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Russian Federation

Poultry and Products Annual

Poultry and Products Annual 2014

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Report Highlights:
FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian broiler production to rise to 3.4 MMT in 2015 as a result of increased grain production in 2014/2015 which should help to further lower feed prices, plus reduced competition in the domestic market as a result of a forecasted decrease in broiler imports, and reported continuation of government support measures for the poultry industry. Broiler imports are forecast to decrease slightly in 2015 and even more so in 2014 given the restrictions placed on certain traditional suppliers. In addition, FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia's broiler exports in 2015 to fall to 15,000 MT.

Executive Summary:

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian broiler production to reach 3.4 MMT in 2015 (six percent more than FAS/Moscow's revised 2014 estimate because of favorable feed prices as a result of a strong grain crop forecast, reduced competition in the domestic market as a result of a forecasted decrease in broiler imports, and the Russian Ministry of Agriculture's reported intent to extend poultry production support programs until 2018. While FAS/Moscow previously forecasted 2014 broiler production levels to be slightly higher than they were in 2013, an improved grain crop, which has significantly reduced feed prices, is expected to help encourage domestic production. Accordingly, FAS/Moscow now estimates slightly more than six percent year-on-year growth in domestic broiler production.

Because of the forecasted increase in domestic production, and the August 2014 trade restrictions placed on several traditional foreign suppliers (including the United States and European Union), broiler imports are forecast to decrease nearly 12 percent in 2015 (to 340,000 MT). Moreover, trade statistics show that Russian broiler imports were down nearly 20 percent (to 126,831 MT) during the first four months of 2014, when compared to the same period last year. This reduction in trade, coupled with the aforementioned restrictions placed on foreign suppliers in early August – countries which accounted for nearly 60 percent of imports during 2013 and the first third of 2014 - has led FAS/Moscow to reduce its 2014 import estimate by nearly 30 percent (to 385,000 MT).

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia's broiler exports in 2015 to be 40 percent lower than revised 2014 levels (15,000 MT) as more Russian broilers are expected to be consumed domestically, both in 2014 and in 2015, given the ban on U.S. and EU imports. In addition, unlike in 2013, Kazakhstan released its 2014 poultry quota in a more timely manner than it did in 2013 (e.g., February and June – see KZ1403), allowing foreign suppliers to better compete with CIS suppliers, like Russia, for a greater portion of the year.

Broiler Production

Table 1. Russia: Broiler Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook)

Poultry, Meat, Broiler, Russia	2013		2014		2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Production	3,010	3,010	3,100	3,200		3,400
Total Imports	540	530	530	385		340
Total Supply	3,550	3,540	3,630	3,585		3,740
Total Exports	30	30	40	25		15
Human Consumption	3,520	3,510	3,590	3,560		3,725
Total Dom. Consumption	3,520	3,510	3,590	3,560		3,725
Total Use	3,550	3,540	3,630	3,585		3,740
Total Distribution	3,550	3,540	3,630	3,585		3,740

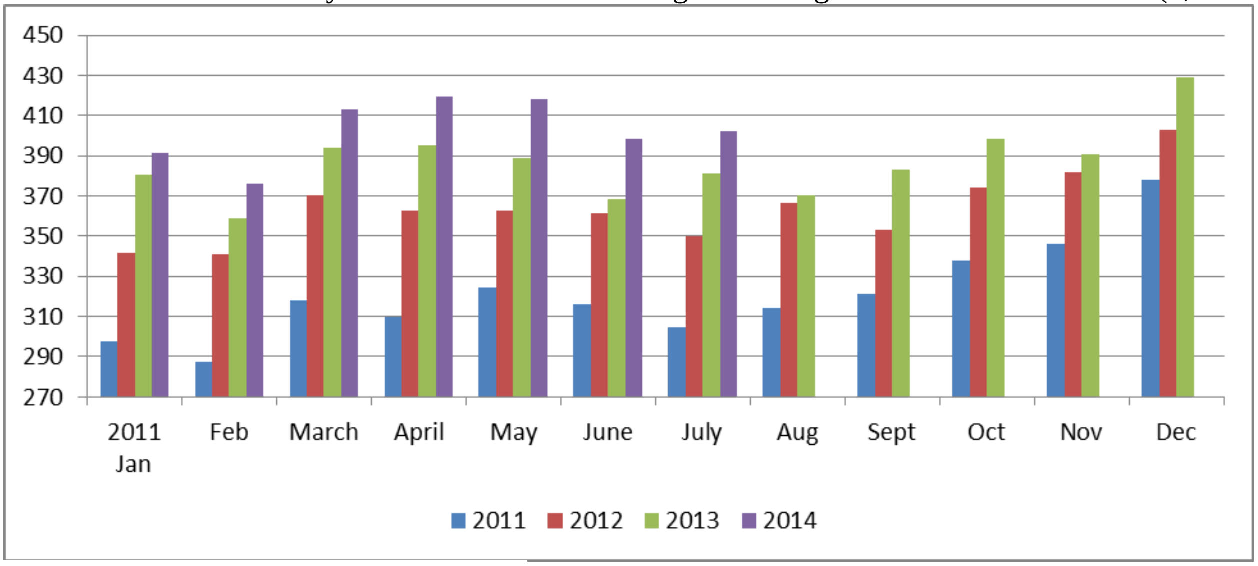
NOTE: Not Official USDA Data.

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian broiler production to reach 3.4 MMT in 2015 (six percent more than FAS/Moscow's revised 2014 estimate) because of favorable feed prices as a result of a strong grain crop forecast. See, e.g., RS1460. In addition, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture (the Ministry) has stated that it has proposed to extend poultry (and pork) production support programs until 2018. The Minister noted that, with additional support, these industries can further increase production and replace imports.

As previously noted, the Ministry approved a RUR 55.2 billion (nearly $1.5 billion) 2013-2015 Poultry Program in March 2013. The program aimed to improve the domestic food security situation by implementing a package of priority measures to ensure the sustainable and competitive development of the Russian poultry industry. According to the Ministry, domestically produced meat and meat products (not just poultry) accounted for 77.4 percent of the overall sales volume in the Russian market in 2013. Although this is still nine percent less than the target level outlined in the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation (see RS1008), the Ministry reported that several regions fulfilled their collective livestock and poultry production commitments to the Ministry of Agriculture in 2013 – e.g., Belgorod Region exceeded its undertaken commitments by 11.7 percent (by 156.9 thousand tons), Kursk Region – 41.5 percent (85.2 thousand tons), Penza Region – 26.4 percent (46.5 thousand tons), Lipetsk Region – 17.5 percent (38.7 thousand tons), Sverdlov Region – 12.4 percent (27.7 thousand tons), Stavropol Krai – 12.4 percent (42.1 thousand tons), Republic of Tatarstan – 8.5 percent (37.2 thousand tons) and Mordovia - by 21.8 percent (30.8 thousand tons).

Moreover, several of the largest Russian broiler producers have publicly announced their intentions to expand production. For example, the Cherkizovo Group, Russia's largest meat producer, will reportedly expand poultry production in Voronezh Oblast (with plans to increase production by 15,000 tons in 2015, and another 10,000 tons in 2016). In addition, GAP Resurs is investing nearly 7 billion rubles (nearly $185 million) to increase its production capacity, Prodo-Trade is reportedly investing to increase production capacity at its facilities in Siberia and the Urals, and Belaya Ptitsa is investing 9 billion rubles (nearly $230 million) to restore production at facilities that previously belonged to Optifood before it went bankrupt.

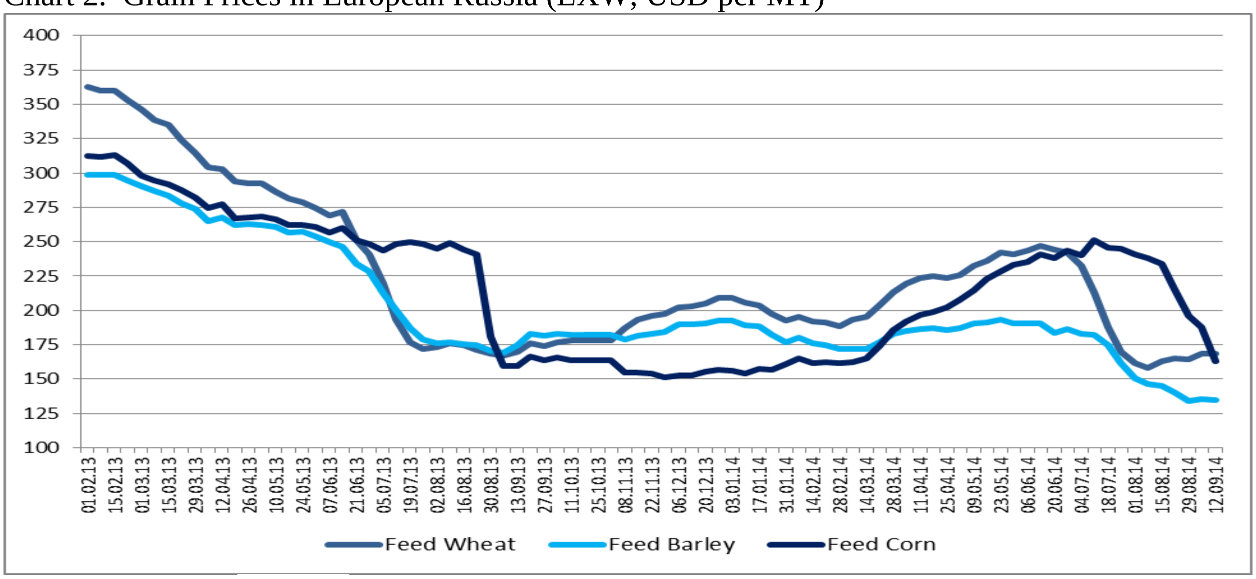
Chart 1. Russian Monthly Broiler Production at Large-Scale Agricultural Establishments (1,000 MT)



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

Based on the increase in domestic poultry production reported in mid-year 2014 by the Russian government, FAS/Moscow has increased its broiler production estimate for 2014 to 3.2 MMT (nearly three percent more than its previous forecast). While FAS/Moscow previously forecasted 2014 broiler production levels to be slightly higher than they were in 2013, an improved grain crop, which has significantly reduced feed prices, is expected to help encourage domestic production. FAS/Moscow now estimates slightly more than six percent year-on-year growth in domestic broiler production.

Chart 2. Grain Prices in European Russia (EXW, USD per MT)



Source: ProZerno, [RS1460]

Final 2013 Data on Russian Broiler Production

According to Rosstat, the largest regional increases in poultry production in 2013 occurred in Kursk

Oblast (43.5 thousand tons (109 percent increase), Chelyabinsk Oblast – by 43 thousand tons (18 percent), Belgorod Region – 31.2 thousand tons (4 percent), Republic of Mordovia – 30.8 thousand tons (48 percent), Republic of Mari El – 29.1 thousand tons (45 percent), Leningrad Oblast – 28.4 thousand tons (11 percent), Krasnodar Krai – 28 thousand tons (11 percent), and Stavropol Krai – 26.8 thousand tons (14 percent).

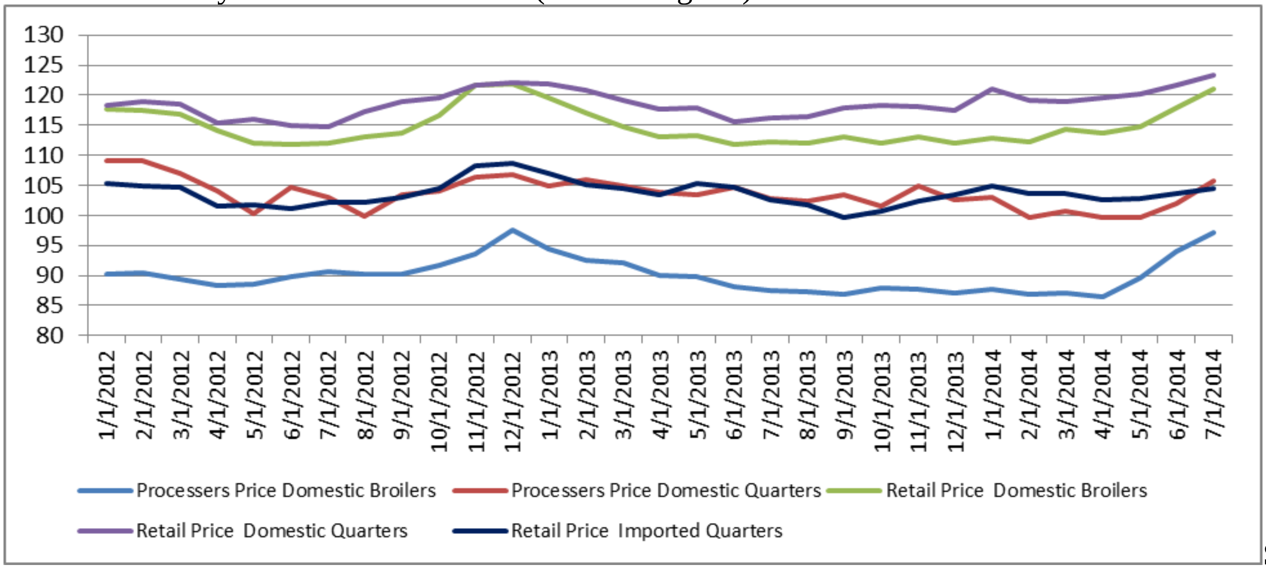
Rosstat reports that 90.4 percent of 2013 poultry production occurred at large-scale agricultural establishments, a slight increase over 2012 (when it was 89.9 percent). Backyard production fell slightly in 2013 (i.e., less than one percent), while production on private farms increased nearly nine percent (but only accounted for 0.9 percent of total Russian poultry production). The Russian Ministry of Agriculture stated in its June 2014 "National Report on the Progress and Results of the Implementation in 2013 of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials, and Foodstuffs for 2013-2020" that the State supported the development of 10 new production facilities and the renovation or upgrade of 21 production facilities in 2013, which collectively led to an annual increase of 154.2 thousand tons (on a live-weight basis) of poultry.

Consumption

Despite price increases, FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian broiler meat consumption to continue to grow (increasing by nearly four percent over revised 2014 levels) due to rising wages (albeit at a slower pace) and competitive prices for broiler meat when compared to red meats. Although FAS/Moscow previously forecasted that consumption growth in 2014 would be higher, imports during the first third of the year were nearly 20 percent lower than they were during the same period in 2013, and the Russian government subsequently imposed trade restrictions on several suppliers in early August 2014 (see trade section below for more).

Although broiler prices had been relatively flat during the early part of 2014, regional political events appear to have had an effect on prices. Retail prices rose for both domestically produced broilers (8 percent) and quarters (up nearly 4 percent) from April through July. In August, after instituting a ban on many agricultural imports from certain countries, Russian press (i.e., ITAR-TASS) reported nearly 43 percent of the 200 complaints received by the government over food price hikes shortly after the ban was instituted were related to the price of chicken meat in Russia.

Chart 3. Monthly Russian Broiler Prices (RUR/Kilogram)



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

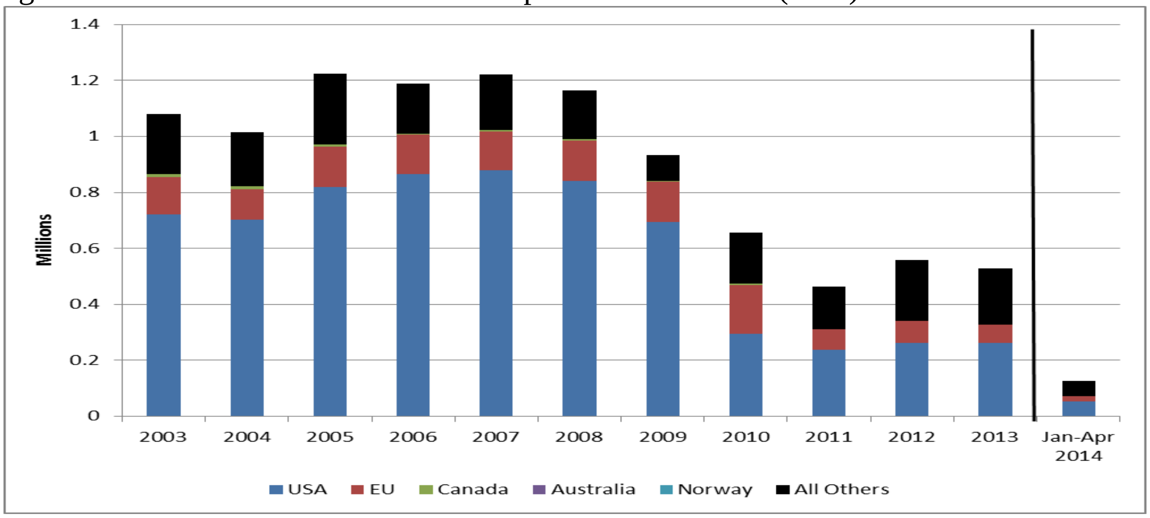
Despite the increase in retail broiler prices, broiler meat still remains competitively priced when compared to other protein sources and is expected to continue to account for a larger percentage of domestic meat consumption than beef or pork. For comparison, as of July 2014, the average retail price for beef was nearly 130 percent higher than the average retail price for broilers and leg quarters, and the average retail price for pork was approximately 110 percent higher. However, with the estimated decline in 2014 broiler imports, FAS/Moscow has slightly decreased its consumption estimate for 2014 (i.e., by less than one percent).

Trade

As a result of an anticipated increase in domestic production, as well as restrictions placed on certain foreign suppliers, FAS/Moscow is forecasting an almost 12 percent decrease in Russian broiler imports in 2015, over a significantly decreased revised forecast for 2014. If the Russian ruble further weakens, however, it could yield reduced market opportunities for foreign product.

In August 2014, the Russian Government instituted a one-year ban on the supply of poultry (HS code 0207), among other products, from the United States (which shipped roughly 260,000 tons of broiler meat in 2013 and 50,000 tons from January to April 2014) and the European Union (which shipped nearly 65,000 tons of broiler meat in 2013 and 20,000 tons from January to April 2014) in retaliation to sanctions placed on Russia (see, e.g., RS1455). Note: Canada, Australia and Norway were also included in the restrictions, but did not export broiler meat to Russia in 2013 or during the first third of 2014. The restrictions eliminated roughly 60 percent of the volume of broiler imports in 2013 and during the first four months of 2014.

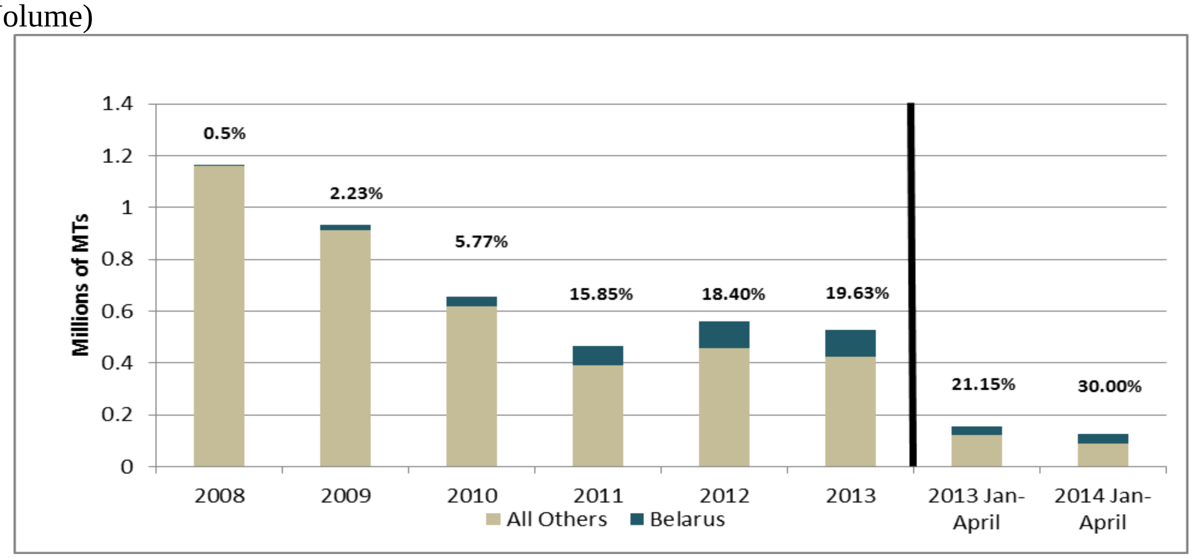
Chart 4: Historical Volumes of Imported Broiler Meat Originating from Countries Restricted from Supplying Russia for a Period of One Year Compared to All Others (MTs)



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 broiler exports from some foreign suppliers during the ban (e.g., Brazil), total Russian broiler imports from January-April 2014 were nearly 20 percent lower than they were during the first third of 2013 (and this was before the ban on U.S. and EU product was introduced). Brazil accounted for nearly nine percent of Russian broiler imports in 2013 and during the first-third of 2014. Moreover, Brazil's exports to Russia were down nearly 23 and 20 percent from their respective levels in 2012 and during the same period in 2013. On the other hand, Belarus' share of Russian imports has grown in recent years, despite a decline in total import volumes.

Chart 5. Belarusian Broiler Exports to Russia Compared to Russian Imports from the Rest of the World (by Volume)



Source: Customs Committee of Russia Import Statistics and Belstat Export Statistics

Although, Brazil and Belarus jointly accounted for nearly 30 percent of total Russian broiler imports in 2013, it is unlikely these countries can increase exports to fully backfill absent supplies from the United States and EU. FAS/Moscow is therefore decreasing its 2014 broiler import estimate by nearly thirty percent (to 385,000 MT).

The largest broiler exporters to Russia between January and April 2014 were from the United States (52,332 MT), Belarus (38,055 MT), the EU (20,571 MT), and Brazil (11,686 MT). During this period, 76 percent of Russia's imported broiler meat was frozen chicken cuts and offal, 23 percent was fresh/chilled cuts and offal (almost entirely from Belarus), and only one percent was prepared or preserved chicken meat or offal.

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia's broiler exports in 2015 to fall to 15,000 MT. While the Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus Customs Union (CU) continues to promote intra-CU, duty-free agricultural trade, and the Russian poultry industry had been working to take advantage of the preferential trade conditions within the CU to reach new end-users and processors for their products, FAS/Moscow believes more broiler meat produced in Russia will be consumed in-country given the restrictions on some supplies from abroad (namely the United States and EU).

Despite previously forecasting an increase in broiler exports to the other CU Member States (namely Kazakhstan) in 2014, Russia's major broiler export market, FAS/Moscow has reduced its 2014 Russian broiler estimate (by nearly 40 percent to 25,000 MT) for a variety of factors. First, given the ban on U.S. and EU broilers, it is likely that more Russian broilers will remain in Russia, both in 2014 and in 2015. In addition, unlike in 2013, Kazakhstan released its 2014 poultry quota in a more timely manner (e.g., February and June – see KZ1403), allowing foreign suppliers to better compete with CIS suppliers, like Russia, for a greater portion of the year.

Russian broiler exports to other countries during the first four months of 2014, the vast majority of which were comprised of sub-products (e.g., chicken paws) to Asian and African markets, increased by almost 60 percent (to 24,819 MT).

Other Recent Related Reports:
08/25/2014 – RS1456 – Eurasian Economic Commission Announces 2015 Meat Poultry Whey TRQs
08/21/2014 – RS1455 - Amended List of Banned US Agricultural Products
08/14/2014 – RS1452 – New Draft Law on Veterinary Medicine

Production Tables

Table 5. Monthly Poultry Production at Agricultural Establishments, 1,000 MT

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jan	269	297.5	341.9	380.7	391.5
Feb	260.2	287.2	340.9	359	376
March	290.1	318.2	370.5	393.7	413.1
April	287.2	309.7	362.6	395	419.7
May	283.9	324.4	362.5	388.8	418.3
June	267	316.2	361.2	368.2	398.3
July	271.7	304.9	349.9	381.2	402.2
Aug	271.2	314	366.3	370.4	N/A
Sept	289.9	321.2	353	383.1	N/A
Oct	297.7	338.1	373.7	398.5	N/A
Nov	302.3	346.4	382.1	390.7	N/A
Dec	330.1	378	400	429.1	N/A

Source: Rosstat

Table 6. Additional Production of Broilers at New & Modernized Facilities from 2008-2012, Live Weight, 1,000MT

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of new facilities	22	17	18	9	7	10
Poultry production for slaughter (in live weight), thousand tons	91.7	75.7	81.2	49.2	20.4	100.3
Number of renovated and upgraded facilities	63	44	43	30	19	21
Poultry production for slaughter (in live weight) gained from farm renovation and upgrades, thousand tons	128.3	49.9	100.7	64.9	41.5	53.9
Total number of facilities	85	61	61	39	26	31
Overall production output of poultry for slaughter (in live weight) (p.2+p.4), gained from the commissioning of new facilities, renovated and upgraded facilities, thousand tons	220.0	125.6	181.9	114.1	61.9	154.2
Share of additional production at the constructed, renovated and upgraded facilities in the aggregate output of poultry production for slaughter (in live weight), %	7.3	3.6	4.7	2.6	1.3	3,0

Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

Table 11. Russian Poultry Production by Region, 1,000 MT, Live Weight

Regions	2012	2013	% Change
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	**4864.1**	**5141.4**	**105.7**

CENTRAL DISTRICT	**1748.1**	**1870.5**	**107.0**
Belgorod region	728.5	759.7	104.3
Bryansk region	102.7	117.5	114.5
Vladimir region	23.7	29.0	122.4
Voronezh region	126.6	129.1	102.0
Ivanovo region	24.9	23.1	92.8
Kaluga region	53.8	63.4	117.9
Kostroma region	11.7	9.2	78.6
Kursk region	39.9	83.4	209.0
Lipetsk region	125.6	140.2	111.6
Moscow region	192.0	194.1	101.1
Orel region	24.3	21.1	86.9
Ryazan region	25.1	14.9	59.5
Smolensk region	4.4	4.4	100.4
Tambov region	106.8	117.2	109.7
Tver region	57.4	58.8	102.4
Tula region	49.5	50.6	102.3
Yaroslavl region	50.9	54.4	106.8
Moscow	0.3	0.3	83.7
NORTHWEST DISTRICT	**480.8**	**464.5**	**96.6**
The Republic of Karelia	6.6	7.0	105.5
The Republic of Komi	19.9	19.4	97.2
Arkhangelsk region	33.6	29.2	86.9
Arkhangelsk region (excluding Nenets Autonomous District)	33.6	29.2	86.9
Vologda region	25.8	17.4	67.7
Kaliningrad region	18.2	21.1	115.9
Leningrad Region	257.4	285.8	111.1
Murmansk region	11.4	8.6	75.3
Novgorod region	90.9	71.4	78.5
Pskov region	17.1	4.6	27.0
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	**532.2**	**504.2**	**94.7**
The Republic of Adygea	45.9	40.9	89.2
The Republic of Kalmykia	1.1	1.1	99.3
Krasnodar Krai	254.3	282.3	111.0
Astrakhan region	3.2	2.6	82.1
Volgograd region	62.0	64.1	103.3
Rostov region	165.7	113.2	68.3
NORTH-CAUCASIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**310.2**	**346.5**	**111.7**
The Republic of Dagestan	30.9	36.5	118.3
The Republic of Ingushetia	0.8	0.8	111.0
Kabardino-Balkaria	42.1	43.3	103.0
Karachay-Cherkessia	16.8	18.2	108.5
Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	20.4	21.2	103.8

The Chechen Republic	2.2	2.6	116.8
Stavropol Krai	197.0	223.8	113.6
THE VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT	**824.6**	**929.8**	**112.8**
The Republic of Bashkortostan	72.9	84.5	115.8
The Republic of Mari El	64.4	93.5	145.3
The Republic of Mordovia	64.4	95.2	147.9
The Republic of Tatarstan	164.4	181.1	110.1
Udmurt Republic	40.7	44.1	108.3
Chuvash Republic	38.2	34.0	88.9
Perm Krai	42.0	43.4	103.4
Kirov region	6.6	3.5	52.4
Nizhny Novgorod region	58.4	64.9	111.3
Orenburg region	55.0	49.7	90.5
Penza region	113.3	132.9	117.4
Samara region	40.5	49.0	121.0
Saratov region	33.3	33.5	100.7
Ulyanovsk region	30.6	20.5	67.2
URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	**425.3**	**477.3**	**112.2**
Kurgan region	13.1	13.7	104.6
Sverdlovsk region	125.9	133.8	106.3
Tyumen Region	45.6	46.0	100.8
including Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District Yugra	1.4	2.2	151.7
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District	0.0		
Tyumen region (excluding Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District Yugra and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District)	44.2	43.8	99.2
Chelyabinsk region	240.6	283.7	117.9
SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**466.5**	**473.1**	**101.4**
Altai Republic	0.5	0.5	96.4
The Republic of Buryatia	0.3	0.3	115.9
The Republic of Tuva	0.3	0.2	63.7
The Republic of Khakassia	13.7	12.5	91.3
Altay Krai	88.5	89.7	101.3
Trans-Baikal Krai	0.6	0.5	93.6
Krasnoyarsk Krai	65.3	51.9	79.5
Irkutsk Region	52.4	53.2	101.5
Kemerovo region	38.9	39.5	101.6
Novosibirsk region	82.4	87.5	106.2
Omsk Region	67.3	71.2	105.8
Tomsk region	56.3	66.1	117.3
EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**76.5**	**75.4**	**98.7**
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	4.7	4.9	104.2
Kamchatka	0.4	0.4	88.3
Primorsky Krai	39.5	32.3	81.9

Khabarovsk Krai	10.8	11.6	107.6
Amur Region	20.2	25.4	125.6
Magadan region	0.0	0.1	394.7
Sakhalin Region	0.6	0.6	99.5
The Jewish Autonomous Region	0.2	0.1	53.8
Chukotka Autonomous District	0.0	0.0	500.0

Source: Rosstat

Table 8. Egg Production, All Types of Farms, as of July 1, 2013, 1,000 head

Regions	2012	2013	% Change
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	**42032.9**	**41286.0**	**98.2**
CENTRAL DISTRICT	**8773.3**	**8499.2**	**96.9**
Belgorod region	1438.5	1215.0	84.5
Bryansk region	314.2	343.3	109.2
Vladimir region	569.8	522.8	91.7
Voronezh region	785.5	856.9	109.1
Ivanovo region	371.7	390.2	105.0
Kaluga region	116.5	126.2	108.3
Kostroma region	645.6	672.9	104.2
Kursk region	237.3	223.7	94.3
Lipetsk region	590.7	579.1	98.0
Moscow region	249.5	251.4	100.7
Orel region	163.2	154.5	94.7
Ryazan region	740.2	736.7	99.5
Smolensk region	274.7	313.8	114.2
Tambov region	227.9	187.6	82.3
Tver region	94.3	85.1	90.2
Tula region	516.8	351.7	68.1
Yaroslavl region	1403.6	1458.2	103.9
Moscow	33.3	30.2	90.8
NORTHWEST DISTRICT	**4635.6**	**4449.4**	**96.0**
The Republic of Karelia	10.2	8.4	82.4
The Republic of Komi	133.3	117.9	88.4
Arkhangelsk region	212.6	107.4	50.5
including Nenets Autonomous District	0.0	0.0	136.4
Arkhangelsk region (excluding Nenets Autonomous District)	212.6	107.4	50.5
Vologda region	690.5	590.7	85.5
Kaliningrad region	181.2	195.5	107.9
Leningrad Region	3092.1	3170.4	102.5
Murmansk region	38.9	24.6	63.3
Novgorod region	205.3	177.4	86.4

Pskov region	71.6	57.3	79.9
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	**4576.3**	**4464.6**	**97.6**
The Republic of Adygea	52.5	52.6	100.2
The Republic of Kalmykia	26.6	23.0	86.4
Krasnodar Krai	1679.1	1484.6	88.4
Astrakhan region	256.9	279.9	109.0
Volgograd region	778.3	734.0	94.3
Rostov region	1782.9	1890.4	106.0
NORTH-CAUCASIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**1473.0**	**1467.2**	**99.6**
The Republic of Dagestan	175.6	188.9	107.6
The Republic of Ingushetia	7.8	9.5	122.2
Kabardino-Balkaria	176.8	182.1	103.0
Karachay-Cherkessia	97.8	93.5	95.6
Republic of North Ossetia-Alania	124.9	129.3	103.5
The Chechen Republic	73.0	67.5	92.5
Stavropol Krai	817.2	796.4	97.5
THE VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT	**10988.6**	**10671.9**	**97.1**
The Republic of Bashkortostan	1152.9	1115.8	96.8
The Republic of Mari El	323.5	334.8	103.5
The Republic of Mordovia	1323.5	1329.2	100.4
The Republic of Tatarstan	1121.3	1073.6	95.7
Udmurt Republic	898.3	905.2	100.8
Chuvash Republic	350.2	337.6	96.4
Perm Krai	1001.0	915.3	91.4
Kirov region	446.9	406.7	91.0
Nizhny Novgorod region	1274.3	1342.7	105.4
Orenburg region	1134.2	1044.7	92.1
Penza region	369.8	356.3	96.3
Samara region	195.7	165.2	84.4
Saratov region	907.0	947.4	104.4
Ulyanovsk region	489.9	397.5	81.1
URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	**4223.0**	**4331.4**	**102.6**
Kurgan region	132.0	113.8	86.2
Sverdlovsk region	1321.3	1387.9	105.0
Tyumen Region	1414.9	1425.9	100.8
including Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District Yugra	26.2	34.7	132.2
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District	0.4	0.1	18.4
Tyumen region (excluding Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District Yugra and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District)	1388.3	1391.2	100.2
Chelyabinsk region	1354.9	1403.9	103.6
SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**6178.4**	**6253.2**	**101.2**
Altai Republic	13.3	12.8	95.8
The Republic of Buryatia	71.9	72.4	100.7

The Republic of Tuva	1.9	2.3	116.0
The Republic of Khakassia	98.7	88.6	89.8
Altay Krai	1071.0	1027.6	95.9
Trans-Baikal Krai	65.9	62.1	94.2
Krasnoyarsk Krai	858.6	838.3	97.6
Irkutsk Region	930.2	938.8	100.9
Kemerovo region	814.1	952.2	117.0
Novosibirsk region	1323.9	1340.9	101.3
Omsk Region	789.8	794.9	100.6
Tomsk region	138.9	122.3	88.1
EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	**1184.7**	**1149.0**	**97.0**
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	129.8	136.5	105.1
Kamchatka	45.0	40.4	89.8
Primorsky Krai	329.5	282.3	85.7
Khabarovsk Krai	292.0	304.8	104.4
Amur Region	231.0	239.4	103.7
Magadan region	21.1	23.0	109.0
Sakhalin Region	108.8	109.8	100.9
The Jewish Autonomous Region	25.1	11.6	46.2
Chukotka Autonomous District	2.4	1.2	48.5

Source: Rosstat

Trade Tables

Table 12. Russian Imports of Broiler Meat, 2009 – 2013 & Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT (020711, 020712, 020713, 020714, 160232)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	%Change
World	**913216**	**618445**	**389989**	**456610**	**424771**	**123013**	**88776**	**-27.83**
United States	694357	294920	239306	262882	263244	73070	52332	-28.38
Brazil	66147	137468	64446	61847	47771	14533	11686	-19.70
Ukraine	0	75	5171	30440	39284	13511	2473	-81.69
France	40482	24984	23430	32107	16053	6514	4923	-24.42
Poland	2297	7570	2806	4555	9220	2314	696	-69.94
Netherlands	7474	14708	1342	10013	8791	2772	4182	50.87
Argentina	4727	6821	4745	14026	8161	1930	1563	-18.99
All Others	97732	131899	48743	40740	32247	8369	10921	30.49

*Excluding Data for Belarus

Source: Customs Committee of Russia

Table 13. Belarusian Exports of Broiler Meat, 2009 – 2013 & Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT (020711, 020712, 020713, 020714, 160232)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2013	04/2014	%Change
Russia	20828	37887	73434	102929	103739	32994	38055	15.34

Source: Belstat

Table 14. Russian Exports of Broiler Meat, 2009 – 2013 & Year To Date: 04/2013 & 04/2014, MT (020711, 020712, 020713, 020714, 160232)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	04/2014	04/2014	%Change
World	**6529**	**19167**	**19102**	**15751**	**24819**	**7174**	**10805**	**50.62**
Hong Kong	1236	8420	11128	10741	14683	4159	8291	99.37
Thailand	0	0	0	325	2447	968	25	-97.42
Ghana	0	0	0	0	1877	102	78	-23.71
Liberia	0	0	0	54	1519	488	471	-3.43
Vietnam	2584	6676	6424	2650	1421	861	299	-65.31
All Others	2709	4071	1550	1981	2872	596	1641	175.33

*Excluding Data for Belarus

Source: Customs Committee of Russia