-types in Russia (nearly 10 percent) during the first quarter of 2014.

Chart 3. Monthly Swine Slaughter at Agricultural Establishments, (1000 MT, Live Weight)



Source: Rosstat

Consumption

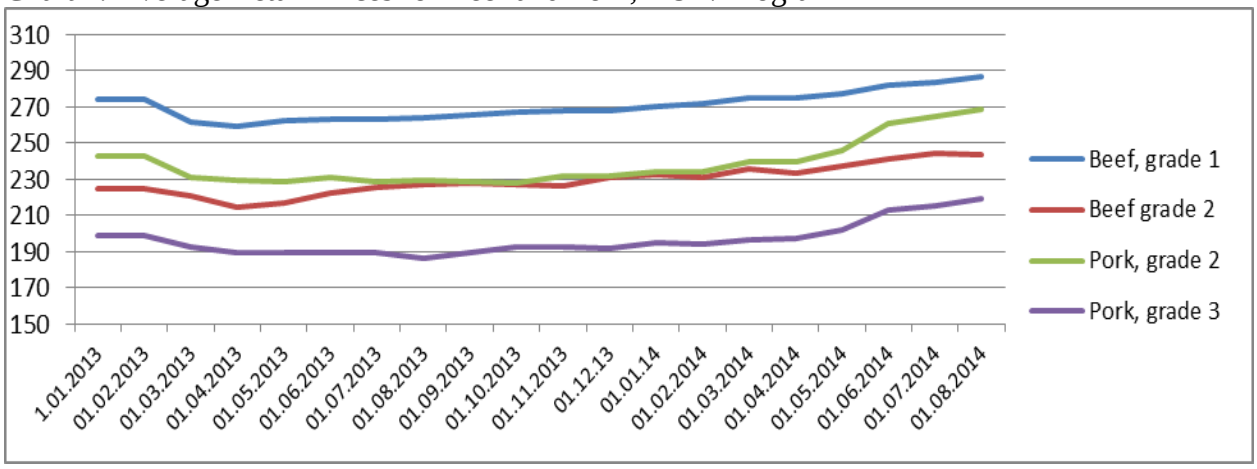
According to © Euromonitor International, the "{i}ncreasing welfare of consumers lifted the {Russian meat} industry and shifted the consumption pattern from processed to fresh meat," with 87 percent of meats distributed in Russia via retailers. Large-scale producers have established their own brands and have opened their own stores in recent years to directly cater to consumers. For example, Miratorg has opened more than 50 of its own stores to promote its products and others, and reportedly has plans to continue expansion in the near future. Additionally, Ostankino, a well-known Russian pork product manufacturer, now operates nearly 20 of its own stores in Moscow promoting its goods.

FAS/Moscow's 2015 beef consumption forecast (15.6 kg per capita) is expected to remain relatively flat (when compared to consumption in 2014) as imports are forecast to remain unchanged while production is forecast to slightly increase. As previously reported, the short beef supply in Russia has kept beef prices relatively high when compared to pork and poultry, and consumption is therefore more limited than for other meats.

Increasing Russian domestic pork production coupled with declining imports has led to a decrease in per capita pork consumption, from 22.9 kilograms in 2013 to 21.5 kilograms in 2014. However, consumption is expected to increase to 22.4 kilograms per capita in 2015 as a result of continued increases in domestic production.

While Russian retail prices for pork and beef decreased in early 2013, following a decline in feed prices, prices have steadily increased since that time (due, in part, to the import ban imposed on several traditional foreign red meat suppliers).

Chart 4. Average Retail Prices for Beef and Pork, RUR/kilogram



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

The average retail prices for grades 1 and 2 beef in August 2014 were 9 and 7 percent higher, respectively, than they were at the same time in 2013. For grades 2 and 3 pork, the price increase was even higher – 17 and 18 percent respectively. The price increases are due to several factors: trade restrictions limiting foreign supplies (e.g., ban on Australian beef imposed in the spring of 2014, ban on pork from the European Union as a result of the detection of African Swine Fever, bans on imports from several countries which imposed sanctions on Russia, etc.), depreciation of the Russian ruble (valued, according to Bloomberg, at 32.855 to the dollar on January 1, 2014, but 39.1696 on September 26, 2014), and supply availability (which is reportedly particularly constrained in the import-dependent Far East). In late September, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development increased its forecast for food price growth from 7.2-7.4 percent to up to 12-13 percent in 2014.

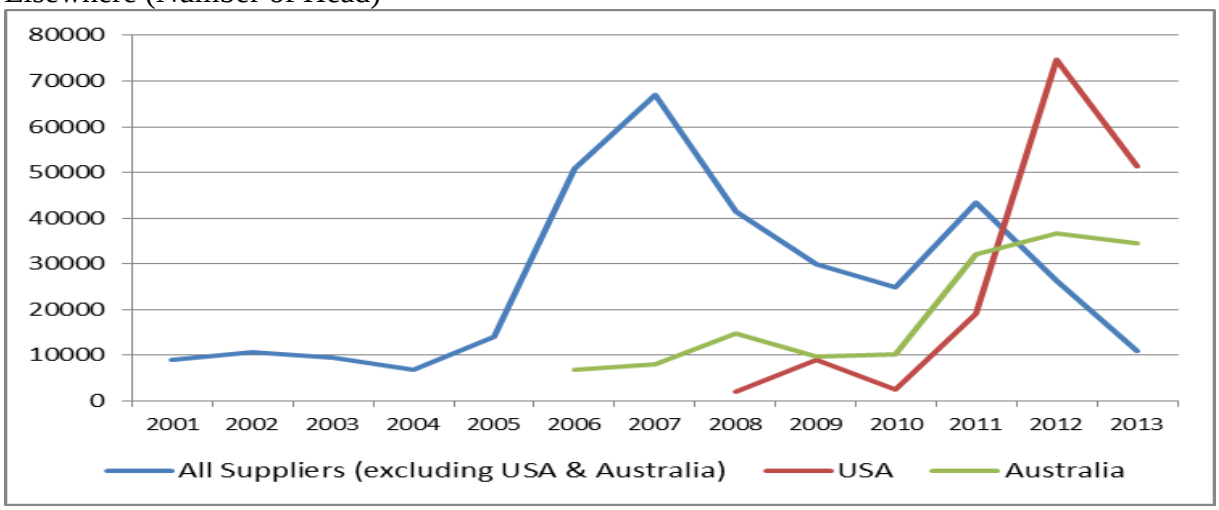
Trade

Cattle and Beef

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2015 Russian cattle imports to remain flat compared to a reduced 2014 import forecast (i.e., 100,000 head). Significant growth in the volume of imports is not anticipated given the

debt being carried by farmers who previously took out loans for significant purchases. Nevertheless, new importers supported by federal assistance, however, should help to bolster imports in 2015. It is anticipated that the United States and Australia will remain the preferred foreign suppliers.

Chart 5. Comparison of Russian Imports of Live Cattle from the United States, Australia, and Elsewhere (Number of Head)



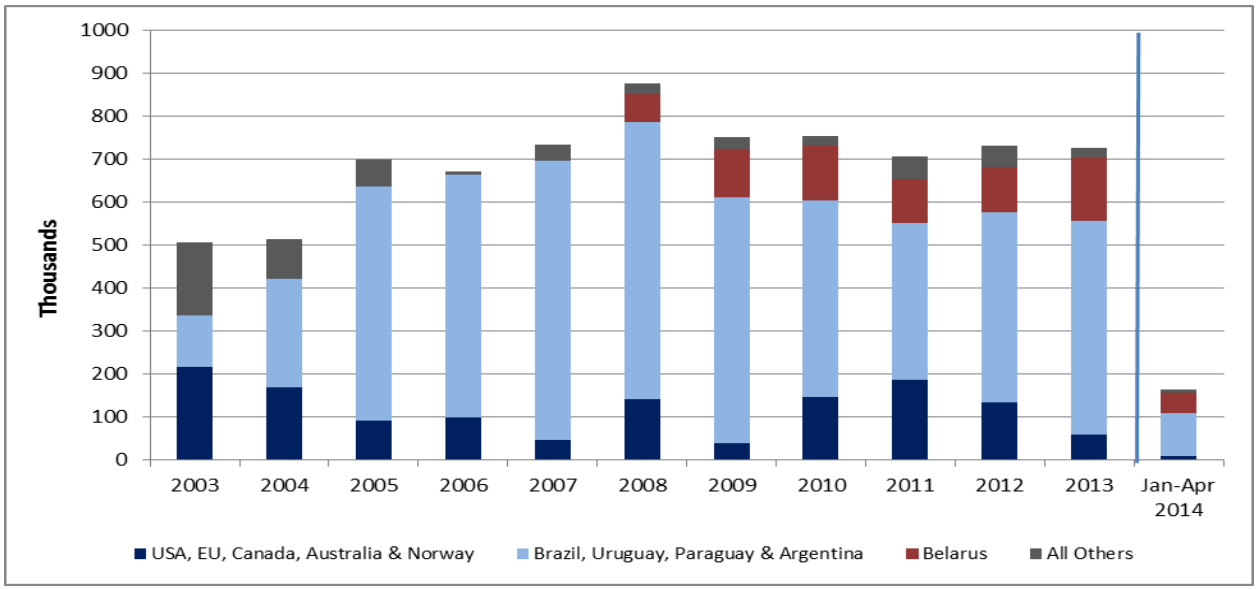
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

