USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 5/22/2012
GAIN Report Number: RS1232

Russian Federation

Dairy and Products Semi-annual

Production Starts 2012 Strong

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Report Highlights:
The Russian dairy industry has demonstrated a better-than-expected start to 2012, increasing production as prices continue to show resiliency to the onset of seasonally higher production. In addition to a favorable prices, output remains supported by slowing dairy herd contraction, new market access trade barriers, maintained levels of state support, higher per cow feed stocks, and improving milk yields and animal husbandry at agricultural enterprises. Nonetheless, Russia's dairy statistics as well as its support programs have recently come under increased scrutiny for gross inaccuracies and failure to reach production targets. Taken in combination with domestic uncertainties concerning Russia's pending WTO accession, the GOR is again entertaining new proposed support measures.

Summary

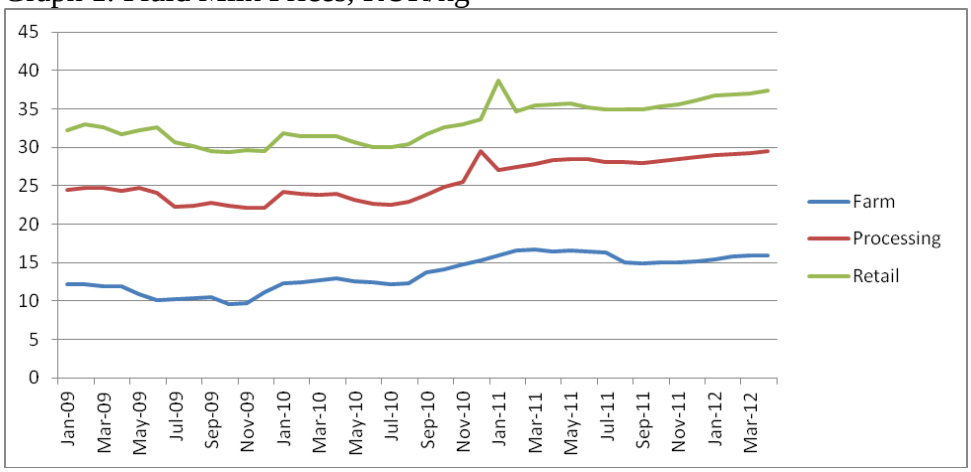
The Russian dairy industry has demonstrated a better-than-expected start to 2012, increasing production as prices continue to show resiliency to the onset of seasonally higher production. In addition to a favorable prices, output remains supported by slowing dairy herd contraction, new market access trade barriers, maintained levels of state support, higher per cow feed stocks, and improving milk yields and animal husbandry at agricultural enterprises. Nonetheless, Russia's dairy statistics as well as its support programs have recently come under increased scrutiny for gross inaccuracies and failure to reach production targets. Taken in combination with domestic uncertainties concerning Russia's pending WTO accession, the GOR is again entertaining new proposed support measures.

Fluid Milk

A higher revised 2012 milk production forecast reflects 4.5% stronger milk production in January-March compared to the previous year. In addition to a favorable prices, output remains supported by slowing dairy herd contraction, new market access trade barriers, maintained levels of state support, higher per cow feed stocks, and improving milk yields and animal husbandry at agricultural enterprises. Combined, federal and regional state programs allocated more than RUR27 billion ($900 million) for dairy cattle husbandry in 2011 and RUR94 billion ($3.1 billion) over 2008-2011. In 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture expects the amount of funds shall be roughly equivalent. Feed stocks were 39% higher as of April 1, 2012, compared to the April 1, 2011. Milk yield increased in modernized and new agricultural farms to 1,217 kilograms in January-March 2012 from 1,108 in January-March 2011. FAS Moscow increased inventories of dairy cows-in-milk for 2010, 2011, and 2012 following revisions by Russia's state statistical agency (Rosstat).

In accordance with a producer-processor agreement, the raw milk price range is generally fixed at RUR12-16/liter in 2012. Raw milk prices remain stable but are edging slightly higher to RUR16/kg. At the end of April, the Ministry of Agriculture responded to producer concerns of alleged lower producer milk prices (coinciding with the start seasonally higher production) by charging the regional authorities to monitor Belarusian dairy imports to ensure compliance with their bilateral agreement on price and volume. In contrast to the retail market, 2012 raw milk prices remain below 2011.

