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## **Russian Federation**

### **Livestock and Products Annual**

#### **2015 Livestock and Products Annual Report**

**Approved By:**

Erik W. Hansen

**Prepared By:**

FAS/Moscow Staff

**Report Highlights:**

Russian beef production is forecast to decline 4 percent as cattle inventories are expected to decrease 1.5 percent to 18.41 million head in 2016. This is due to a shift away from small-holder cattle operations and lack of incentives for large scale operations to increase their herds. In 2016, pork production is forecast to increase 5 percent to 2.78 MMT, while pork imports are expected to decline to 200,000 MT. Pork consumption is forecast to increase in 2016, after falling during the last two years, as improved supplies should lead to pork price stabilization. While 2016 beef imports are expected to reach 735,000 MT, beef consumption in Russia is forecast to continue falling in 2016.

## **General Information**

*NOTE: USDA unofficial data excludes Crimean production and exports. As of June 2014, the Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) began incorporating Crimean production and trade data into its official estimates. Where possible, data reported by FAS/Moscow is exclusive of information attributable to Crimea.*

## **Executive Summary**

### **Cattle and Beef**

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2016 year-end cattle inventories to decrease 1.5 percent to 18.41 million head. This is a continuation of the long-term trend of reduction in cattle inventories in Russia. FAS/Moscow has revised the 2015 year-end cattle inventory projection to 18.665 million head (665,000 head more than previous forecast), which is still a 2.5 percent decline compared to 2014. The change reflects the stabilization of feed prices in 2015.

Russian imports of cattle in 2016 are forecast to total 80,000 head, which is 17.65 percent more than the revised 2015 level (i.e. 68,000 head). Despite strong demand for both purebred breeding cattle of dairy and beef breeds, as well as for commercial cattle for beef production, no significant import growth is expected given the overall poor economic outlook, weak ruble and high world prices for bovine cattle in 2016.

FAS/Moscow forecasts 1.3 million metric tons (MMT) of Russian beef production in 2016 - 55,000 MT less than the 1.355 MMT expected in 2015. Despite the overall lack of beef supplies and high prices in the Russian market, domestic producers are not able to increase production due to limited cattle stock and reduced access to long-term credits.

In 2016, FAS/Moscow forecasts beef imports to grow slightly to 735,000 MT – 5 percent higher compared to 2015. Market analysts are reporting that domestic suppliers have enough capacity to meet only 60 percent of the existing demand.

Beef consumption is forecast to reach 2.025 MMT in 2016, which is a 1 percent decline year-on-year. FAS Moscow anticipates the negative long-term trend in beef consumption to continue in 2016 due to poor macroeconomic forecasts showing rising inflation and declining consumer purchasing power.

### **Swine and Pork**

FAS/Moscow anticipates the swine herd to grow to 20.225 million head by the end of 2016, which is a 4 percent increase compared to swine inventories in January 2015. The Russian swine herd at large commercial plants has been growing over the last decade and the trend will most likely continue in 2016.

Live swine imports and exports likely to remain low in 2015 and 2016 due to numerous restrictions related to veterinary issues.

FAS Moscow forecasts pork production to grow 5 percent over the revised 2015 level and reach 2.78 MMT in 2016. Several leading pork producers announced large investments in pork production that are expected to increase production capacity.

FAS/Moscow forecasts pork imports to decline to 200,000 MT in 2016, a significant drop from 2015. Local pork producers will likely increase production further replacing imports, which remain relatively expensive due to the weak ruble and poor economic conditions in the near term. FAS/Moscow modified the 2015 pork import projections to 300,000 MT (CWE), which is still a 42 percent decline year-on-year (previous forecast was 60 percent import reduction). The correction was made mostly due to a decline in world pork prices.

FAS Moscow forecasts total pork consumption to reach 2.979 MMT in 2016 - a moderate 2 percent increase year-on-year. The negative effects of trade interruptions and price volatility in the pork market are expected to recede somewhat in 2016 as domestic producers are slated to supply more reasonably priced pork to the market. Consumer demand is also expected to shift back to pork from poultry once the economy passes the peak of the current crisis.

## **Cattle**

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

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Begin Year  Russia	2014		2015		2016	
	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Total Cattle Beg. Stks</b>	19,564	19,564	19,132	19,152	0	18,665
<b>Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks</b>	8,201	8,201	7,952	7,982	0	7,820
<b>Beef Cows Beg. Stocks</b>	460	460	490	490	0	500
<b>Production (Calf Crop)</b>	6,670	6,670	6,500	6,520	0	6,406
<b>Total Imports</b>	74	74	70	68	0	80
<b>Total Supply</b>	26,308	26,308	25,702	25,740	0	25,151
<b>Total Exports</b>	26	27	20	20	0	20
<b>Other Slaughter</b>	6,750	6,750	6,740	6,680	0	6,360
<b>Total Slaughter</b>	6,750	6,750	6,740	6,680	0	6,360
<b>Loss</b>	400	379	392	375	0	361
<b>Ending Inventories</b>	19,132	19,152	18,550	18,665	0	18,410
<b>Total Distribution</b>	26,308	26,308	25,702	25,740	0	25,151
(1,000 HEAD)						

NOTE: Not Official USDA data;

Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

## **Cattle Production**

FAS/Moscow forecasts 2016 year-end cattle inventories to decrease 1.5 percent to 18.41 million head. This is a continuation of the long-term trend of reduction in cattle inventories in Russia. According to the Russian Federal Statistics Service (Rosstat), only 42.6 percent of cattle inventories are managed by commercial farms as of July 1, 2015. Backyard farms account for 46.1 percent of cattle herd while small private farms account for 11.3 percent. Agricultural producers, in particular back-yard dairy farmers, are expected to continue slaughtering less productive dairy cattle in response to low farm-gate milk prices. At the same time, modernized commercial dairies have improved productivity and are now gaining better yields from smaller milking herds. As a result, the supply of spent dairy cattle for beef processing plants is decreasing.

Difficulties in obtaining long-term credits, low raw-milk prices, and a decline in consumption have hurt investments in new beef and dairy production projects in 2015 that will constrain herd growth in 2016. However, FAS/Moscow forecasts the cattle herd to decrease at a slower pace than in 2014 and 2015. The Russian government (GOR) continues to support beef and dairy sectors following an accelerated import substitution policy. The Ministry of Agriculture published a list of 166 dairy projects and 53 beef production projects with a planned 34.4 billion rubles (approximately 583 million USD)<sup>1</sup> in total investment. The successful execution of these projects, all of which will be receiving subsidies<sup>2</sup> from the federal and regional budgets, will partially offset the continued decline of cattle stock at backyard farms.

FAS/Moscow has revised the 2015 year-end cattle inventory projection to 18.665 million head (665,000 head more than previous forecast), which is still a 2.5 percent decline compared to 2014. The change reflects the stabilization of feed prices after GOR enacted grain export tariffs in February 2015 ([RS14101 GOR Introduces Export Tariffs for Wheat](#)) and introduced the floating export duty for grains in July 2015 ([RS1535 New Formula for Calculation of Wheat Export Duty](#)).

## Cattle Trade

Russian imports of cattle in 2016 are forecast to total 80,000 head, which is 17.65 percent more than the revised 2015 level (i.e. 68,000 head). Despite strong demand for both purebred breeding cattle of dairy and beef breeds, as well as for commercial cattle for beef production, no significant import growth is expected given the overall poor economic outlook, weak ruble and high world prices for bovine cattle in 2016. However, despite the on-going economic crisis in Russia and increasing world cattle prices, several major dairy and beef producers will continue to increase their herds and improve their livestock genetics - benefiting from the continued support from the GOR. In 2015, the GOR started a new federal program to reimburse up to 20 percent of direct capital investments into dairy and beef projects, and up to 35 percent of direct investments in creation/modernization of cattle breeding centers<sup>3</sup>. As was previously mentioned, the Ministry of Agriculture published a list of 219 beef and dairy projects that will add an estimated 24,000 MT of beef and 291,120 MT of milk over the next 2 years as part of the intensive import substitution policy encouraged by the GOR. Producers need additional cattle to fulfil the ambitious production growth plans. Therefore, cattle trade is anticipated to continue.

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<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD = 58.99 Rubles is the Average Nominal Rate reported by [Central Bank of Russia](#) July 2015. The current exchange rate (Aug 31, 2015) is 1 USD = 66.4779 Rubles.

<sup>2</sup> More detailed information on the subsidies in the “Policy” part of the Report

<sup>3</sup> Detailed information about the new program is provided in the “Policy” section of the Report

FAS/Moscow decreased the 2015 cattle import projection to 68,000 head, which is 8 percent lower year-on-year, mostly due to the depreciation of the ruble, volatility of exchange rates, and difficulties with financing new cattle purchases. In the beginning of 2015, banks reportedly offered long term-loans at 25-28 percent and the GOR had to spend some time adjusting the support programs and budgets to the new realities in the financial market. Private companies faced financial constraints and delayed new long-term investments because of oil price uncertainty and high ruble volatility. Thus, imports of purebred cattle from January - May 2015 were 47 percent lower than during the same period in 2014. The import of beef cattle for slaughter increased by 15 percent from January - May 2015. This is linked to the implementation of the large beef production project ABH “Miratorg” in Central Federal District (Bryansk, Orel, Kaluga). The major suppliers of cattle to Russia during the first 4 months of 2015 were Australia (37,511 head) and the EU (5,780 head). The United States and Canada did not export cattle to Russia during this time period.

Between January and May 2015, Russia exported 12,268 head of live cattle, including 10,945 non-purebred slaughter cattle shipped to Azerbaijan (HS Code 010229). Other destinations for Russian cattle are Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan and Mongolia. Taking into account strong Russian industry efforts to search for new export markets, FAS/Moscow forecasts 20,000 head of live cattle to be exported in 2015 and in 2016.

## **Beef**

Table 2. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE<sup>4</sup>)

<b>Meat, Beef and Veal Market Begin Year  Russia</b>	<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	
	<b>Jan 2014</b>		<b>Jan 2015</b>		<b>Jan 2016</b>	
	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
<b>Slaughter (Reference)</b>	6,750	6,750	6,740	6,680	0	6,360
<b>Production</b>	1,370	1,370	13,70	1,355	0	1,300
<b>Total Imports</b>	919	928	750	700	0	735
<b>Total Supply</b>	2,289	2,298	2,120	2,055	0	2,035
<b>Total Exports</b>	10	10	8	8	0	10
<b>Human Dom. Consumption</b>	2,279	2,288	2,112	2,047	0	2,025
<b>Other Use, Losses</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>	2,279	2,288	2,112	2,047	0	2,025
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	2,289	2,298	2,120	2,055	0	2,035
(1,000 HEAD; 1,000 MT CWE)						

NOTE: Not Official USDA data;

Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

<sup>4</sup> CWE – Carcass Weight Equivalent

## Beef Production

FAS/Moscow forecasts 1.3 million metric tons (MMT) of Russian beef production in 2016 - 55,000 MT less than the 1.355 MMT expected in 2015. Despite the overall lack of beef supplies and high prices in the Russian market, domestic producers are not able to increase production due to limited cattle stock and reduced access to long-term credits.

Beef production has been declining in Russia over the last 25 years. In 1990, the cattle herd (dual-purpose beef and dairy breeds) exceeded 60 million head and the share of beef in total meat production accounted for 50 percent (compare to 40 percent share for pork, and 10 percent for poultry)<sup>5</sup>. The dairy/beef sector was previously heavily subsidized by the Soviet government. According to Rosstat, over the last 25 years, the cattle herd has declined to 19.15 million head. FAS/Moscow estimates beef will account for approximately 19 percent of total meat production in 2015, (compare to 34 percent share for pork and 47 percent for poultry).

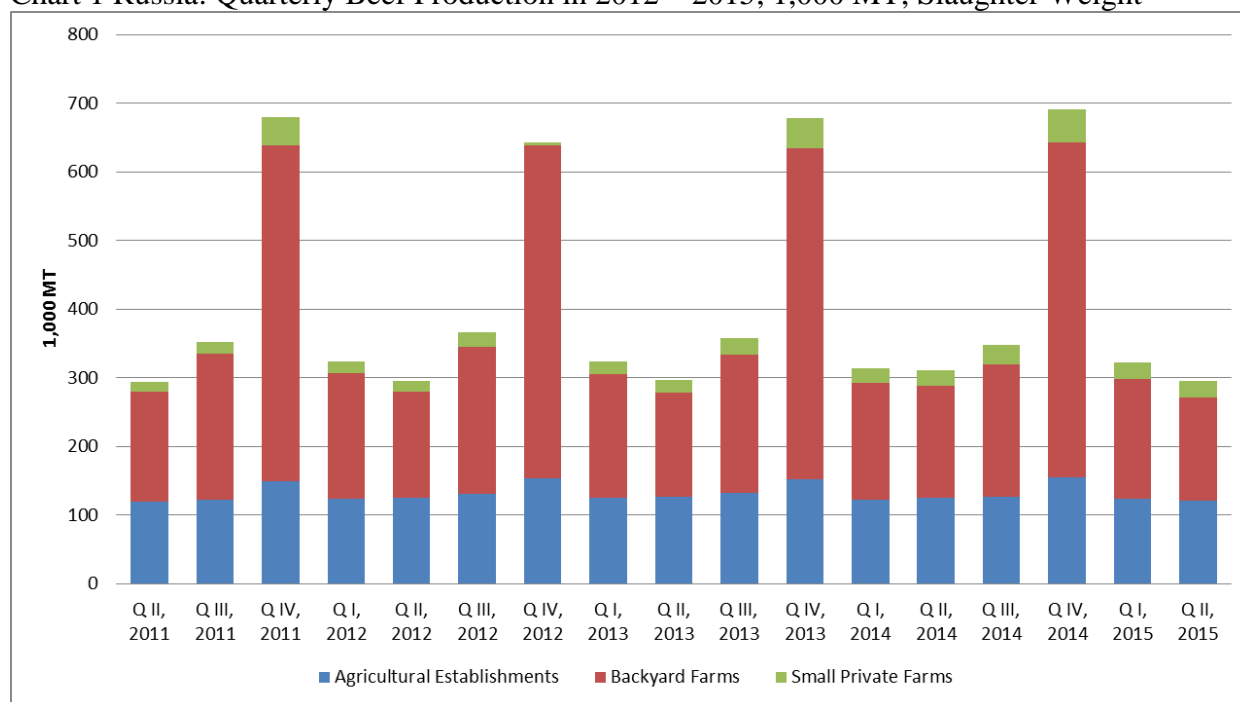
Industry experts agree that major issue for Russia's beef production sector is limited access to affordable long-term credits. GOR officials have recognized that import substitution for beef will require a longer period of time and significantly higher investments to replicate the success of local pork and poultry producers. Minister of Agriculture Alexander Tkachyov recently noted that self-sufficiency in beef and dairy can only take place after continued strong government support of the sector over the next decade.

Contrary to the negative trend in the dairy sector, specialized beef-cattle projects are showing positive results and the use of beef cattle for beef production is expanding. According to Ministry of Agriculture officials, total investments of 10.2 billion rubles in 53 specialized beef projects will result in an additional 24,000 MT of beef production in 2015. ABH "Miratorg" is continuing the development of major beef cattle projects in Bryansk, Kaliningrad, Orel and Kaluga regions. Annual planned capacity of the new Miratorg processing plant in Bryansk is 130,000 MT of beef and beef products and the company expects to supply 40,000 MT of beef to the market by the end of 2015. "Zarechnoye" is planning to increase beef production in the Voronezh region by more than 10,000 MT (live weight) in 2015. Large-scale beef cattle projects are also being implemented in the Leningrad Region ("Sputnik"; "Losevo"), Krasnodarsky Krai (ZAO "Agrokomlex"); Orenburg Region ("Orenbeef" implemented as a pilot project of Italian "Cremonini Group") and in Kalmykia.

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<sup>5</sup> Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

Chart 1 Russia: Quarterly Beef Production in 2012 – 2015; 1,000 MT; Slaughter Weight



Source: Ministry of Agriculture of Russian Federation

FAS/Moscow decreased the 2015 beef production forecast to 1.355 MMT due to falling demand for beef products and after reviewing half-year production data. Russian consumers are responding to the current economic crisis by shifting preferences to less expensive food items. Consequently, consumption of beef, the most expensive protein source, is expected to drop by 10 percent year-on-year – a larger reduction than was previously expected. Rosstat reported a 1 percent decline in beef production during the first half of 2015 as well as a 1.6 percent drop in cattle inventories as of July 1, 2015.

## Beef Trade

In June 2015, the GOR extended a ban on a variety of agricultural products (including HS codes 0201, 0202, and 0210) from the United States, Canada, the European Union, Australia and Norway until August 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 ([RS1540 Russian Food Ban Extended Until August 2016](#)). In addition, the GOR issued a decree extending the ban for Albania, Montenegro, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Ukraine<sup>6</sup> in August 2015.

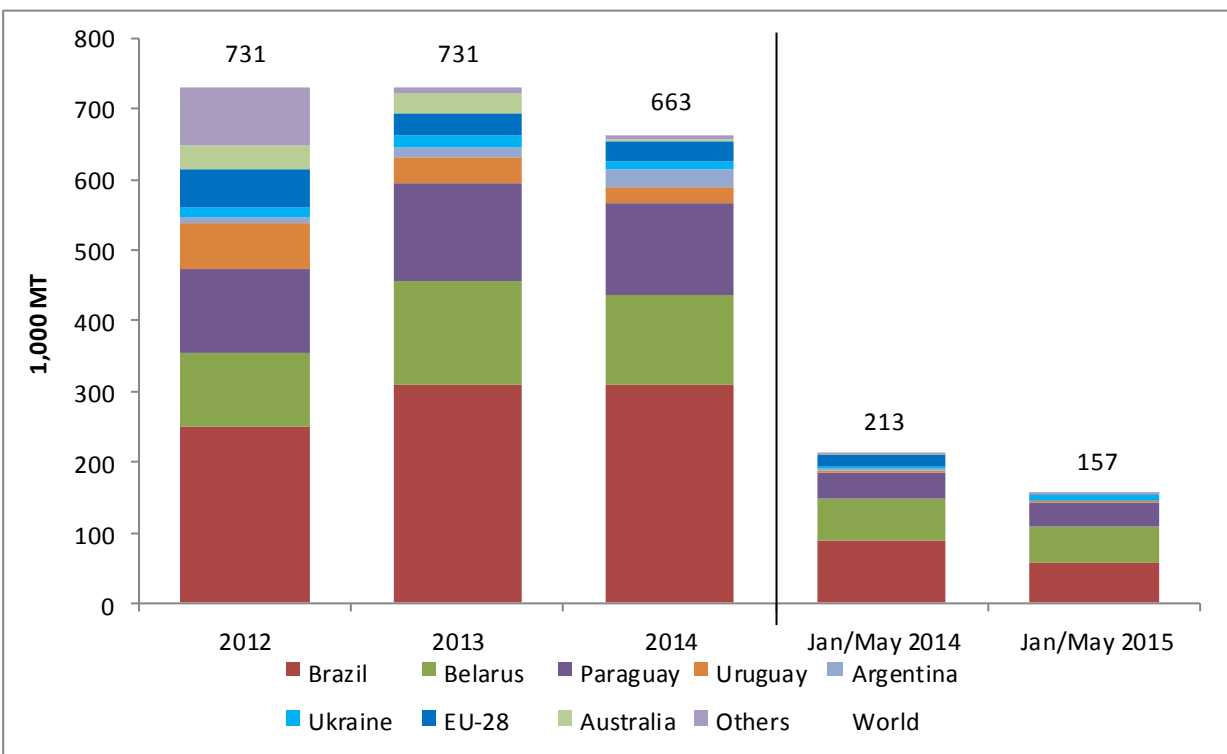
Russian beef imports have fallen by more than 30 percent between January 2014 and July 2015 due to a number of factors including trade interruptions, price volatility in the meat market, ruble depreciation and, finally, declining demand for beef in the stressed economy. In 2016, FAS/Moscow forecasts beef imports to grow slightly to 735,000 MT – 5 percent higher compared to 2015. Market analysts are reporting that domestic suppliers have enough capacity to meet only 60 percent of the existing demand. FAS/Moscow estimates that imports account for 40 percent of beef and veal consumed in Russia and

<sup>6</sup> As per GOR Resolution No. 778 dated August 7, 2015 Sanctions on Ukraine may be imposed under special conditions. <http://government.ru/docs/19265/>

forecasts stable demand for products from non-restricted suppliers in 2016. Exporters from Latin America and Belarus will likely maintain similar volumes of beef shipments to Russia in 2016.

Beef accounted for approximately 55 percent of all Russian meat imports in the first half of 2015 (compare to 32 percent for pork and 13 percent for broiler meat). Between January and May 2015, Russia imported 157,025 MT (PWE<sup>7</sup>) of beef, mostly from Brazil (57,765 MT; 34.9 percent decline YTD<sup>8</sup>), Belarus (52,137 MT ; 12.6 percent decline YTD); Paraguay (33,039 MT;10.3 percent decline YTD) and Ukraine (8,265 MT 123% increase YTD)<sup>9</sup>. Brazil, Belarus and Paraguay jointly accounted for more than 90 percent of total beef shipments to Russia from January - May 2015. Brazil and Belarus will likely remain the biggest beef exporters to Russia in 2016 – particularly during the ongoing food import ban - with growing beef shipments coming from Belarus.

Chart 2 Russia: Beef Imports in 2012-2014 and Jan-May 2015 (1,000 MT; PWE)



Source

s: Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; Belstat; State Customs Committee of the Ukraine

Roughly 75 percent of all Russian beef imports during the first 5 months of 2015 was frozen beef (HS Code 0202), of which 57,142 MT (52 percent) were supplied by Brazil and 33,039 MT (30 percent) by Paraguay. According to “EMEAT” market research agency, 32.8 percent of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) for frozen beef (HS Code 0202) have been utilized through the end of July 2015 compare to only 9.7 percent of TRQs used for chilled beef (HS Code 0201). Belarus and Ukraine have been the major

<sup>7</sup> PWE – Product Weight Equivalent,

<sup>8</sup> YTD – Year to Date, results reported for a period of the current year compared to the same period of the previous year.

<sup>9</sup> Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; Belstat; State Customs Committee of the Ukraine



suppliers of chilled beef from January - May 2015 as Russia imported 39,597 MT of chilled beef from Belarus and 3,337 MT from Ukraine.

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian beef exports to reach 8,000 MT (CWE) in 2015 and 10,000 MT in 2016. According to Russian customs data, Russia exported 7,420 MT (PWE) of beef in 2014, mostly to Kazakhstan, Belarus, Georgia and Azerbaijan. Some growth is expected in premium beef exports as major producers are actively searching for new markets. For example, the veterinary authorities the United Arab Emirates officially approved ABH “Miratorg” as a beef exporter in August 2015. Considering rather soft demand for premium beef in the domestic market, exports of these products will likely be growing in future.

## **Beef Consumption**

Beef consumption is forecast to reach 2.025 MMT in 2016, which is a 1 percent decline year-on-year. FAS Moscow anticipates the negative long-term trend in beef consumption to continue in 2016 due to poor macroeconomic forecasts showing rising inflation and declining consumer purchasing power. Beef prices will likely remain high in 2016 due to the lack of supply of domestic product and increasing retail prices for imported beef due to the ruble depreciation.

The share of beef in total meat consumption has been constantly declining since 1990. Beef in total meat consumption has declined from 50 percent in 1990 to 20 percent projected in 2016 (compare to 34 percent share for pork and 46 percent for poultry).

The ongoing financial crisis in Russia is having a major impact on Russia’s cattle and beef sector. As reported by Rosstat, Russia’s gross domestic product (GDP) contracted 4.6 percent in the second quarter of 2015 compared to a year earlier. During the first half of 2015, retail turnover dropped by 9.2 percent year-o-year, fixed investments declined 8.5 percent year-on-year, and real wages dropped 8.8 percent from January –July 2015. On an annualized basis, the headline inflation rate rose to 15.6 percent year-on-year in July 2015.

As a result, there has been a significant drop in consumption of all meat products – from 2-6 percent according to different market analysis. Russian consumers respond to economic crises by shifting to less expensive food products. Beef is the most expensive commodity in the meat category, so consumers are switching to more poultry and pork. FAS/Moscow lowered the beef consumption forecast in 2015 to show a 10 percent decline versus the previous forecast decline of 7 percent. At the same time, FAS/Moscow modified the 2015 pork consumption forecast from a 9 percent decline to only a 3 percent decline, reflecting consumers switching to cheaper pork.

According to meat market research agency EMEAT, the average wholesale ruble price for imported beef (excluding imports from Belarus) increased by 32.2 percent between January and July 2015. Russia imports roughly 40 percent of total beef consumed and prices for imported beef are a significant driver of retail prices. The ruble depreciation<sup>10</sup> has had a bigger impact on beef prices than on pork because Russia is less dependent on pork imports coupled with an overall decline in world pork prices in the first half of 2015. Rosstat data shows that as of July 1, 2015, the average retail price for bone-in beef grew

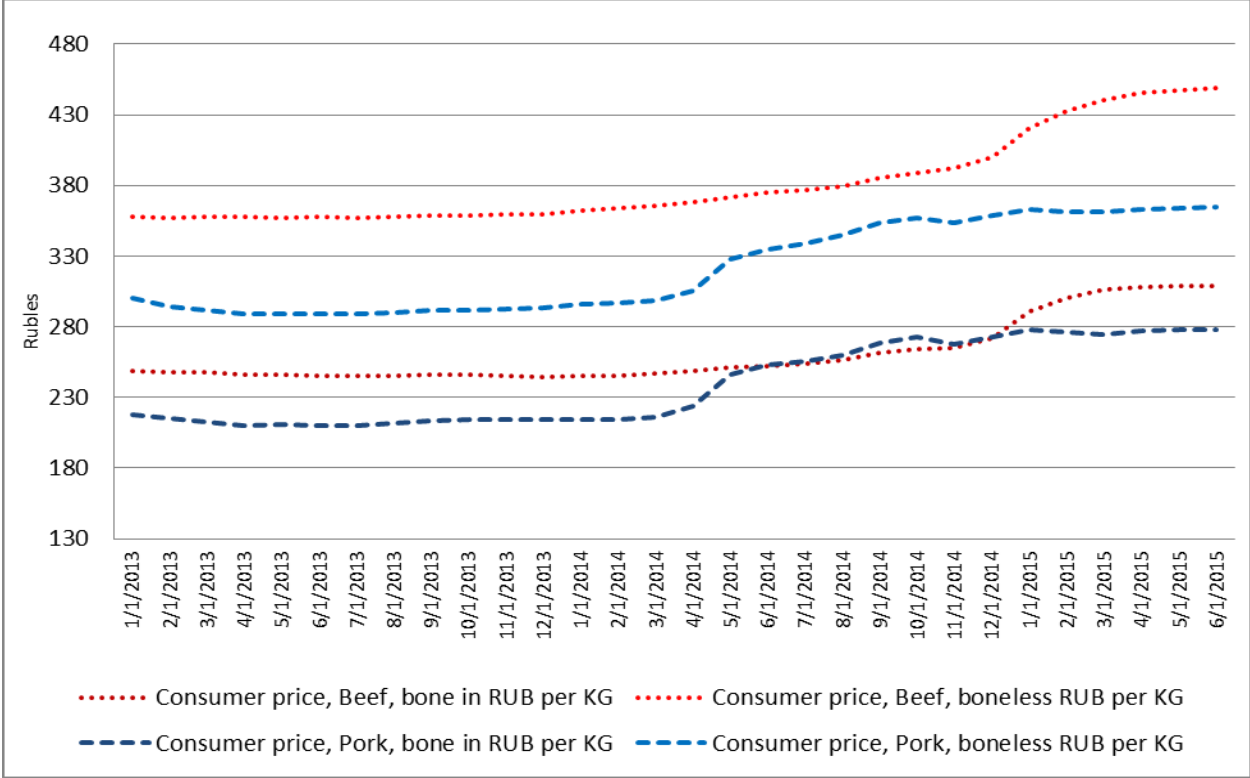
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<sup>10</sup> Based on data from the Central Bank of the Russian Federation between September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 and September 1st 2015, the Ruble fell almost 80.65 percent See, e.g. [http://www.cbr.ru/eng/currency\\_base/dynamics.aspx](http://www.cbr.ru/eng/currency_base/dynamics.aspx)

by 22.6 percent year-on-year from 252.25 Rub/Kg to 309.26 Rub/Kg. The price for boneless beef increased 19.77 percent, from 374.68 Rub/Kg to 448.75 Rub/Kg.

This is significantly higher than the average retail price growth seen for pork products. As of July 1, 2015, the average retail price for bone-in pork increased by 9.84 percent from 252.84 Rub/Kg to 277.27 Rub/Kg while the average retail price for boneless pork rose 9.11 percent from 334.57 Rub/Kg to 365.04 Rub/Kg.

Chart 3 Russia: Consumer Prices for Beef and Pork, January 2013 – June 2015  
(Rubles per Kilogram)



Source

: Rosstat

## Swine

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

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Begin Year  Russia	2014		2015		2016	
	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	19,081	19,081	19,413	19,405	0	20,125
Sow Beginning Stocks	2,355	2,355	2,375	2,400	0	2,420
Production (Pig Crop)	37,000	37,000	37,300	38,650	0	39,750
Total Imports	8	8	1	1	0	1
Total Supply	56,089	56,089	56,714	58,056	0	59,876
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	34,750	34,750	35,300	35,800	0	37,400
Total Slaughter	34,750	34,750	35,300	35,800	0	37,400
Loss	1,926	1,934	2,014	2,131	0	2,251
Ending Inventories	19,413	19,405	19,400	20,125	0	20,225
Total Distribution	56,089	56,089	56,714	58,056	0	59,876
(1000 HEAD)						

NOTE: Not Official USDA data;

Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

## **Swine, Production**

FAS/Moscow anticipates the swine herd to grow to 20.225 million head by the end of 2016, which is a 4 percent increase compared to swine inventories in January 2015. The Russian swine heard at large commercial plants has been growing over the last decade and the trend will most likely continue in 2016.

The Ministry of Agriculture published a list of 79 projects with total investment reaching 124.1 billion rubles for pork production. Several industry leaders including, but not limited to, ABH “Miratorg”, “Cherkizovo”, Group “Prodo”, “Omsky Bacon”, “Promagro” announced big expansion plans that are expected to increase pork production capacity by 330,000 MT (live weight) in 2016.

The intensive growth of large-scale agricultural establishments will offset the significant decline in swine inventories of backyard and small private farms, which is primarily attributable to continued efforts to control African Swine Fever (ASF). For example, as of January 1, 2013, Rosstat reported 183,200 hogs owned by backyard farmers in Krasnodarsky Krai, and 56,000 hogs owned by backyard farmers in Belgorod region. As of July 1, 2015, there are only 100 hogs in Belgorod region and 1,400 hogs in Krasnodarsky Krai. Backyard farm herds in both regions were depopulated due to ASF. Backyard pig farms in other regions where ASF is present most likely saw similar dramatic declines as well.

Industrial swine producers, represented by the National Union of Pork Producers (NUPP), initiated amendments to the “Law on Private Backyard Farms” and the “Law on Veterinary ” aimed to strengthen the requirements for small-scale private swine farming. The amendments, if passed, will result in an intensive decline of the non-commercial swineherd, even in ASF “clean” regions.

According to Rosstat, the growth of the commercial swine herd has been registered in all federal districts with total swine inventories growing by 5.4 percent in the first half of 2015. Russian pork producers have benefited from the stabilization in feed prices and continued trade restrictions applied to many traditional exporters. As a result, they have been able to increase the supply of domestically-produced meat to the market while increasing the swine herd<sup>11</sup>. FAS/Moscow has increased 2015 year-end inventory projections to 20.125 million head, 4 percent higher than the previous year.

## Swine, Trade

The food import ban imposed by the GOR in August 2014, and extended until August 2016, does not include cattle or live swine. In addition, bovine and pig semen are not affected by the food import ban. However, VPSS has imposed restrictions on several traditional suppliers of live swine to Russia in February 2014 ostensibly due to sanitary and animal health reasons. Shipments of live swine from the EU and Belarus have been restricted due to ASF and from the United States and Canada because of PED detections. As a result, live swine imports dramatically declined from 88,869 head in 2013 to just 7,606 head in 2014. During the first half of 2015, only 295 head were imported from Norway, according to Russian customs data. Most large commercial producers in Russia use breeding animals raised on local breeding farms, including from operations owned by international companies. There is concern among many market analysts that the interruption in hog imports will impact production efficiency in the upcoming years. According to industry contacts, producers are more interested in having purebred breeding hog shipments restored than imports of slaughter animals<sup>12</sup>.

## Pork

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

Meat, Swine Market Begin Year  Russia	2014		2015		2016	
	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Slaughter (Reference)</b>	34,750	34,750	35,300	35,800	0	37,400
<b>Production</b>	2,510	2,510	2,560	2,630	0	2,780
<b>Total Imports</b>	515	515	200	300	0	200
<b>Total Supply</b>	3,025	3,025	2,760	2,930	0	2,980
<b>Total Exports</b>	1	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Human Dom.</b>	3,024	3,024	2,759	2,929	0	2,979

<sup>11</sup> Large scale producers also were able to improve the production effectiveness, according to FAS/Moscow estimates average sows productivity (piglets per sow crop) improved by 16 percent between 2010 and 2015. Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

<sup>12</sup> For reference: in 2013, a benchmark year in terms of the live swine trade in Russia, the country imported 18,373 head of purebred swine (HS Code 010310), and 67,198 commercial swine (HS codes 010391 and 010392)

<b>Consumption</b>						
<b>Other Use, Losses</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>	3,024	3,024	2,759	2,929	0	2,979
<b>Total Distribution</b>	3,025	3,025	2,760	2,930	0	2,980
(1000 HEAD; 1000 MT CWE)						

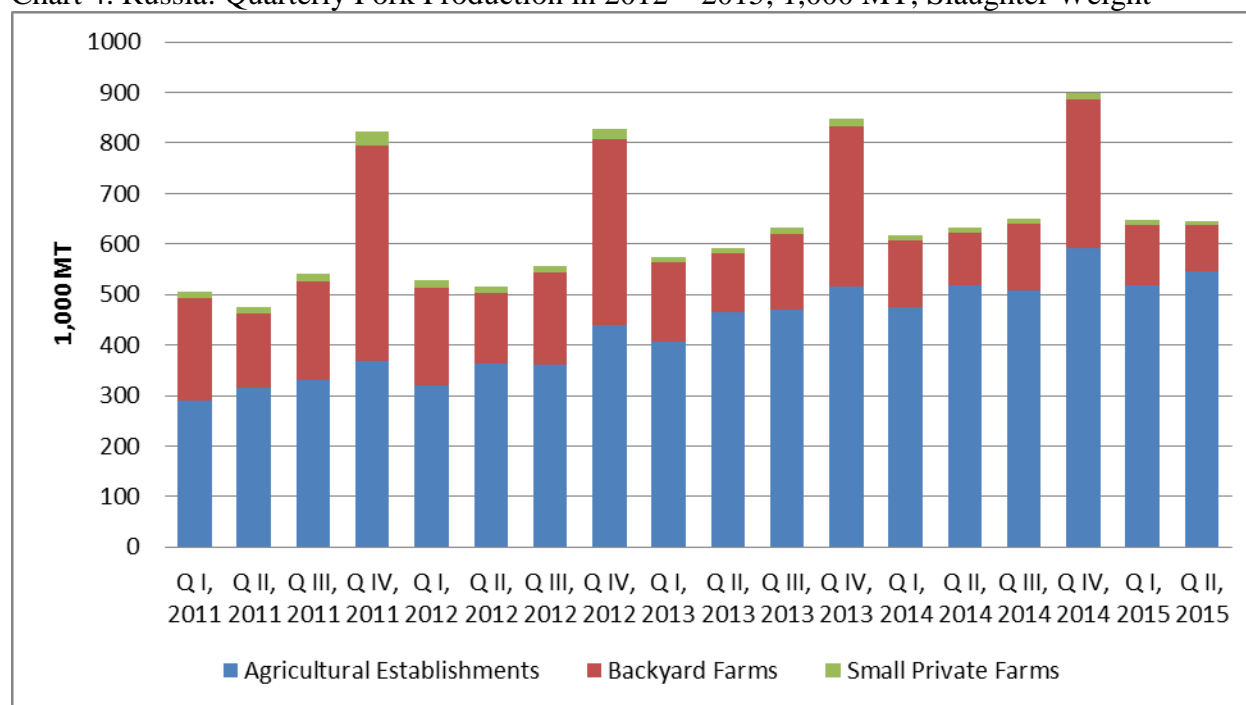
NOTE: Not Official USDA data;

Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

## Pork Production

FAS Moscow forecasts pork production to grow 5 percent over the revised 2015 level and reach 2.78 MMT in 2016. As was previously mentioned, several leading pork producers announced large investments in pork production that are expected to increase capacity by 330,000 MT (live weight) in 2016. Taking into account the production decline of backyard and small private farms, total pork production is expected to reach 150,000 MT (CWE) in 2016. FAS Moscow increased the 2015 pork production estimate to 2.6 MMT, or 4.7 percent growth year-on-year due to stabilized feed prices and better than expected demand for pork meat.

Chart 4. Russia: Quarterly Pork Production in 2012 – 2015; 1,000 MT; Slaughter Weight

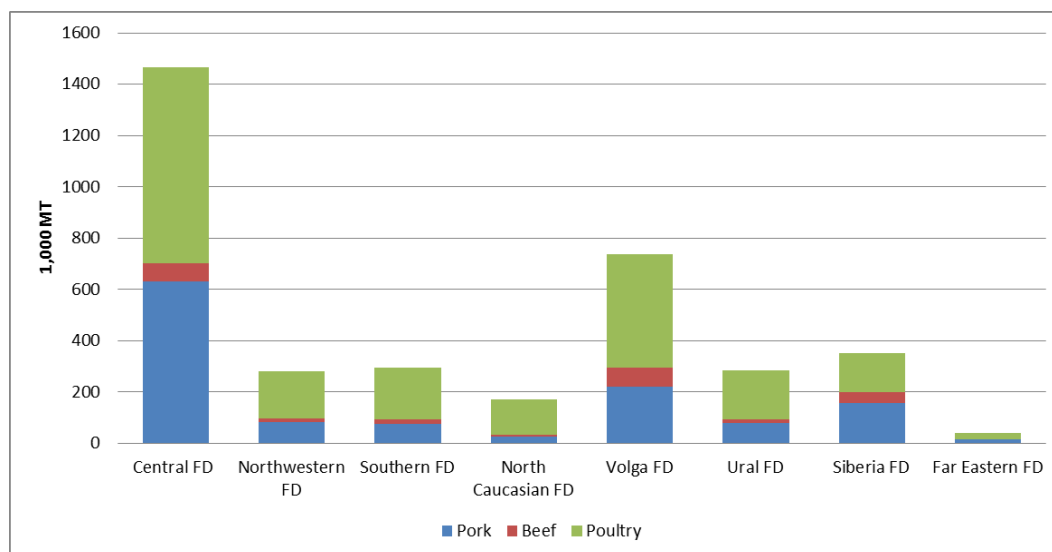


Source: Ministry of Agriculture of Russian Federation

Russian pork production is increasing in many parts of the country with the fastest growth being reported in the Central Federal District. GOR officials have made many press statements highlighting continued support for large commercial producers that are capable to expand production due to operational experience, internal financial funds and highly qualified staff. The officials also noted that large operations apply better management practices mitigating the risks related to ASF. NUPP expects to

see further production consolidation in the future with up to 80 percent of all pork meat coming from the top 20 largest companies by 2020. NUPP also anticipates that up to 80 percent of all new facilities will be located in the European part of Russia - Central, Northwestern and Volga Federal Districts – as these are the most densely populated areas in the country.

Chart 5 Russia: Meat Production in Jan-June 2015 by Federal Districts (All Producers; Slaughter Weight;



Source: Rosstat

## Pork Trade

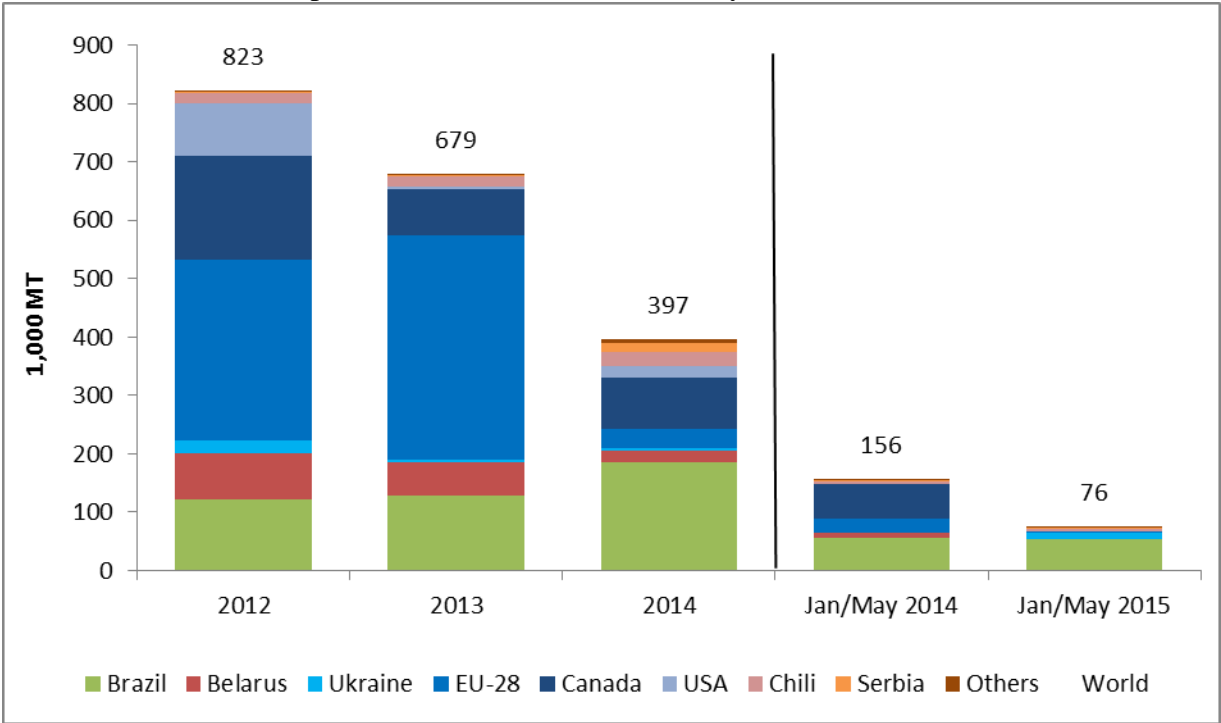
FAS/Moscow forecasts pork imports to decline to 200,000 MT in 2016, a significant drop from 2015. Local pork producers will likely increase production further replacing imports, which remain relatively expensive due to the weak ruble and poor economic conditions in the near term.

As noted above, pork (HS Codes 0203 and 0210) was included in the food import ban currently in place until August 2016. Additionally, pork trade is limited due numerous SPS restrictions imposed by Rosselkhoz nadzor. As of August 1, 2015, roughly 25 percent of pork TRQs have been utilized. The Russian Federal Customs Service reported a reduction of more than 50 percent in pork imports from January – May 2015 compared to the same period in 2014. Only 4 countries have continued to ship pork to Russia, which are comparable or better in volumes than in previous years: Brazil (53,613 MT; - 5.26 % YTD), Ukraine (10,680 MT; +1665% YTD), Chile (4,690 MT; +7.97 % YTD) and Serbia (3,047 MT; +35.7 % YTD).

According to GOR data, 75 percent of Russia's pork imports from January –May 2015 were HS Code 020329 – “Meat of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen” and 10 percent were HS Code 020321 – “Carcasses and Half-Carcasses of Swine Frozen”. Ukraine has significantly increased exports of HS 020311 “Carcasses and Half-Carcasses of Swine Fresh, Chilled” to Russia shipping 10,680 MT during the first 5 months of 2015 (1,665 percent increase YTD). These shipments account for virtually all fresh/chilled pork imported by Russia during that time period. FAS/Moscow modified the 2015 pork import projections to 300,000 MT (CWE), which is still a 42 percent decline year-on-year (previous forecast was 60 percent import reduction). The correction was made mostly due to a decline in world pork prices. According to

“E-Meat”, on August, 5, 2015, the price for half-carasses imported from Brazil (CIF, St. Petersburg) was 156.9 Rub/Kg (2.60 USD/Kg) which is less than 172.4 Rub/Kg (2.86 USD/Kg) – the average wholesale price for domestically produced half-carasses.

Chart 6 Russia: Pork Imports in 2012-2014 from Jan-May 2015 (1,000 MT; PWE)



Sources: Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; Belstat; State Customs Committee of the Ukraine

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian pork exports to reach 1,000 MT (CWE) in 2015 with the same levels projected in 2016. According to GOR data, Russia exported 891 MT (PWE) of pork in 2014, mostly to Kazakhstan and Belarus. The domestic pork industry, which is strongly supported by the GOR, is actively seeking new markets for Russian pork. A series of articles in public media and statements made by GOR officials promise more intense efforts to opening pork trade with Asian markets in future.

### Pork Consumption

FAS Moscow forecasts total pork consumption to reach 2.979 MMT in 2016 - a moderate 2 percent increase year-on-year. The negative effects of trade interruptions and price volatility in the pork market are expected to recede somewhat in 2016 as domestic producers are slated to supply more reasonably priced pork to the market. Consumer demand is also expected to shift back to pork from poultry once the economy passes the peak of the current crisis. FAS/Moscow modified the previous 2015 pork consumption forecast to 2.929, which is still more than a 3 percent decline from 2014 levels. The change reflects improvements in pork supplies followed by the stabilization of pork prices.

In 2015, pork prices in Russia have been more stable compared to 2014 when shipments from traditional foreign suppliers were blocked due to the August 2014 food import ban, ASF in the European Union and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea in the United States. As a result, the total supply of pork meat dropped by more than 250,000 MT (CWE) raising pork prices in Russia to historically high levels in October 2014.

During the first half of 2015, global pork prices dropped by 40 percent and competitively-priced imported pork from non-restricted suppliers is also available in the market. Thus, according to Rosstat, average consumer prices for bone-in pork in July 2015 were 0.22 percent lower than in January 2015.

## Policy

Russian Ministry of Agriculture officials have stated that the budget allocated for supporting agricultural producers in 2016 will remain at 237 billion rubles (3.95 billion USD), the same as in 2015 ([RS1539 Agricultural budget 2015](#)). The main programs in the meat and livestock production sectors are anticipated to remain unchanged. However, the amounts distributed under each program may change. Currently, the most important financial support GOR provides to meat producers (poultry, pork and beef) is compensation of interest rates for long-term (investment) and short-term (operational) loans. Eligible beneficiaries receive subsidies from both federal and regional budgets. There is a requirement that only those companies participating in “matching” regional programs may apply for federal subsidies. In other words, regional governments have to allocate funds for “matching” federal programs. This form of support is currently taking place in 2015 but with some changes compared to previous years.

Starting in 2015, funds for beef and dairy projects are allocated under two new specific sub-programs: “Development of Dairy Cattle Industry and Milk Production” and the “Development of Beef Cattle”. In 2015, [the GOR Budget](#) allocated 11.8 billion rubles<sup>13</sup> for the dairy program and 5.1 billion rubles for the beef program to “partially compensate bank interests associated with long-term loans for investment in construction or modernization of production facilities”. The goal is to separate the funds for beef/dairy cattle support from poultry and swine and to improve program efficiency and overall control over the distribution of the funds.

Russian producers that are eligible for subsidies first must pay bank interest before receiving government subsidies which will only be provided upon the submission of bank payment confirmation to the regional authorities that administrate the subsidy program. Industry sources have reported long delays (up to 6 months) in subsidy payments in 2013 and in the first half of 2014. The delays occurred mostly due to issues with the administration of the federal program. Some companies had to stop business operations and slaughter their cattle as they experienced major cash flow interruptions or increasing debts resulting from non-payments of the subsidies. Due to this operational problem, the GOR did not consider any new projects for financing in 2013, which had a negative impact on the cattle herd dynamics in 2014. Recently, the administration of the program has reportedly seen some improvements as the federal government avoided delayed payments and significantly improved transaction discipline in 2015. To help the producers cope with the volatility in the financial market in 2015, the GOR decided to subsidize that part of the interest rate, which is equivalent to the Central Bank’s key rate<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> On August 13, 2015 GOR reviewed the amount of subsidies for reimbursement of interest rates associated with investments in dairy projects to 5.151 billion Rubles, which is not yet reflected in the Budget.

<sup>14</sup> Central Bank of Russia changed the rate seven times between December 2014 and August 2015 as follows: 12.12.2014 – 9.5% ; 12.16.2014 – 17.0%; 02.02.2015 - 15.0%; 03.16.2015 – 14.0%; 05.05.2015 – 12.5%; 06.16.2015 – 11.5%; 08.03.2015 11.0%



In 2015, the GOR introduced a new form of support for dairy and beef cattle projects - reimbursement of direct capital investments. According to Russian Ministry of Agriculture officials, 4 billion rubles will be directed for this purpose in the dairy sector in 2015, 7 billion rubles in 2016, and 8 billion rubles in 2017. The subsidies under this program will be paid directly to companies as soon as the construction or modernization of the production facilities is completed.

According to officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, dairy producers are eligible to receive support under both programs – interest rate reimbursements and the compensation of the direct capital investments - which combined may cover up to 70 percent of the costs associated with construction or modernization of dairy farms. Many factors may influence funds distribution so it is not clear what will be the final distribution amount under the new program in 2015. If successful, the new program will likely contribute to cattle herd stabilization and improvements in beef production.

In 2015, the GOR introduced a new sub-program “Support of Animal Breeding, Selection and Seed Breeding” to improve the administration of breeding stock support. Under this new sub-program, the GOR allocated 4.223 billion rubles for purebred livestock production (covers dairy, pork and poultry, but not beef); 380 million rubles for purebred beef cattle, and 100 million rubles for genetic centers. ([RS1520 Rules for Allocation of Subsidies for Purebred Livestock Breeding](#)). Funds have been allocated for breeding stock maintenance and compensation of direct expenses for the modernization and construction of new breeding centers.

The GOR has continued supporting dairy producers in 2015 by providing subsidies per 1 liter of milk sold. For this purpose, the GOR allocated 8.133 billion rubles in 2015 with payments being administrated by regional authorities. According to industry contacts, the “per 1 liter of milk” support is anticipated to continue in 2016, which may contribute to a better dairy herd dynamic. An important policy, which is also anticipated to continue in 2016, is the ability of Russian agricultural producers - including cattle and swine breeders as well as pork and beef producers - to be eligible for a zero tax rate on profits.

#### Other Reports of Potential Interest

[RS1554 - 2015 Poultry and Products Annual](#)

[RS1547 July 2015 Grain and Feed Update](#)

[RS1512 - 2015 Livestock and Products Semi-annual](#)

[RS1530 2015 Dairy and Products Semi-annual](#)

## Production Tables

Table 5. Agricultural Production Summary January - June 2015, All Farm Types

	January - June 2014	January - June 2015	2015 to 2014, % change
<b>All Farm Types</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	5.6	5.9	4.86%
Raw Milk; million MT	15.2	15.2	-0.18%
Eggs; billion pc	20.8	21.2	2.22%
Livestock count as of July 1st 2015; million heads:			
Cattle	20.7	20.4	-1.66%
Including cows	8.8	8.6	-1.98%
Swine	20.7	21.8	5.44%
Sheep and goats	27.8	28.0	0.67%
Poultry	537.4	561.3	4.44%
<b>Agricultural Establishments</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	4.3	4.6	7.36%
Raw Milk; million MT	7.3	7.5	2.41%
Eggs; billion pc	16.0	16.5	3.43%
Livestock count as of July 1st 2015; million heads:			
Cattle	8.9	8.7	-2.78%
Including cows	3.5	3.4	-2.43%
Swine	15.7	17.2	9.65%
Sheep and goats	5.4	5.2	-4.35%
Poultry	408.0	429.9	5.37%
<b>Private Households</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	1.2	1.1	-4.44%
Raw Milk; million MT	6.9	6.7	-3.61%
Eggs; billion pc	4.6	4.5	-2.46%
Livestock count as of July 1st 2015; million heads:			
Cattle	9.6	9.3	-2.24%
Including cows	4.2	4.1	-3.09%
Swine	4.5	4.2	-8.42%
Sheep and goats	12.7	12.8	0.60%
Poultry	120.7	121.3	0.46%
<b>Private (Peasant) Farms</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	0.158	0.170	7.59%
Raw Milk; million MT	0.903	0.949	5.09%
Eggs; billion pc	0.147	0.173	17.69%
Livestock count as of July 1st 2015; million heads:			
Cattle	2.249	2.368	5.29%

Including cows	1.077	1.118	3.81%
Swine	0.460	0.452	-1.74%
Sheep and goats	9.684	9.950	2.75%
Poultry	8.723	10.112	15.92%

Source: Rosstat

Table 6. Cattle Production for Slaughter; All Farm Types (live weight, 1,000 MT Federal Districts)

	All Farm Types			Agricultural Establishments		
	January - June 2014	January - June 2015	Change 2015 to 2014; %	January - June 2014	January - June 2015	Change 2015 to 2014; %
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1079.07	1066.79	-1.15%	430.967	427.704	-0.76%
CENTRAL DISTRICT	198.559	217.071	8.53%	99.478	123.851	24.50%
NORTHWEST DISTRICT	40.034	38.39	-4.28%	28.34	27.196	-4.04%
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	153.496	147.485	-4.08%	37.879	32.12	-15.20%
NORTH- CAUCASIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	111.019	112.155	1.01%	14.421	12.311	-14.63%
THE VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT	345.335	330.904	-4.36%	144.399	132.127	-8.50%
URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	55.779	51.507	-8.29%	27.46	24.463	-10.91%
SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	159.299	155.973	-2.13%	75.603	72.634	-3.93%
FAR EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	15.546	13.308	-16.82%	3.386	3.003	-11.31%

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Swine Production for Slaughter; All Farm Types (live weight, 1,000 MT Federal Districts)

	All Farm Types			Agricultural Establishments		
	January - June 2014	January - June 2015	Change 2015 to 2014; %	January - June 2014	January - June 2015	Change 2015 to 2014; %
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1677.65	1746.56	4.11%	1352.907	1453.84	7.46%
CENTRAL DISTRICT	807.191	859.011	6.42%	750.905	809.179	7.76%
NORTHWEST DISTRICT	101.391	113.042	11.49%	96.013	109.035	13.56%
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	100.18	100.781	0.60%	59.305	64.481	8.73%
NORTH- CAUCASIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	39.253	36.709	-6.48%	19.978	20.061	0.42%
THE VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT	299.81	298.448	-0.45%	211.47	220.582	4.31%
URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	99.698	106.035	6.36%	76.962	83.361	8.31%
SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	209.05	213.275	2.02%	126.35	133.687	5.81%
FAR EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	21.074	19.255	-8.63%	7.757	8.034	3.57%

## Trade Tables

Table 8. Russian Imports of Live Cattle, Calendar Year: 2010-2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (Head); Major Suppliers

Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan-May 2014	Jan-May 2015	% Change Jan-May 2014/2015
<b>World</b>	<b>37,725</b>	<b>94,468</b>	<b>137,613</b>	<b>97,003</b>	<b>74,812</b>	<b>45,091</b>	<b>43,628</b>	<b>-3.24%</b>
United States	2,487	19,092	74,734	51,534	16,386	5,990	0	<b>-100.00%</b>
Australia	10,311	31,979	36,645	34,519	31,710	31,710	37,511	<b>18.29%</b>
EU-28	22,121	36,140	24,372	9,313	24,976	7,044	5,780	<b>-17.94%</b>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>8,054</i>	<i>14,366</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6,836</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<b>27700%</b>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,128</i>	<i>10,811</i>	<i>3,462</i>	<i>3,115</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>170</i>	<b>-89.22%</b>
<i>France</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>2,260</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>354</i>	<b>-68.73%</b>
<i>Hungary</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>3,874</i>	<i>3,513</i>	<i>1,864</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>619</i>	<b>-37.28%</b>
<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>1,806</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>745</i>	<b>2228.13%</b>
Canada	202	6,763	1,862	1,587	216	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
Belarus	*267	*719	*528	*47	*1,164	*347	179	<b>-48.41%</b>
**Others	2,337	494	0	3	360	0	158	<b>n/a</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia;

\*Belstat; \*\*State Customs Committee of the Ukraine

Table 9. Russian Imports of Live Cattle  
Calendar Year: 2010 – 2014 & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (Head); Types of Cattle

HS Code	Description	Calendar Year							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan/May 2014	Jan/May 2015	YTD % Change
0102	Bovine Animals, Live	37,725	94,468	137,613	97,023	74,068	44,993	44,206	<b>-1.8%</b>

10221 /01021 0	Cattle, Live, Purebred Breeding	34,73 0	86,53 4	136,98 2	96,89 4	41,80 4	13,03 4	6,835	- <b>47.6</b> %
10229	Cattle, Live, Other Than Purebred Breeding	0	0	432	0	32,08 2	31,95 5	37,03 4	<b>15.9</b> %
010290	Bovine Animals, Live, Nesoi	2,995	7,394	199	69	163	0	329	<b>100</b> %
010231	Buffalo, Live, Purebred Breeding	0	0	0	60	19	4	8	<b>100</b> %

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 10. Russian Imports of Live Swine, Calendar Year: 2010-2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (Head); Major Suppliers

Partner Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan- May 2014	Jan- May 2015	% Change Jan-May 2014/2015
<b>World</b>	<b>782,733</b>	<b>781,931</b>	<b>334,473</b>	<b>88,869</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>5,058</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>-94.17%</b>
Belarus*	54,233	112,754	103,131	52,213	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
EU-28	721,969	663,552	226,593	29,467	2,354	2,354	0	<b>-100.00%</b>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>18,497</i>	<i>73,039</i>	<i>77,739</i>	<i>25,759</i>	<i>814</i>	<i>814</i>	0	<b>-100.00%</b>
<i>Estonia</i>	<i>155,432</i>	<i>231,925</i>	<i>53,120</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>3,886</i>	<i>6,782</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>734</i>	0	<b>-100.00%</b>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>121,841</i>	<i>59,569</i>	<i>26,728</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Latvia</i>	<i>112,239</i>	<i>141,844</i>	<i>45,894</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Poland</i>	<i>9,945</i>	<i>13,102</i>	<i>8,268</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<b>0.00%</b>
Norway	0	0	0	0	465	0	295	<b>100.00%</b>
Canada	6,298	4,509	3,507	6,838	3,508	1,425	0	<b>0.00%</b>
United States	0	1,116	1,242	351	1,279	1,279	0	<b>-48.41%</b>
**Others	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>n/a</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; \*Belstat; \*\*State Customs Committee of the Ukraine

Table 11. Russian Imports of Beef, PWE, Annual Series: 2010 - 2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (MT); Major Suppliers

Partner Country	Calendar Year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan/May 2014	Jan/May 2015	YTD% Change
<b>World</b>	<b>755,313</b>	<b>707,503</b>	<b>730,994</b>	<b>730,854</b>	<b>663,335</b>	<b>213,178</b>	<b>157,025</b>	<b>- 26.3%</b>
Brazil	282,184	224,160	248,906	308,255	309,749	88,716	57,765	<b>- 34.9%</b>
Belarus*	128,547	102,478	104,748	147,534	127,088	59,671	52,137	<b>- 12.6%</b>
Paraguay	64,089	50,478	119,470	139,436	129,807	36,846	33,039	<b>- 10.3%</b>
EU-28	78,717	80,741	52,313	32,084	26,935	15,443	44	<b>- 99.7%</b>
Uruguay	78,926	77,528	65,870	35,251	23,659	3,098	1,417	<b>- 54.3%</b>
Argentina	33,933	14,899	8,933	14,834	22,975	2,382	1,531	<b>- 35.7%</b>
Ukraine	12,847	12,367	14,170	17,013	13,892*	3,700*	8,265*	<b>123.4%</b>
Australia	41,167	65,251	34,128	26,904	2,181	1,953	0	<b>- 100.0%</b>
Others	34,903	79,601	82,456	9,543	7,049	1,369	2,827	<b>106.5%</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia;

\*Belstat; \*\*State Customs Committee of the Ukraine

Table 12. Russian Imports of Pork, PWE, Annual Series: 2010 - 2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (MT); Major Suppliers

Partner Country	Calendar Year							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Jan/May 2014	Jan/May 2015	YTD% Change
<b>World</b>	<b>704,597</b>	<b>746,657</b>	<b>822,977</b>	<b>678,867</b>	<b>396,918</b>	<b>156,033</b>	<b>75,501</b>	<b>-51.6%</b>
Brazil	223,926	133,050	122,313	128,553	185,657	56,592	53,613	<b>-5.3%</b>
Belarus*	47,623	65,066	79,398	56,091	19,228	7,246	1,026	<b>-85.8%</b>
Ukraine	471	12,708	21,130	4,959	4,595*	605**	10,680*	<b>1665.3%</b>
EU-28	303,68	356,60	309,15	383,92	32,738	24,788	1,531	<b>-93.8%</b>

	6	9	1	5				
Canada	67,122	112,017	179,615	79,360	88,625	58,532	0	- <b>100.0%</b>
USA	59,405	58,016	87,942	5,937	19,950	1,128	0	- <b>100.0%</b>
Chili	1,600	5,284	18,544	17,201	24,485	4,344	4,690	<b>8.0%</b>
Serbia	353	383	2,646	642	15,400	2,245	3,047	<b>35.7%</b>
Others	411	3,524	2,238	2,199	6,240	553	914	<b>65.3%</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia;

\*Belstat; \*\*State Customs Committee of the Ukraine



Table 13. Russian Imports of Beef, PWE, Annual Series: 2012 - 2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (MT); Product types

HS CODE	Description	2012	2013	2014	Jan-May 2014	Jan-May 2015	% Change YTD 2015/2014	% Share in 2014	% Share in JAN-MAY 2015
	BEEF	626,246	664,172	665,164	199,140	150,373	-24.5%	100.0%	100.0%
0202	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Frozen	584,615	572,680	531,658	152,108	110,129	-27.6%	79.9%	73.2%
0201	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Fresh Or Chilled	41,165	87,950	101,545	45,417	38,750	-14.7%	15.3%	25.8%
160250	Prepared Or Preserved Bovine Meat Etc. Nesoi	461	3,534	31,942	1,612	1,490	-7.6%	4.8%	1.0%
021020	Meat, Bovine Animals, Salted, In Brine, Drd, Smokd	5	8	19	4	5	25.0%	0.003%	0.003%

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia;

Table 14. Russian Imports of Pork, PWE, Annual Series: 2012 - 2014, & Year To Date: 05/2014 & 05/2015 Quantity (MT); Product types

HS CODE	Description	2012	2013	2014	Jan-May 2014	Jan-May 2015	% Change YTD 2015/2014	% Share in 2014	% Share in JAN-MAY 2015
	Pork	743,579	647,266	394,161	154,225	75,103	-51.3%	100.0%	100.0%
020329	Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen	576,536	511,456	313,345	123,387	56,949	-53.8%	79.5%	75.8%
020322	Meat, Swine, Hams, Shoulders Etc, Bone In, Frozen	68,107	48,229	34,205	16,727	3,397	-79.7%	8.7%	4.5%
020321	Carcasses And Half-Carcasses Of Swine, Frozen	40,361	20,719	21,605	3,311	8,168	146.7%	5.5%	10.9%
160249	Prepared Etc. Swine Meat, Offal, Etc. Nesoi	16,167	22,563	18,637	7,512	2,453	-67.3%	4.7%	3.3%
020311	Carcasses & Half-Carcasses Of Swine Fresh,	3,077	9,609	1,860	545	3,700	578.9%	0.4%	4.9%

	Chilled								
16024 1	Prepared Or Preserved Swine Nesoi, Hams Etc	2,237	2,291	1,639	697	196	-71.9%	0.4%	0.3%
16024 2	Prepared Or Preserved Swine Nesoi, Shoulders Etc	1,609	1,453	1,297	645	141	-78.1%	0.3%	0.2%
02031 9	Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Fresh Or Chilled	32,124	30,093	1,239	1,237	11	-99.1%	0.3%	0.01%
02101 9	Meat Of Swine Nesoi, Salted, In Brine, Dried, Smkd	2,342	452	170	84	13	-84.5%	0.04%	0.02%
02101 2	Meat Of Swine, Bellies (Bacon Etc), Cured Etc	950	357	153	71	2	-97.2%	0.04%	0.003 %
02101 1	Hams, Shoulders & Cuts, Bone In, Salted, Drd, Smkd	32	35	10	10	0	-100.0%	0.003 %	0.0%
02031 2	Meat, Swine, Hams, Shldrs, Bone In, Frsh Or Chlld	36	11	0	0	72	n/a	n/a	0.1%

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia