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## **Russian Federation**

### **DAIRY AND PRODUCTS SEMI-ANNUAL**

### **DAIRY SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT**

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**Report Highlights:**

Milk production is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2009 reaching 32.8 million metric tons (MMT) as dairy operations continue to replace low yielding cows with imported pedigree animals and higher quality genetics. The number of milk cows is forecast to decrease 1 percent by the end of 2009. Ministry of Agriculture officials will continue to invest in milk production by subsidizing credit for construction of new dairy farm operations and for renovation projects of older dairy operations. Dairy imports are expected to drop in 2009 as Russia implements trade-restricting policies to support domestic producers. Farmgate prices in the first quarter of 2009 have decreased 15 percent compared to the same period in 2008 while retail prices for fluid milk increased 26 percent. The Russian government will fund a national campaign to increase milk consumption called "School Milk".

**Executive Summary:**

Milk production is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2009 reaching 32.8 million metric tons

(MMT) as dairy operations continue to replace low-yielding domestic herds with imported pedigree animals and genetics; introduce new feeding technologies; and purchase modern farm equipment. Market analysts attribute the modest growth in domestic milk production to general underperformance of the dairy cattle sector in Russia and transition from old schemes to modern ones. The number of milk cows is forecast to decrease 1 percent by the end of 2009. Ministry of Agriculture officials will continue to invest in milk production by subsidizing credit for construction of new dairy farm operations and for renovation projects of older dairy operations and by implementing new policies that restrict dairy imports.

Farmgate prices in the first quarter of 2009 have decreased 15 percent compared to the same period in 2008 while retail prices for fluid milk increased 26 percent. Producer prices for butter and cheese continued to decrease in the first quarter of 2009. As a result, the Russian government is taking active measures to protect domestic producers such as increasing import tariffs, make government purchases of non-fat dried milk, subsidizing credit for new dairy operations, and funding a national campaign to increase milk consumption called "School Milk". The School Milk campaign will allocate funds to Russian schools to purchase fluid milk for students.

Russian imports of dairy products are forecast to drop significantly in 2009 as the Russian government takes measures to limit imports of dairy products and as the Russian ruble continues to strengthen. Russian exports of unsweetened concentrated milk, buttermilk and butter increased during the first 3 months of 2009 while exports of sweetened concentrated milk, cheese, and yogurt decreased.

**Commodities:**

Dairy, Butter

Dairy, Cheese

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder

Dairy, Milk, Fluid

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry

**Production:**

Milk production is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2009 reaching 32.8 million metric tons (MMT) as dairy operations continue to replace low-yielding domestic herds with imported pedigree animals and genetics; introduce new feeding technologies; and purchase modern farm equipment. Market analysts attribute the modest growth in domestic milk production to general underperformance of the dairy cattle sector. Nevertheless, Ministry of Agriculture officials have pledged to continue investing in milk production by earmarking more subsidized credit for construction of new dairy farm operations and for renovation projects of older dairy operations, even though domestic milk production over the last few years has not come close to meeting the increases envisioned in Russia's National Priority Project (NPP) in Agriculture. Agriculture Minister Yelena Skrynnik stated recently that Russia will invest 74 billion rubles (approximately \$2.3 billion) into 331 livestock projects that started in 2008 but have not yet been completed.

The number of milk cows is forecast to decrease 1 percent by the end of 2009. One-third of total domestic Russian milk is produced in seven provinces [1] throughout Russia. This demonstrates that the production of dairy products gravitates towards milk sheds of major population centers or other areas with some sort of relative advantage. Per cow productivity in 2008 rose to 4,024 kilograms compared to 3,796 kilograms in 2007. This is well below genetic potential and leaves room for considerable growth in Russia's per-cow productivity merely through better genetics, nutrition, herd management and proper veterinary care.

Approximately 48 percent of Russia's milk is produced on private subsidiary plots. Commercial dairy sector produced 16.94 MMT out of 32.4 MMT of milk produced in Russia in 2008. As the aging rural population continues to dwindle, and is not replaced, room for expansion by profitable commercial dairy farms is expected to unfold. Dairy operations continue to improve low-yielding domestic herds with imported pedigree animals and genetics, feeding technologies and equipment. Ministry of Agriculture officials that notwithstanding the fact of problems with finishing old projects as well as starting new ones, it would do its foremost to continue investments in milk production.

Milk production was very profitable in the second half of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008. During this time, strong demand for raw milk increased the farmgate price to 15 rubles/kg. Many large dairy operations took out bank loans to expand their operations as market analysts predicted increasing demand and even higher prices. In April 2008, the farm gate price for raw milk suddenly dropped to 8-9 rubles/kg due, in part, to season fluctuation even though average retail prices for liquid milk are at record levels. The situation worsened in 2009. Purchase prices are well below production costs. In tough financial situation dairy farms including previously highly efficient farms are in panic as they do not have enough resources to keep their farming at efficient level. At the same time demand for dairy products is decreasing pushing purchase prices down.

[1] Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk *oblasts*, Krasnodar and Altay *krais*, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan.

### **Consumption:**

Slower growth in the manufacturing sector, higher import duties on dairy products and rising retail prices are expected to keep dairy consumption from rising in 2009. Domestic consumption of raw milk will remain flat while factory use consumption is expected to grow 1.9 percent. Domestic consumption of cheese will decrease 6 percent in 2008 as average retail prices are up significantly compared to last year and with the expected duty increases on imported cheese. Butter consumption is expected to drop 5.25 percent in 2009.

In order to increase fluid milk consumption, the Russian government is funding a nationwide advertising campaign titled, "School Milk" to provide fluid milk to students in all Russian schools. This campaign is already taking place in 27 Russian regions with 6 more regions to be added by the end of 2009. The Russian dairy unions have pushed for this type of campaign for years as their experts have calculated that it will increase the purchase of domestic fluid milk by 26 million rubles per day.

### **Table 1: Production of Dairy Products, in 1000 MT, CY 2006-08**

	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008
Raw milk, in MMT	31.4	32.2	32.4
Whole milk products, calculated on liquid milk basis, in MMT	10	10	10
Low fat content dairy products calculated on low fat liquid milk basis	447	447	472
Whole milk powder	75.7	No data	84
Animal butter	268	272	278
Cheese	425	437	429
Ice-cream	387	381	363
Canned milk, in million conditional tins	650	745	865
Vegetable oil	2,790	2,712	2,466
Margarine products	635	750	719

Source: Rosstat

### **Trade:**

From January to March 2009, Russian imports of all dairy products dropped significantly compared to the same period in 2008. Butter imports are down 50 percent; cheese and curds imports are down 20 percent; whey is down 30 percent; buttermilk/yogurt is down 54 percent; and condensed milk/cream is down 73 percent. Russian imports of dairy products are forecast to drop significantly in 2009 as the Russian government takes measures to limit imports of dairy products and as the Russian ruble continues to strengthen.

Russia significantly increased imports of dairy products in CY 2008. Imports of dairy butter reached 85,000 MT (valued at \$250 million), compared to 75,260 MT (valued at \$170 million) in CY 2007. Whey imports increased 8.5 percent in 2008 reaching 60,459 MT – compared 55,724 MT in 2007. Major suppliers to Russia of whey include France, Lithuania, Poland, and Estonia. Imports of condensed milk and cream reached 32,407 MT (\$81 million) in 2008, up from 25,460 MT (\$71 million) in 2007. Half of all cheese imports came from Germany and Ukraine while New Zealand was the biggest supplier of butter.

Health certificates for live cattle and bovine embryos have been negotiated, permitting export sales to Russia. Demand for pedigree dairy cattle and genetics is booming in Russia. Copies of the health certificates can be found at the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service website <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>.

Baby food producers based in Russia have begun purchasing imported raw milk as most locally produced milk does not meet their quality control standards. Domestic milk producers can only provide approximately 15 percent of the high quality product needed for baby food manufacturing.

### **Table 2. Russia: Import of Dairy Products, January - March 2007-09, in MT**

HS Code	Description	Jan-Mar 2007	Jan-Mar 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	% Change 09/08
0406	Cheese And Curd	55,825	61,589	48,755	-20.84
0405	Butter, Oils From Milk	28,894	27,777	14,573	-47.54
0404	Whey, Other Milk Prods	8,945	14,021	9,983	-28.8
0403	Buttermilk, Yogurt, Etc	6,171	6,248	2,914	-53.36
0401	Milk, Cream, N Swt/Conc	2,773	3,326	2,776	-16.51
0402	Milk, Cream Conc, Sweet	516	8,348	401	-95.19

**Table 3. Russia: Import of Dairy Products, Calendar Year 2006-08, in MT**

HS Code	Description	CY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008
0406	Cheese And Curd	218,442	234,253	248,278
0405	Butter, Oils From Milk	112,041	75,257	84,493
0402	Milk, Cream Conc, Sweet	8,209	13,035	18,817
0404	Whey, Other Milk Prods	47,588	55,723	60,458
0403	Buttermilk, Yogurt, Etc	13,377	24,571	18,793
0401	Milk, Cream, N Swt/Conc	10,640	12,423	13,589

Source: World Trade Atlas

**Table 4. Russia: Dairy Exports, Quantity, Jan-Mar 2007-09, in MT**

HS Code	Description	Jan-Mar 2007	Jan-Mar 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	% Change 09/08
0403	Buttermilk, Yogurt,Etc	16,658	19,608	14,498	-26.06
0401	Milk, Cream, N Swt/Conc	2,727	2,826	6,105	116
0406	Cheese And Curd	4,343	5,598	4,831	-13.7
0402	Milk, Cream Conc, Sweet	6,391	6,316	4,544	-28.06
0405	Butter, Oils From Milk	891	855	1,178	37.73
0404	Whey, Other Milk Prods	125	3	23	637.85

Source: World Trade Atlas

## Prices for Dairy Products

Farmgate prices in the first quarter of 2009 have decreased 15 percent compared to the same period in 2008 while retail prices for fluid milk increased 26 percent. Producer prices for butter and cheese continued to decrease in the first quarter of 2009. As a result, the Russian government is taking active measures to protect domestic producers such as increasing import tariffs, make government purchases milk, subsidize credit for new dairy operations, and fund a national campaign to increase milk consumption called "School Milk".

The Russian Federal Statistics Agency (Rosstat) reported consumer prices have risen 6.1 percent during the first 4 months of 2009. Although this is 0.2 percent lower than the previous year, the Russian Central Bank has forecast inflation to reach 13 percent in 2009. In 2008, inflation jumped to 13.3 percent - the highest level since 2002 when inflation hit 15.1 percent.

**Table 5. Russia: Dairy Products Prices, Rubles per Kg, Year on Year Comparison**

	March 15, 2008		March 15, 2009	
	Producer Price	Retail Price	Producer Price	Retail Price
<b>Raw milk, farmgate</b>	13.78	Not available	11.93	Not available
<b>Butter from milk, domestic</b>	144.92	154.01	154.48	167.17
<b>Cheese, domestic</b>	180.64	232.82	149.23	224.78
<b>Whole dry milk, 20-25% dry content</b>	123.25	Not available	88.97	122.17
<b>Milk, packaged 3.2% fat content</b>	21.57	25.90	24.33	32.74

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

### Stocks:

Total feed stocks as of April 2009 were 5 percent higher compared to last year and while feed grain availability is almost 20 percent higher.

Total grain production in marketing year 2009 is forecast to decrease by 13 MMT to 95 MMT. The decrease is due to a reduction in area sown to spring grains and lower spring grain yields. Area sown to winter grains increased by 1.6 million hectares from last year, and the winter grain crop will be equivalent or greater than in MY 2008. Grain imports will be less than 1 MMT, while grain exports may reach 20 MMT, almost a 1 MMT increase from MY 2008. Feed grain consumption will increase by 3.5 percent to 41 MMT. Grain carry-

over stocks by the end of the year are forecast at 16 MMT, including approximately 9 MMT in the grain intervention reserve. As a result of the economic crisis, government influence and control will be more prevalent in the domestic grain market and in exports. There are no official data on feed grain consumption in Russia, and experts' estimates vary from 37 to 42 MMT.

**Table 6. Russia: Feed Stocks as of January 1, 2009, in MMT Feed Units [1]**

	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	As of April 1, 2009
<b>Feed Availability</b>	17.6	17.4	18.3	9.3
<b>Including Feed Grain</b>	5.8	5.8	6.8	4.1
<b>Per 1 Cow-Equivalent Units</b>	10.9	10.6	11.2	5.8

Source: Rosstat

**Table 7. Russia: Livestock Conversion Factors: Calculation of "Cow-Equivalent Units"**

Type of Livestock	Conversion Factor
Adult cattle	1.0
Calves, more than 1 year old	0.50
Calves, less than 1 year old	0.12
Adult hogs	0.50
Piglets, more than 4 month old	0.25
Piglets less than 4 month old	0.05
Adult sheep and goats	0.10
Lambs	0.06
Adult horses	1.10
Colts, more than 12 month old	0.80
Colts, less than 12 month old	0.25
Poultry	0.02

[1] Feed units are calculated in oat equivalence, where 1 feed unit = 1 kg of oats.

#### **Policy:**

In an effort to increase overall dairy production in Russia and to provide jobs to the rural population, the Ministry of Agriculture is pushing to build 50 small dairy farms throughout Russia in 2009. These farms will have between 50-100 milking cows and are to be built as a single complex for production, processing and marketing of dairy products. Each such farm will cost about 30 million rubles. To date, 5 Russian regions have signed agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture to jointly fund such a project including Belgorod, Leningrad, Lipetsk and Tambov oblasts as well as the Republic of Mordoviya. If successful, the plan is for the Ministry of Agriculture to build 300 of these small dairy farms by 2011, and more than 3,000 small dairy farms in long term period. Federal funds will pay for all construction and necessary infrastructure costs such as gas and electricity supplies. In addition, federal funds will be use to provide soft loans for herd purchase.

#### **Russian Government To Procure Dry Milk in 2009**

Russia plans to procure large quantities of whole milk powder and non-fat milk powder in 2009. The Ministry of Agriculture's Agency for Regulation of Food Market will make the purchase in the summer, when production levels are at their highest and when farmgate prices tend to drop. From May to August 2008, Russia produced nearly 60 percent of total annual milk production. Dairy processors are currently not buying large volumes of raw milk as they have big stocks of dry milk. As a result, farmgate milk prices fell to 8 rubles/kg while production cost is at about 11 rubles/kg. It is expected that the procurement price will be at the level of dry milk production - 96 rubles/kg. All of the powdered milk purchased will be stored in the State reserves fund.

The procurement of dry milk will take place at auctions at the expense of credits from the Russian Agricultural Bank (Rosselkhozbank). Prices will be set by the Ministry of Agriculture and agreed to by the Russian Anti-Trust Committee. The preliminary agreement dictates that raw milk producers will buy dry milk from processors when necessary (during low milk production seasons). The dairy industry participants expect the Russian government to provide additional support to raw milk producers by limiting imports of dry milk from Ukraine and Belarus as well as by increasing import duties on dairy products.

### **Russia Raises Import Duties on Butter and Milk**

On January 31, 2009, the Russian government announced Resolution No. 71 that increases the import duty on butter (derived from milk) to not less than 0.35 Euro/kg, up from 0.22 Euro/kg; and Resolution No. 72 that increases the import duty on milk (and cream) from 15 percent ad valorem to 20 percent. Minister of Agriculture officials complained that production costs for domestic milk is higher than farmgate prices. In addition, several prominent Russian government officials grumbled that these new measures are aimed at protecting domestic dairy farmers from "unfair competition" claiming that major exporting countries greatly subsidize their dairy sectors and, thus, give them an unfair advantage. The new duties took effect March 7, 2009 and will be in place for a period of 9 months. In 2008, the United States exported roughly \$50 million worth of both of these commodities.

The new resolutions were published in the official Russian government newspaper Rossiiskaya Gazeta and can be found at the following URLs:

<http://www.rg.ru/2009/02/06/maslo-dok.html>

<http://www.rg.ru/2009/02/06/moloko-dok.html>

### **Russia Raises Import Duties on Baby Milk Formula**

The Russian government issued Resolution #173 on February 26, 2009, increasing import duties on a number of baby milk items from 5 percent to 15 percent, but not less than 0.18 Euro per kg. This action was taken in response to the European Union's decision to reintroduce export refunds for butter, cheese, and milk powders in late January 2009, which were suspended two years ago. The higher duties will go into effect on May 4, 2009.

Russian government officials have stated that these measures will help to protect domestic dairy farmers from "unfair competition" – a comment aimed at the European Union. Dairy analysts believe that this action, as well as recent duty increases on other dairy products such as butter, milk and cream was in response to the European Union's re-introduction of export refunds to their dairy producers. Russian officials have publically denounced other

countries' trade distorting policies supporting their dairy sectors and the unfair advantage that it gives to their producers in the export market.

Market analysts have commented that this measure is not appropriate during a serious economic crisis. Moreover, many infants in Russia have milk allergies or other dietary sensitivities which require special hypoallergenic and specialized formula that are only supplied by imports.

According to the Dairy News Agency, Russia's Chief Medical Officer [1] Gennadiy Onishchenko announced on March 16, 2009, that Russia will not raise import duties on infant formula or baby foods containing dairy because Russia does not produce sufficient volumes of these important products for Russian families. His statement directly contradicts the Resolution #173, leading some to believe that Russia could postpone/cancel such action.

The United States is not a major supplier of these commodities to Russia. Most of them are shipped from Poland, Finland, Germany, France and Italy. Total imports of milk, and cream, non-sweet, non-concentrated was \$21.8 million in 2008 - 27 percent growth over 2007.

The Resolution was published in the official Russian government newspaper Rossiiskaya Gazeta on March 4, 2009, and can be found at the following URL:

<http://www.rg.ru/2009/03/04/moloko-tarif-dok.html>

### **Ministry of Agriculture Sets Aside 5 billion Rubles a Year for Dairy Cattle Breeding**

A Russian government commission has approved a new program developed by the ministry of agriculture that allocates 9 billion rubles per year for the development of milk and meat production. The plan calls for allocating 4 billion rubles per year from the federal budget aimed at developing beef cattle breeding in Russia in 2009-2012 and five billion rubles per year for a program to develop dairy cattle breeding and increase milk production in the same period. The main goals of the programs are to create and strengthen a core of pedigree cattle as well as increase the production of competitive beef and milk. In addition, the dairy cattle program envisions measures to regulate the dairy market.

### **Center of Excellence for Livestock Breeding Created**

Russian President Dimitriy Medvedev signed an Order #1146 dated July 30, 2008, for the creation of a new "Center of Excellence for Livestock Breeding". This Center will be composed of 22 breeding farms that are consolidated to form a State managed entity. The main goal of the new Center will be to form highly productive cattle herds and improve livestock genetics. It also hopes to develop and introduce up-to-date technologies in livestock breeding and artificial insemination. The Center will not only trade semen but will also provide all types of services for breeding farms. The Ministry of Agriculture's Director for Livestock Breeding and Animal Improvement Vasiliy Shapochkin stated that the Center would focus on promoting the best domestic genetics possible. Today, Russia has 1,200 livestock breeding farms populated with 800,000 head of cattle.

### **Livestock Improvement Program Supported by Zero VAT**

At the end of April 2009, the Ministry of Finance prepared a draft resolution that exempts domestic and imported breeding livestock from VAT that is currently set at 10 percent. The

resolution would take effect until January 1, 2012. The list of livestock includes breeding cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, eggs for hatching and others.

[1] The status and authority of the Chief State Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation is similar to the Chief Medical Officer. The Chief State Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation is the Head of the Federal Service for Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Well-Being (Rospotrebnadzor).

### Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

**Table 8: Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Fluid Milk, in 1000 MT, MY 2007-09**

Dairy, Milk, Fluid Russia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Cows In Milk, in 1000 Head	9 910	9 910	9 910	9 800	9 920	9 650	9 705		9 600
Cows Milk Production	32 200	32 200	32 200	32 500	32 725	32 400	32 830		32 830
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Production	32 200	32 200	32 200	32 500	32 725	32 400	32 830		32 830
Other Imports	120	120	120	100	120	100	100		75
Total Imports	120	120	120	100	120	100	100		100
Total Supply	32 320	32 320	32 320	32 600	32 845	32 500	32 930		32 905
Other Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5
Total Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 100	12 095	12 100	12 180		12 175
Factory Use Consum.	17 615	17 615	17 615	17 795	18 040	17 695	18 050		18 030
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	2 700	2 700	2 700	2 700	2 705	2 700	2 695		2 695
Total Dom. Consumption	32 315	32 315	32 315	32 595	32 840	32 495	32 925		32 900
Total Distribution	32 320	32 320	32 320	32 600	32 845	32 500	32 930		32 905

**Table 9: Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Cheese, in 1000 MT, MY 2007-09**

Dairy, Cheese Russia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Beginning Stocks	12	12	12	12	12	12	14		14
Production	435	435	435	425	400	430	435		435
Other Imports	250	250	250	270	280	270	280		220
Total Imports	250	250	250	270	280	270	280		220
Total Supply	697	697	697	707	692	712	729		669



Total Dom. Consumption	115	115	115	135	120	135	143	130
Total Use	120	120	120	140	125	140	148	135
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	120	120	120	140	125	140	148	135
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD			0			0		0

**Table 12: Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Nonfat Dry Whole Milk Powder, in 1000 MT, MY 2007-09**

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Russia	2007			2008			2009	
	2007			2008			2009	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009	
	Annual Data Displayed	New Post	Data	Annual Data Displayed	New Post	Data	Annual Data Displayed	Jan Data
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	115	115	115	120	120	120	122	115
Other Imports	50	50	50	55	55	55	60	40
Total Imports	50	50	50	55	55	55	60	40
Total Supply	165	165	165	175	175	175	182	155
Other Exports	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total Exports	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Human Dom. Consumption	150	150	150	160	160	160	167	140
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	150	150	150	160	160	160	167	140
Total Use	165	165	165	175	175	175	182	155
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	165	165	165	175	175	175	182	155

**Author Defined:  
Other Relevant Reports**

RS9019 Duties Raised on Infant Formula  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200903/146347555.pdf>

RS9006 Import Duties Raised on Milk and Butter  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200902/146327213.pdf>

RS8098 Dry Milk State Interventions Implemented in 2009  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200901/146327026.pdf>

RS8095 Animal Improvement Industry Changed  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200812/146306807.pdf>

RS8089 Doctrine of Food Security  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200811/146306496.pdf>

RS8084 Dairy Annual Report  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200811/146306314.pdf>

RS8081 New Resolution on Melamine Announced  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200810/146296161.doc>

RS7071 Certain Dairy Import Tariffs Reduced  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200710/146292751.pdf>

RS6069 Customs Announces New Cattle Classifications  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200809/146295795.pdf>