Graph 1. Fluid Milk Prices, RUR/kg



Source: Rosstat

Rosstat reported Russia produced 31.7 MMT of fluid milk in 2011. Agricultural enterprises accounted for 45.4% (44.9%) in total milk production in 2011 (2010) while private households produced 49.7% (50.4%). Milk yields at agricultural enterprises totaled 4,741 (4,589) kilograms in 2011 (2010).

Table 1. Russia: Inventories, Fluid Milk Supply and Distribution, 1,000MT

Dairy, Milk, Fluid Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011		MY Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk	8,450	8,858	8,405	8,650	8,390	8,580
Cows Milk Production	31,900	31,847	31,800	31,742	31,900	32,100
Total Production	31,900	31,847	31,800	31,742	31,900	32,100
Total Imports	190	190	210	206	220	225
Total Supply	32,090	32,037	32,010	31,948	32,120	32,325
Total Exports	10	10	5	5	5	5
Fluid Use Dom. Cons.	11,800	11,775	11,800	11,700	11,850	11,800
Factory Use Cons.	17,830	17,800	17,755	17,800	17,815	18,075
Feed Use Dom. Cons.	2,450	2,452	2,450	2,443	2,450	2,445
Total Dom. Cons.	32,080	32,080	32,005	31,943	32,115	32,320
Total Distribution	32,090	32,090	32,010	31,948	32,120	32,325

Cheese

Through April 2012, production of cheese and cheese products was 6.0 percent higher while imports of all cheeses (including cottage cheese) was 2.1 percent lower, compared to January-April 2011. Cheese prices are beginning to trend lower in line with historical trends, but the market has so far resisted the traditional sharp summer decline, which is beginning to widen the gap of current prices above those of past years.

Cheese production decreased to 425,359 MT in 2011 as processors began to face high milk prices and appeared to favor butter, cream, and milk powder production. The primary foreign suppliers were the EU (52%), Belarus (26%), and Ukraine (20%).

Russia prohibited imports of cheese from several Ukrainian facilities in February 2012, which Russia claimed were in violation of its requirements, particularly for the alleged use of tropical oils in cheese production. Russia lifted restrictions from some facilities at the beginning of May 2012 following inspections. Russia and Ukraine also agreed to create a working group to address harmonization of technical regulations between the two countries, specifically related to cheese production.

According to My Business Magazine (#139, December 2011), hard cheeses occupied 65% of total cheese trade in 2010, followed by cheese spreads (24%) and soft and lactic cheese (11%). Forty-one percent of customers were said to buy hard cheeses once or twice per week. The share of cheese marketed under private labels was 9% in 2011 and continues to grow, the source reported.

Table 2. Russia: Cheese Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Cheese Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011		MY Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	11	11	11	11	12	12
Production	435	438	425	425	420	450
Total Imports	305	353	315	344	330	345
Total Supply	751	802	751	780	762	807
Total Exports	20	11	7	9	7	10
Human Dom. Cons.	720	780	732	759	743	785
Total Dom. Cons.	720	780	732	759	743	785
Total Use	740	791	739	768	750	795
Ending Stocks	11	11	12	12	12	12
Total Distribution	751	802	751	780	762	807

Butter

Through April 2012, production of butter was 6.8 percent higher while imports were 22.8 percent lower, compared to January-April 2011. Butter prices remain steady, near the highs set at the end of 2011.

Butter production increased to 216,273 MT in 2011. The primary foreign suppliers were Belarus (36%), New Zealand (27%), and the EU (24%).

Table 3. Russia: Butter Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT (butter-equivalent)

Dairy, Butter Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011		MY Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	12	12	7	11	7	12
Production	205	207	212	217	210	230
Total Imports	109	114	130	116	135	90
Total Supply	326	333	349	344	352	332
Total Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2
Domestic Consumption	317	320	340	330	343	320
Total Use	319	322	342	332	345	322
Ending Stocks	7	11	7	12	7	10
Total Distribution	326	333	349	344	352	332

Milk Powders

NOTE: FAS Moscow has changed its estimation of milk powders after discovery that its previous estimates mistakenly included dry whey and milk replacer production and as well as concentrated/condensed milk trade from Belarus.

Through April 2012, production of granulated milk powder was 22.0 percent higher while imports of concentrated milk and milk powder were 12.4 percent lower, compared to January-April 2011.

In 2011, production of whole milk powder reached 49,863 MT, including 9,230 MT with 2-18% fat and 40,633 MT with ≥20% fat, and skim milk powder production reached 56,549 MT. Belarus held

the dominant position in market share at 74% for WMP and 62% for NFDM, followed by the EU at 14% and 27%, respectively.

Whole Milk Powder (WMP)

Table 4. Russia: Whole Milk Powder Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Whole Milk Powder Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011		MY Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Production	55	40	65	50	68	60
Total Imports	55	41	50	20	45	15
Total Supply	110	81	115	70	113	75
Total Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2
Human Dom. Cons.	108	79	113	68	111	73
Total Dom. Cons.	108	79	113	68	111	73
Total Use	110	81	115	70	113	75
Total Distribution	110	81	115	70	113	75

Nonfat Dry Milk (NFDM)

Table 5. Russia: Nonfat Dry Milk Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011		MY Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Production	70	42	85	57	90	70
Total Imports	180	117	185	71	180	60
Total Supply	250	159	270	128	270	130
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Cons.	250	159	270	128	270	130
Total Dom. Cons.	250	159	270	128	270	130
Total Use	250	159	270	128	270	130
Total Distribution	250	159	270	128	270	130

Policy

WTO Accession

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture tasked the dairy industry associations and regions in April 2012 to prepare a "road map" for the development of Russia's dairy industry, reflecting existing and additional necessary measures. The National Dairy Producers Union proposed to increase the subsidy level from RUR3.0 to RUR5.0/ liter of milk produced as well as start a new subsidy of RUR25.0/kg of beef produced from 2013 to 2020 in order to counter alleged impacts from WTO accession.

Upon Russia's WTO Accession in mid-2012, Russia's dairy sector is subject to market opening. Russia will immediately eliminate its current requirement for foreign suppliers to be on a GOR-approved supplier list. Also, over transition period, Russia will be bound to lower its tariffs on dairy products from an average of 19.8% to 14.9% and a new tariff-rate quota will be administered for select modified whey. However, in April the Ministry of Agriculture requested the Russian dairy industry to submit proposals by June 1, 2012, to increase import duties on milk and dairy products in hopes of renegotiating its WTO commitments.

Presidential Audit of the Ministry of Agriculture

At the end of 2011, a Presidential audit of the Ministry of Agriculture showed that the target indicators for the dairy industry had not been met and, in particular, noted the questionable variations in official cattle inventories that had previously been used as the basis for distributing federal subsidies to the regions. The audit concluded that the creation of a new state program "On the Development of Agriculture, 2013-2020," it should improve mechanisms for counting cattle inventories, increase support for milk producers, as well as tighten the rules on the use of powdered milk and vegetable oils in the manufacture of dairy products.

Strategy for the Development of the Russian Food Industry to 2020

GOR Resolution #559R of April 17, 2012, approved the "Strategy for Development of the Russian Food Industry until 2020" and contains three main objectives relative to the dairy industry:

- increase production of dairy products from milk-based resources;
- decrease imports of milk and dairy product resources; and
- increase human consumption of dairy products.

The Strategy notes production is carried out by more than 1,500 producers of various forms of ownership, including 500 large and medium size establishments. As well, average annual capacity of dairy processors in 2010 was 16.48 MMT (57% capacity utilization) for production of dairy products, 543,900 MT (63.4 percent) for the production of cheese and cheese products, and 614,400 MT (27.4 percent capacity utilization) for the production of butter and butter products. The Strategy also attempts to identify the perceived problems hindering the development of the dairy industry, including (1) the decline in raw milk production, (2) seasonality of production, (3) a low proportion of liquid premium milk, (4) lack of refrigeration systems on dairy farms, as well as (5) depreciation of fixed assets at dairy processors, most of which were built in 1970 - 1980 and do not meet modern requirements for energy efficiency and environmental protection, nor allow the processing of byproducts, including dry whey, lactose, milk protein concentrates, milk replacer, and nutritional and biologically active substances.

By 2016, the Strategy targets production of butter – 267,000 MT, cheese and cheese products – 529,000 MT, and whole milk products to reach 12.5 MMT. In order to achieve this, the Strategy considers it necessary to build 19 new facilities and 142 renovated facilities for milk, butter, and cheese production as well as whey drying/processing at an estimated investment cost of RUR47,493 million, of which RUR33,245 million will be borrowed funds. Milk processing plants will have a targeted daily capacity of 200-500 MT.

Ultimately by 2020, the Strategy targets production of milk to reach 38.2 MMT, butter – 280,000 MT, cheese and cheese products – 546,000 MT, and whole milk products – 13.5 MMT (whole milk equivalent). It also targets the commercialization of 1.0 MMT of whey. In total, the Strategy envisions the building of 64 new facilities for processing milk, cheese, and whey and the renovation of 296 existing facilities.

The Strategy also calculated 2010 milk consumption at 247 kg per capita versus the recommended norm of 320-340 kilogram. [Note: Russia's Federal Service on Customers' Rights Protection and Human Well-being Surveillance estimates per capita consumption of 240 liters of milk instead of the recommended 340-360 liters. More specifically, Russia's Nutrition Institute developed the following recommended consumption norms: whole milk – 116 liters, butter – 6.1 kg, sour milk – 6.5 kg, cottage cheese – 8.8 kg, cheese – 6.1 kg, and ice cream – 8 kg.]

Customs Union Technical Regulation "On Milk and Dairy Products"

At the end of April 2012, Customs Union (CU) member countries discussed their major differences on the CU technical regulation "On milk and dairy products". They agreed on the following:

- exclude "vegetable-milk containing products";
- tighten tolerances for antibiotic residues (effective July 1, 2015),
- cancel categories of milk with establishment of maximum level of bacterial insemination and somatic sells content (effective July 1, 2017).

Several issues were not resolved. Particularly, the Russian side pushed to reject reconstituted milk as equivalent to "drinking milk". The issue will be elevated to consideration at the governmental level of the CU.

CU member countries also continue to discuss the technical regulation as it relates to the sensitive issue of tropical oil use in dairy manufacturing. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture requested the urgent establishment of an interagency working group to monitor compliance with technical regulations on milk and dairy products and fight counterfeit products, especially in the case of small and medium-sized regional milk processing enterprises. According to the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) Russia has 2,000 dairy product producers, and 99.5% of them use vegetable oil to decrease production costs and compensate for a shortage of high-quality milk fat. MED concluded that Russia needs 968,000 MT of milk fat for the dairy industry while milk fat supplies account for only 601,000 MT, creating a 367,000 MT deficit being filled by vegetable fat. Such products remain popular among price-conscious, low-income consumers. MED noted the cost for sour cream where milk fat was substituted by vegetable oil is 50% lower.

Production Tables

Table 6. Russia: Production Costs per Liter of Milk, 2011

		Units	Average farm	Industrial production
1	Total accounting office production costs	RUR/kg	8.90-12.00	16.46-18.53
1.1	Direct costs	RUR/kg	8.65-11.30	12.60-13.03
1.1.1	Feed costs	RUR/kg	5.10-7.00	7.07-7.30
1.1.2	Salary	RUR/kg	1.50-2.00	1.80-2.60
1.1.3	Transportation	RUR/kg	0.70-0.80	1.06-1.50
1.1.4	Losses, culling, forced slaughter	RUR/kg	0.42-0.50	0.90-1.10
1.1.5	Electricity, water, gas	RUR/kg	0.35-0.40	0.63-0.70
1.1.6	Veterinary compounds	RUR/kg	0.28-0.30	0.61-0.71
1.1.7	Equipment services and repair costs	RUR/kg	0.30-0.60	0.53-0.58
1.2	Overhead expenses	RUR/kg	0.25-0.30	0.30-0.5-
1.3	Depreciation of buildings, equipment and machinery	RUR/kg	0.00-0.40	2.56-2.60
1.4	Partial cattle depreciation, that fits sell price	RUR/kg	0.00-0.00	1.00-2.40
2	Sale price (with V.A.T.	RUR/kg	10.50-13.00	17.00-17.50
3	Profit (loss)	RUR/kg	1.60-1.00	0.54-1.03
4	Profitability	%	8.0-18.0	3.0-6.0
5	Management production costs (5.1+5.2+5.3+5.4)	RUR/kg	12.50-16.50	21.02-23.93
	Difference between management and accounting costs	RUR/kg	3.60-4.70	4.60-5.40
5.1	Accounting expenses on direct and overhead expenses+ partial depreciation	RUR/kg	8.90-12.00	16.46-18.53
5.2	Not subsidized	%	0.20-0.60	0.65-1.00
5.3	Losses due to beef production, cow culling	RUR/kg	1.50-1.85	1.81-2.10
5.4	Expenses for heifers and substitution calfes	RUR/kg	1.90-2.20	2.10-2.30
6	Actual profits (losses) in dairy cattle breeding, including production of beef and own heifers	RUR/kg	-2.30-(-3.65)	-4.02-(-6.43)

Source: National Dairy Producers Union

Table 7. Russia: Milk Production and Cow Herd

	Jan-Apr 2011	Jan-Apr 2012	%
Gross milk yield (in all kinds of farms), 1,000 MT	6,203.5	6,428.1	104.5
Number of cows at the end of the period (in agricultural organizations), 1,000 head	3,686.5	3,681.3	99.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 8. Russia: Production of Dairy Products, MT

	Jan-Apr 2011	Jan-Apr 2012	%
Whole milk products (in milk equivalent)	2,649.5	2,809.5	106.0
Cheese and cheese products	92.6	98.1	106.0
Butter	44.1	47.1	106.8
Granulated milk powder	19.7	24.0	122.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 9. Russia: Production of Dairy Products, MT

Product	2010	2011
Butter and Butter Paste	**208,328**	**217,980**
Butter	206,814	216,814
--Sweet Butter	200,980	209,607
--Acidified Butter	538	488
--Melted	755	752
Butter Paste from Cow's Milk	1,759	1,706
Cheese and Cottage Cheese, Total	**1,124,413**	**1,110,245**
Cheese and Cheese Products	437,498	425,359
--Soft cheese	18,415	18,640
--In-brine cheese	17,505	17,094
--Semi-hard cheese	86,208	92,586
--Hard cheese	101,150	100,692
--Processed cheese	144,313	123,190
Cheese Products	48,260	52,132
Whole Milk Products in Milk Equivalent, Total	**10,872,241**	**10,577,900**
--Fluid and pasty products for children	90,998	98,015
Drinking Milk, Whole	**4,910,331**	**4,859,461**
--For children	64,543	69,216
Acidified Products, except Sour Cream and Cottage Cheese	**2,355,376**	**2,290,179**
--Kefir	1,044,856	1,030,457
--Yogurt	734,647	703,469
--Ryazhenka (Fermented Baked Milk)	215,570	212,947
--Varenets (Fermented Baked Milk)	22,143	21,025
--Acidophilus (Fermented Milk)	6,662	8,097
For children	46,343	53,100
--Buttermilk	20,691	20,769
Cream, Total	**78,713**	**80,760**
Sour Cream and Products, Total	**535,783**	**533,486**
--from 10% to 14% fat	28,025	25,391
--from 15% to 34% fat	497,545	496,524
Cottage Cheese	**392,236**	**381,038**
--for children	26,455	28,799
--Quark-grained	21,940	20,849
--Mass of Curd	50,754	45,170
--Cottage Cheese Products, Total	276,554	299,250
WMP, dried cream and dried milk mixture, Total	**57,155**	**66,842**
--WMP from 2% to 18% fat	8,883	9,230
--WMP from 20% or more fat	30,992	40,633
--Milk powder for children	7,875	8,267
--Milk powder mixes for children	9,405	8,712
SMP, milk replacer and whey powder	**75,968**	**103,157**
--SMP	41,810	56,549
--Dry milk replacer	1,567	5,915
--Whey powder	32,591	40,693
Ice cream	**381,278**	**334,712**
Condensed Milk, Total (cans)	**879,081**	**853,492**
--Condensed Milk	587,488	570,727
--Condensed Cream	2,889	2,783
--Condensed milk products in food and food additives	286,437	278,790

Source: Russian Dairy Union

Trade Tables

Table 10. Russia: Imports of Milk & Cream (0401)

	2010		2011		Jan-Mar (MT)	
Partner Country	US$	MT	US$	MT	2011	2012
World	143,930,734	189,943	175,285,381	205,644	n/a	n/a
Belarus	97,758,300	162,373	131,442,700	178,504	n/a	n/a
EU-27	45,995,420	27,482	43,826,018	27,128	8,140	6,729

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 11. Russia: Imports of Butter (040510, 040590)

	2010		2011		Jan-Mar (MT)	
Partner Country	US$	MT	US$	MT	2011	2012
World	415,040,951	112,883	499,533,848	114,197	n/a	n/a
Belarus	181,846,700	40,795	193,524,900	40,754	n/a	n/a
EU-27	131,780,129	32,846	141,529,376	26,887	10,497	5,570
New Zealand	67,994,243	27,111	100,600,488	30,550	13,240	5,298
Argentina	8,876,490	3,044	22,069,647	5,082	992	1,313
Uruguay	4,582,188	2,033	21,958,075	5,271	988	425
Australia	9,111,706	3,237	12,339,722	3,756	3,042	399

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 12. Russia: Imports of Cheese (040620, 040630, 040640, 040690)

	2010		2011		Jan-Mar (MT)	
Partner Country	US$	MT	US$	MT	2011	2012
World	1,656,111,331	353,286	1,776,162,251	343,590	n/a	n/a
EU-27	818,599,069	189,962	900,879,304	178,396	47,602	38,932
Belarus	435,784,000	88,845	448,974,300	88,821	n/a	n/a
Ukraine	368,726,352	66,408	389,987,385	68,395	14,354	10,933
Argentina	11,782,197	3,011	13,621,369	3,377	451	878
New Zealand	8,388,439	2,418	6,703,727	1,730	916	762

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 13. Russia: Imports of WMP (040221, 040229)

	2010		2011		Jan-Mar (MT)	
Partner Country	US$	MT	US$	MT	2011	2012
World	153,220,443	39,883	85,741,113	20,190	n/a	n/a
Belarus	99,603,400	25,147	65,942,000	14,871	n/a	n/a
EU-27	23,874,293	6,460	10,725,419	2,811	1,982	152
Argentina	9,009,177	2,614	2,768,500	725	725	0
Ukraine	12,676,111	3,285	1,916,101	456	19	88
Moldova	785,444	165	1,440,584	324	55	55
New Zealand	129,611	46	1,174,058	342	160	16

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 14. Russia: Imports of NFDM (040210)

	2010		2011		Jan-Mar (MT)	
Partner Country	US$	MT	US$	MT	2011	2012
World	371,051,943	116,346	257,333,708	71,417	n/a	n/a
Belarus	190,821,200	53,527	171,653,200	44,238	n/a	n/a
EU-27	146,665,614	50,745	58,514,878	19,024	9,428	3,226
Ukraine	5,347,871	1,498	20,286,154	5,674	2,521	2,314
Australia	1,080,203	360	2,736,610	1,121	594	90
Switzerland	7,818,512	2,630	2,085,071	670	370	25

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 15. Russia: Imports of Dairy Products (Ex HS-04, 21, 17, 35)