According to the Customs Committee of Russia, Russia imported nearly 97,000 head of live cattle in 2013, but only slightly more than 10,000 head in the first third of 2014. However, a review of export statistics from traditional suppliers to the Russian market (e.g., the United States, Australia, and the EU) shows that Russian imports may have reached almost 50,000 head through June of 2014. As such, FAS/Moscow has revised its 2014 import forecast down nine percent to 100,000 head. FAS/Moscow believes, given the forecasted increased rate of slaughter and continuing federal support for purebred cattle purchases, that the demand for imports will continue in 2015.

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2015 beef imports to remain flat when compared to a reduced import forecast for 2014. If the Russian ruble further weakens, however, it could yield further reduced market opportunities for foreign product.

In August 2014, the Russian Government instituted a one-year ban on the supply of beef (HS codes 0201, 0202, and 0210 – which accounted for nearly all imported beef during the first third of 2014), among other products, from the United States (which shipped only 56 tons of beef in 2013 and 4 tons from January to April 2014), the European Union (which shipped nearly 32,000 tons of beef in 2013 and slightly more than 7,000 tons from January to April 2014), Canada (which shipped nearly 44 tons of beef in 2013 and none from January to April 2014), and Australia (which shipped nearly 27,000 tons of beef in 2013 and almost 1,500 tons from January to April 2014) in retaliation to sanctions placed on Russia (see., e.g., RS1455). Note: Norway was also included in the ban, but did not export beef to Russia in 2013 or during the first third of 2014. The restrictions eliminated roughly eight percent of the volume of beef imports in 2013 and during the first four months of 2014.

Chart 6: Historical Volumes of Imported Beef Originating from Countries Restricted from Supplying Russia for a Period of One Year Compared to Other Suppliers (1,000 MTs)



Source: Russian Imports – Customs Committee of Russia, Belarusian Exports – Belstat
NOTE: Belarusian exports are only included starting in 2008 due to data availability limitations

Although the restricted countries supplied limited volumes of beef to Russia during the last 18 months, when compared to other foreign suppliers, Russian beef imports during the first third of 2014 were down nearly 19 percent compared to the same period in 2013. On a product weight equivalence, Russia imported 116,157 MT of frozen beef, 44,642 MT of fresh/chilled beef, and only 1,783 MT of prepared, preserved, salted, or brined beef during the first four months of 2014. The largest exporters were Brazil – 71,813 MT (14.75 percent less than during the first four months of 2013), Belarus – 48,475 MT (4.69 percent less), Paraguay – 23,767 MT (19.38 percent less), and Lithuania -3,686 MT (a 16.59 percent increase). Accordingly, FAS/Moscow has reduced its 2014 import forecast by a similar percentage (to 825,000 MT CWE).

Swine and Pork

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia to cease importing live swine in 2015. Russia has restricted imports of live swine from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea, and South Africa because of outbreaks of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus. In addition, live swine imports from the European Union have been restricted because of the presence of the African Swine Fever in the territory. Given that 2013 live swine import levels were almost 75 percent below 2012 levels, and that January through August 2014 import levels (slightly more than 4,000 head) were nearly 90 percent lower than they were during the same period in 2013, and the policies Russia has in place, it is unlikely imports will continue next year.

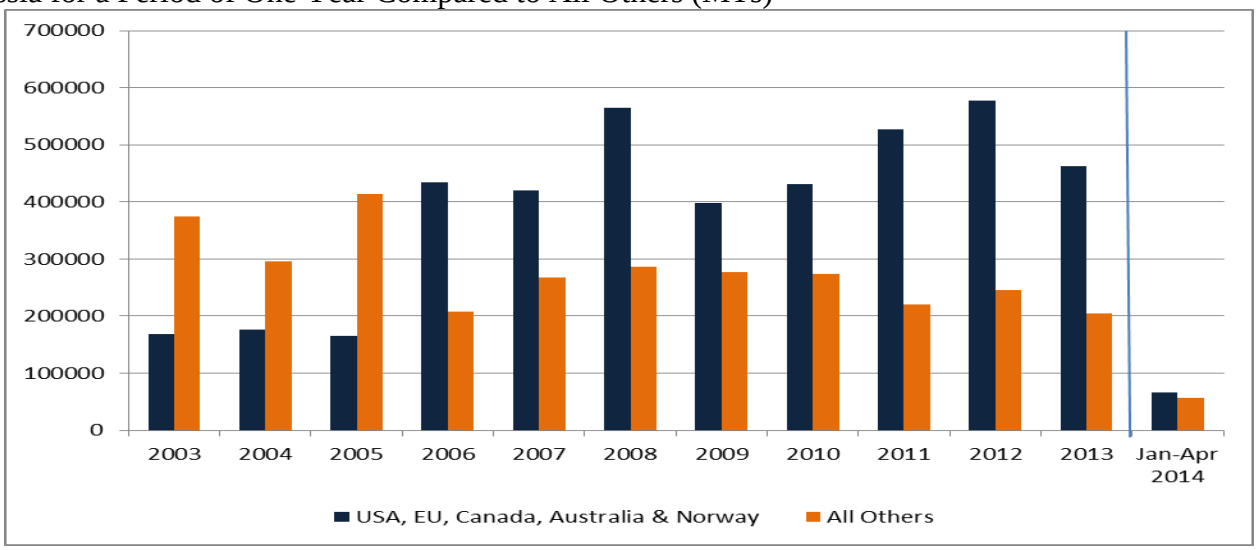
FAS/Moscow's swine import estimate for 2014 has been increased by 60 percent (from 5,000 to 8,000 head) based on Russia's importation of slightly more than 4,000 head from January to April, 2014. Nevertheless, FAS/Moscow believes it is unlikely this trend can hold up for the remaining two-thirds of the year given the limited number of countries for which importation is approved.

As a result of an anticipated increase in domestic production, as well as restrictions placed on certain foreign suppliers, FAS/Moscow is anticipating an almost 10 percent decrease in Russian pork imports in

2015, over a significantly decreased revised forecast for 2014. As previously noted, if the Russian ruble further weakens, however, it could yield further reduced market opportunities for foreign product.

As noted above, in August 2014, the Russian Government instituted a one-year ban on the supply of pork (HS codes 0203 and 0210 – which accounted for approximately 94 percent of imported pork during the first third of 2014), among other products, from the United States (which shipped only 6,000 tons of pork in 2013 and did not ship from January to April 2014), the European Union (which shipped nearly 380,000 tons of pork in 2013 and nearly 25,000 tons from January to April 2014), and Canada (which shipped nearly 80,000 tons of pork in 2013 and nearly 43,000 tons from January to April 2014) in retaliation to sanctions placed on Russia (see., e.g., RS1455). Note: Australia and Norway were also included in the ban, but did not export pork to Russia in 2013 or during the first third of 2014. The restrictions eliminated roughly 70 percent of the volume of pork imports in 2013 and 54 percent during the first four months of 2014.

Chart 7: Historical Volumes of Imported Pork Originating from Countries Restricted from Supplying Russia for a Period of One Year Compared to All Others (MTs)



Source: Russian Imports – Customs Committee of Russia, Belarusian Exports – Belstat
NOTE: Belarusian exports are only included starting in 2008 due to data availability limitations

Although Russia has announced that it is seeking increased pork exports from some foreign suppliers during the ban (e.g., Brazil), total Russian pork imports from January-April 2014 were nearly 36 percent lower than they were during the first third of 2013 (before the ban on U.S. and EU product was introduced). Brazil accounted for nearly 19 percent of total Russian pork imports in 2013 and 31 percent during the first-third of 2014. While, Brazil's exports to Russia were one percent higher in 2013 than they were in 2012, they were 20 percent higher through April 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013. It is unlikely, even with a growth in exports, that Brazil will be able to fully backfill the absent pork. While Belarus might be expected by some to increase exports, Belarusian pork exports to Russia were down 67 percent in the first third of 2014, following a 30 percent decrease in year-on-year trade in 2013. Some foreign suppliers (e.g., Serbia) have recently increased export to Russia, but the volumes of these exports remain small. Therefore, it is unlikely these countries can increase exports to fully replace absent supplies from the United States and EU.

On a product weight equivalence, Russia imported 112,239 MT of frozen pork, 2,684 MT of fresh/chilled pork, 7,591 MT of prepared pork, and only 170 MT of cured, preserved, salted, or brined pork during the first four months of 2014. The largest exporters were Brazil – 44,757 MT (17.67 percent more than during the first four months of 2013), Canada – 42,623 MT (64.92 percent more), Belarus – 6,694 MT (66.72 percent less), and Denmark – 5,613 MT (72.35 percent less). As such, FAS/Moscow has conservatively lowered its 2014 forecasted pork import volume to 410,000 MT CWE (nearly 37 percent less than its previous forecast).

Policy

Russian Government Intent to Reallocate Country-Specific Tariff Rate Quota Volumes
In September 2014, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development issued a news release about the possible re-allocation of country-specific TRQ volumes because of under-utilization. To date, TRQ volumes have not been adjusted, despite the lack of use. NOTE: Pursuant to its WTO commitments, Russia has allocated country-specific TRQ volumes for imports from the United States (60,000 MT for frozen beef), European Union (60,000 MT for frozen beef, 29,000 MT for fresh/chilled beef, and 80,000 MT for de-boned chicken), and Costa Rica (3,000 MT for frozen beef).

Other Reports of Potential Interest

RS1456 – Eurasian Economic Commission Announces 2015 Meat Poultry Whey TRQs
RS1455 – Amended List of Banned US Agricultural Products
RS1452 – New Draft Law on Veterinary Medicine
RS1439 – Draft Rules of Livestock Identification and Registration

Production Charts and Tables

Table 5. Livestock Inventories, All Types of Farms, Million Head

	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2013 Compared to 2008 and 2012**	
										2008	2012
Cattle	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	20.1	20.0	19.5	92.8	97.7
Including cows	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.6	94.7	97.3
Pigs	13.8	16.2	16.3	16.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	18.8	19.2	118.5	102.0
Including in agricultural establishments	7.3	8.4	8.7	9.2	10.6	10.8	11.4	13.7	14.7	159.8	107.5

Sources: National Report - "The Progress and Results of Implementation in 2012 of the State Program of Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Material and Food for 2008-2012" (hereinafter, the 2012 National Report)
National Report – "The Progress and Results of Implementation in 2013 of the State Program of Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Material and Food for 2003-2020" (hereinafter, the 2013 National Report)
Rosstat

Table 6. Estimated Funding for the 2013-2015 Pork Program, Million, RUR

	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	58507,65	65225,91	69917,33
From the company resources	10264,5	11443,14	12266,2
Investment credits	41058	45772,57	49064,79
From the Federal Budget	5748,12	6408,16	6869,07
From Regional Budgets	1437,03	1602,04	1717,27

Source: 2013-2015 Pork Program

Table 7. Russia: Meat and Poultry Production, 1,000 MT, Carcass Weight

	Beef	Pork	Sheep and Goat Meat	Poultry
1992	3,632	2,784	329	1,428
1995	2,734	1,865	261	859
2000	1,898	1,578	140	768
2005	1,809	1,569	154	1,388
2006	1,722	1,699	156	1,632
2007	1,699	1,930	168	1,925
2008	1,769	2,042	174	2,217
2009	1,741	2,170	183	2,555
2010	1,727	2,331	185	2,847
2011	1,626	2,428	189	3,204
2012	1,642	2,560	190	3,625

2013	1,633	2,816	190	3,831

Source: Rosstat

Table 8. Economic Efficiencies of Meat and Poultry Production, as reported by the Russian Ministry of Agriculture. 2007-2013

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	% Diff. 2013/2008
	Beef							
Production cost of marketed product, including primary processing, RUR/kg	52.6	62.1	54.1	79.7	90.7	99.4	10.4	104.4
Farm gate price, RUR/kg	40.5	45.8	41.5	56.7	68.6	75.3	75.3	100.0
Profitability of marketed product, as a percent	-23.1	-26.2	-23.3	-28.9	-24.4	-24.3	-27.4	3.1
	Pork							
Production cost of marketed product, including primary processing, RUR/kg	48.7	57.4	57.3	57.9	63.7	69.5	67.9	97.7
Farm gate price, RUR/kg	49.8	63.5	71.0	70.7	78.3	86.6	73.4	84.7
Profitability of marketed product, as a percent	2.4	10.6	24.0	22.0	22.8	24.5	8.0	-16.5
	All types of poultry							
Processer's poultry production cost, RUR/kg	39.5	47.0	47.7	49.1	52.7	52.0	59.9	115.2
Processer's gate price, RUR/kg	44.5	50.2	56.0	55.0	58.0	60.9	61.2	100.4
Profitability of marketed product, as a percent	12.5	6.8	17.5	12.2	10.2	17.2	2.2	-15.0

*Preliminary data

Sources: 2012 National Report, 2013 National Report

Trade Charts and Tables

Table 9. Russian Imports of Live Bovine, Calendar Year: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, Quantity, Head

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	%Change
World	48732	37725	94468	137613	96826	14886	10634	-28.56
United States	9109	2487	19092	74734	51404	9690	4892	-49.51
Australia	9643	10311	31979	36645	64519	0	1098	N/A
EU	25293	22121	36140	24372	9313	4316	4644	7.60
Germany	*3899*	*3314*	*8362*	*0*	*600*	*0*	*2065*	*N/A*
Denmark	*0*	*0*	*3128*	*10811*	*3462*	*2530*	*1172*	*-53.68*
Hungary	*7126*	*6300*	*2288*	*3874*	*3513*	*977*	*701*	*-28.25*

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 10. Russian Imports, Live Swine, Calendar Year: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, Quantity, Head

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	%Change
World	1201845	728267	669177	231342	36489	8638	4066	-52.93
EU	1196179	721969	663552	226593	29330	8077	2354	-70.86
Denmark	*27999*	*18497*	*73039*	*77739*	*25622*	*7414*	*814*	*-89.02*
France	*1650*	*2710*	*1844*	*3952*	*2107*	*663*	*139*	*-79.03*
Ireland	*1998*	*3866*	*6782*	*4055*	*932*	*0*	*734*	*N/A*
Lithuania	*1202845*	*286457*	*127770*	*0*	*211*	*0*	*0*	*N/A*
Canada	5666	6298	4509	3507	6808	383	1425	272.06
United States	0	0	1116	1242	351	178	287	61.24

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source: Customs Committee of Russia (GTA)

Table 11. Russian Imports, Live Swine, Calendar Year: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, Quantity, Head

Commodity	Description	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	% Change
0103	Swine, Live	1201845	728267	669177	231342	36489	8638	4066	-52.93
010392	Swine, Live, Nesoi, Weighing 50 Kg Or More Each	1043191	649810	533805	145682	17049	5320	829	-84.42
010391	Swine, Live,	146077	54678	101258	48878	1067	488	0	-100.00

	Nesoi, Weighing Less Than 50 Kg Each								
010310	Swine, Live, Purebred Breeding Animals	12577	23779	34114	36782	18373	2830	3237	14.38

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 12. Russia Imports of Beef, Annual Series: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT

Partner Country	**Calendar Year**					**Year To Date**		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**04/2013**	**04/2014**	**%Change**
World	639462	626767	605025	626246	579428	149583	114106	-23.72
Brazil	322969	282184	224160	248906	308255	84240	71813	-14.75
Paraguay	46663	64089	50478	119470	138611	29481	23767	-19.38
Uruguay	66199	78926	77528	65870	35253	13207	2101	-84.09
Australia	16224	41167	65251	34128	26904	4158	1486	-64.27
United States	3183	22311	39215	46292	56	37	4	-88.80
EU	19266	78717	80741	52313	213038	8575	10887	26.96
Poland	*919*	*8096*	*7633*	*12318*	*10404*	*1804*	*2335*	*29.44*
Lithuania	*7285*	*10290*	*14992*	*13172*	*7986*	*3162*	*3686*	*16.59*
Denmark	*149*	*4451*	*6066*	*3789*	*3141*	*864*	*841*	*-2.73*
Italy	*3640*	*11790*	*10634*	*4349*	*2840*	*390*	*323*	*-17.20*
Ukraine	18823	12847	12367	14170	17013	4188	2073	-50.50
Argentina	136991	33933	14899	8933	14834	3221	1263	-60.78
Moldova	63	1530	3514	3151	3449	1057	288	-72.81
New Zealand	394	1041	2133	2963	1568	806	253	-68.56

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 13. Russia Imports of Beef, Annual Series: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT

Commodity	**Description**	**Calendar Year**					**Year To Date**		
		2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**04/2013**	**04/2014**	**% Change**
BEEF	PSD BEEF	639462	626767	605025	626246	579428	149583	114106	-23.72
0202	Beef Frozen	624077	606083	566545	584615	539119	138258	105566	-23.65
0201	Beef, Fresh Or	11765	19748	35732	41165	39868	11206	8375	-25.27

	Chilled								
160250	Prepared Or Preserved Beef, Etc. Nesoi	3617	935	2748	461	436	117	164	39.75
021020	Beef, Salted, In Brine, Dried, Smoked	3	1	0	5	5	2	2	12.71

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source of Data: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 14. Russian Imports of Pork, Annual Series: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT

Partner Country	**Calendar Year**					**Year To Date**		
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**04/2013**	**04/2014**	**%Change**
World	649791	656974	681591	743579	611561	172896	115991	-32.91
EU	247716	303686	356609	309151	378848	95297	23259	-75.59
Denmark	*65368*	*72711*	*80395*	*60694*	*88550*	*20301*	*5613*	*-72.35*
Germany	*84552*	*112617*	*110895*	*87843*	*81805*	*19384*	*3636*	*-81.24*
Spain	*33184*	*37395*	*61458*	*67580*	*38233*	*25315*	*550*	*-97.83*
Netherlands	*1011*	*4592*	*12152*	*10834*	*29214*	*5290*	*1161*	*-78.06*
Brazil	249715	223926	133050	122313	124151	38037	44757	17.67
Canada	41962	67122	112017	179615	78446	25844	42623	64.92
United States	107676	59405	58016	87942	5828	5682	0	-100.00
Ukraine	0	471	12708	21130	4922	1748	633	-63.81
Chile	2027	1600	5284	18544	16582	5686	3252	-42.81

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 15. Russia Import Statistics from World, Commodity: Pork, Annual Series: 2009 - 2013, Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT

Commodity	**Description**	**Calendar Year**					**Year To Date**		
		2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**04/2013**	**04/2014**	**% Change**
	PORK	649791	656974	681591	743579	592124	166342	111228	-33.13
020329	Pork, Frozen	481801	494793	516303	576536	499660	142745	95751	-32.92
020322	Pork, Hams, Shoulders , Etc, Bone In, Frozen	67196	64923	72639	68107	47138	11095	12541	13.04

020321	Carcasses And Half-Carcasses Of Swine, Frozen	68722	56459	39954	40361	15284	4436	1719	-61.25
020319	Pork, Fresh Or Chilled	14060	20178	26028	32124	29670	7996	1172	-85.35
160249	Prepared Etc. Pork, Offal, Etc.	10225	10938	16636	16167	15622	4983	3786	-24.02
020311	Carcasses & Half-Carcasses Of Pork Swine Fresh, Chilled	3718	4271	1661	3077	361	62	45	-27.68
021019	Pork, Salted, In Brine, Dried, Smkd	154	1856	3873	2342	355	227	49	-78.46

*Excludes Data for Belarus
Source of Data: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 16. Belarusian Exports of Beef and Pork, 2009 – 2013 & Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	%Change
Beef	112735	128547	102478	104748	147534	50861	48475	-4.69
Pork	24115	47623	65066	79398	56091	20113	6694	-66.72

Source: Belstat