HS	Description	2009		2010		2011	
		$mill	MT	$mill	MT	$mill	MT
	Dairy Products	2,017	830,352	3,332	1,113,614	3,570	1,087,487
040110	Milk And Cream, Nt Concntrd, Nt Sweetd, Nov 1% Fat	382	1,378	723	861	639	828
040120	Milk/Cream Nt Cnctrd/Swt, Fat Content Ov 1% Nov-6%	5,092	107,549	8,937	168,397	12,609	188,774
040130	Milk & Cream, Not Concntrd/Swtn, Fat Content Ov 6%	16	8,925	47	20,685	39	16,042
040210	Mlk & Crm,Cntd,Swt,Powdr,Gran/Solids,Nov 1.5% Fat	105	51,213	371	116,346	257	71,417
040221	Mlk/Cream Cnctrd Nt Swtn Pwd/Oth Solids Ov 1.5% Fa	16,651	19,538	52,801	39,521	19,475	19,889
040229	Mlk & Crm,Cntd,Swtnd,Powdr/Solids, Over 1.5% Fat	210	1,899	916	362	390	301
040291	Milk And Cream, Concentrated, Not Sweetened, Nesoi	31	26,426	188	44,451	204	52,045
040299	Milk And Cream, Sweetened, Concen Or Not Nesoi	749	29,363	817	34,756	980	34,667
040310	Yogurt, W/N Sweetened, Flavored Or Cntg Fruit/Coco	9,325	6,474	14,680	9,433	26,258	14,891
040390	Buttermilk/Kephir/Curdled Fermntd Acidfd Mlk & Crm	10,153	27,641	16,852	31,965	21,615	37,968
040410	Whey & Modfd Whey Whet/Nt Cncntrtd Cntg Add Sweetn	49	59,834	94	72,103	109	70,444
040490	Products Of Natural Milk Constituents, Nesoi	3,057	958	7,530	2,159	5,648	4,038
040510	Butter	267	100,452	389	107,483	456	106,485
040520	Dairy Spreads	15,681	18,609	74	17,452	96	21,089
040590	Fats And Oils Derived From Milk, N.E.S.O.I.	14	3,949	26	5,400	44	7,712
040610	Cheese (Unrpnd/Uncurd) Frsh Incl Whey Cheese Curd	135	49,025	181	58,084	258	72,515
040620	Cheese Of All Kinds, Grated Or Powdered	4,429	1,694	7,023	1,814	10,690	1,620
040630	Cheese, Processed, Not Grated Or Powdered	42	12,790	58	15,810	72	17,308
040640	Cheese, Blue-Veined, Nesoi	16,257	2,712	21,145	3,450	26,529	4,230
040690	Cheese, Nesoi, Including Cheddar And Colby	1,065	282,149	1,567	332,211	1,666	320,432
170211	Lactose & Lactose Syrup Cont 99% More Lactse By Wt	5,770	9,977	14,619	20,457	13,227	14,038
170219	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	49	84	630	695	1,199	1,064
210500	Ice Cream And Other Edible Ice, With Cocoa Or Not	19,554	5,600	25,980	7,176	29,012	7,697
350110	Casein	258	67	1,840	330	2,052	297
350190	Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glue	2,466	1,107	3,311	1,227	3,459	1,093
350220	Milk Albumin,Inc Concen Of 2 Or More Whey Proteins	1,841	903	2,240	922	1,077	530
350710	Rennet And Concentrates Thereof	1,488	39	1,593	62	1,596	77

Source: Global Trade Atlas (excludes Kazakhstan since mid-2010)

Table 16. Russia: Imports of Dairy Products, 1,000 MT

Products	2009	2010	2011	Jan-Apr '11	Jan-Apr '12	YTD %Δ
Butter (82%) 040510	102.2	108.9	104.1	28.9	22.3	77.2
--from Belarus	50.4	40.8	40.6	6.4	11.6	181.3
Cheese and cottage cheese 0406	359.4	431.1	433.4	98.4	59.6	97.9
--from Belarus	119.9	127.2	130.4	29.3	27.9	95.2
Concentrated milk and milk powder 0402	133.9	236.5	179.3	47.5	41.6	87.6
--from Belarus	120.7	157.6	148.6	32.5	35.4	108.9
Whole milk 0401	118.5	190.1	204.5	46.9	74.6	159.1
--from Belarus	104.7	162.4	178.5	40.0	67.6	169.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture