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Livestock and Products Annual

Russia Continues to Focus on Improving Domestic Meat Production

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Report Highlights:

Russian beef cattle inventories have grown significantly over the last three years, supported by subsidized live cattle imports in accordance with State beef production programs. Beef consumption remained flat due to a small decrease in beef production compared to previous years and a slight increase in imports as a result of increased tariff-rate quota (TRQ) volumes for “high-quality” beef. A drought in the summer of 2012 is anticipated to adversely impact the growth rate of pork production in Russia in 2012 and 2013 because of high feed prices. Imports of live pigs, beef and pork decreased from January through June 2012 because importers delayed purchases in order to take advantage of

lower duties to be applied in the second half of 2012. Accordingly, imports of these commodities are expected to increase in late 2012.

Executive Summary:

FAS/Moscow forecasts the overall Russian cattle inventory, by the end of 2012, to increase by 0.7% to 19,430,000 head. Beef cow inventories are forecast to increase in 2011 and 2012 by 45% and 24%, respectively. Live cattle imports continue to grow, supported by State subsidies for domestic beef production programs. FAS/Moscow increased its slaughter forecast for 2012 by 0.6%, to 6.78 million head. However, beef production did not change due to slightly lower slaughter weights for cattle. Producers expedited slaughter because of feed shortages, and high prices for feed, after a drought in the summer of 2012. FAS/Moscow forecasts beef production to remain flat in 2013 as producers are expected to continue to augment their slaughter rates in the first half of the year. FAS/Moscow decreased its 2012 forecast for swine beginning stocks by 0.4% due to a slight increase in pigs slaughtered because of difficulties in supplies of affordable feed.
FAS/Moscow decreased its 2012 pork production forecast by 2.7%, to 2.045 MMT, because of increased feed prices resulting from lower grain production (caused by unfavorable weather conditions throughout the world). However, year-on-year pork production is still forecast to increase to 2.045 MMT, or 2.2% more in 2012 than in 2011. Pork production in 2013 is forecast to grow by another 2.7%, to 2.1 MMT, following the renovation and construction of new swine production farms.

Pork imports in 2012 are forecasts by FAS/Moscow to grow by 5.5% and beef imports to remain stable in 2012. Increased imports from Belarus are expected to offset decreased imports from Europe and the United States during the first half of 2012.

Production:

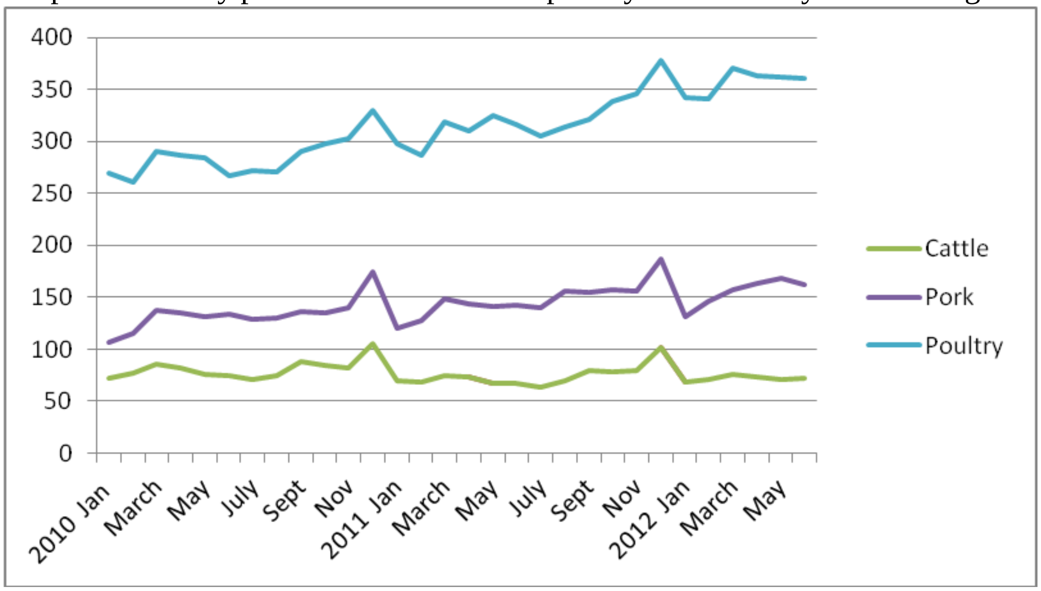
<u>Cattle and Beef</u>
FAS/Moscow forecasts the overall Russian cattle inventory, by the end of 2012, to increase by 0.7% to 19,430,000 head. Beef cow inventories are forecast to increase in 2011 and 2012 by 45% and 24%, respectively. Live cattle imports continue to grow, supported by State subsidies for domestic beef production programs.

FAS/Moscow increased its slaughter forecast for 2012 by 0.6%, to 6.78 million head. However, beef production did not change due to slightly lower slaughter weights for cattle. Producers expedited slaughter because of feed shortages, and high prices for feed, after a drought in the summer of 2012. FAS/Moscow forecasts beef production to remain flat in 2013 as producers are expected to continue to augment their slaughter rates in the first half of the year.

Russian Government officials stated that they believe Russian production will be able to satisfy most of Russia's beef needs by 2018-2020. To accomplish this, Russia's Ministry of Agriculture announced it will fund 8-10 large support projects for beef production as well as dozens of medium-sized projects throughout the country. FAS/Moscow anticipates Altay, the Far East and Siberia, which have large areas of pastures, to be the focal points for the assistance.

Despite State interest in increasing Russian beef production, beef consumption remained flat due to a modest decrease in production, when compared to previous years, and a slight increase in imports as a result of increased TRQ volumes for "high-quality" beef. High-quality beef, as defined by Russia's World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, will be provided quota-free access at a fixed tariff rate of 15% (currently, such an exception is provided only to beef imported with a value in excess of €8/kg).

Graph 1. Monthly production of meat and poultry from January 2010 through July 2012, 1,000MT



Source: Rosstat

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

Animal Numbers, Cattle Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	19,970	19,970	19,575	19,695		19,430
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	8,650	8,553	8,580	8,678		8,675
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	200	290	250	310		360
Production (Calf Crop)	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,850		6,900
Total Imports	95	95	100	100		110
Total Supply	26,865	26,865	26,475	26,645		26,440
Total Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Other Slaughter	6,840	6,720	6,740	6,780		6,800
Total Slaughter	6,840	6,720	6,740	6,780		6,800
Loss	449	449	434	434		434
Ending Inventories	19,575	19,695	19,300	19,430		19,205
Total Distribution	26,865	26,865	26,475	26,645		26,440

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

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

Meat, Beef and Veal Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	6,840	6,840	6,740	6,810		6,800
Production	1,360	1,360	1,340	1,350		1,345
Total Imports	1,130	1,065	1,145	1,070		1,080
Total Supply	2,490	2,425	2,485	2,420		2,425
Total Exports	4	8	4	8		9
Human Dom. Consumption	2,486	2,417	2,481	2,412		2,416
Total Dom. Consumption	2,486	2,417	2,481	2,412		2,416
Total Distribution	2,490	2,425	2,485	2,420		2,425

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

Swine and Pork

Swine Production

FAS/Moscow decreased its 2012 forecast for swine beginning stocks by 0.4% due to a slight increase in pigs slaughtered because of difficulties in supplies of affordable feed.

Swine production in Russia stabilized as a result of State support and increased investments in the industry. Industrial production at agricultural establishments, at the beginning of January 2012, had increased by 9.6%, weight gain/day increased by 5.9%. Further the number of furrowed sows increased by 4.6%, the piglet crop increased by 8.8%, and the piglet crop per 100 sows increased by 7.8 percent. FAS/Moscow attributes these improved yields to improved farm management and feed, better veterinary services, and better-quality swine genetics.

Pork Production

FAS/Moscow decreased its 2012 pork production forecast by 2.7%, to 2.045 MMT, because of increased feed prices resulting from lower grain production (caused by unfavorable weather conditions throughout the world). However, year-on-year pork production is still forecast to increase to 2.045 MMT, or 2.2% more in 2012 than in 2011. Pork production in 2013 is forecast to grow by another 2.7%, to 2.1 MMT, following the renovation and construction of new swine production farms.

Table 2a. Russia: Swine Numbers, 1,000 Head

Animal Numbers, Swine	2011	2012	2013

Russia	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	17 231	17 231	17 330	17 258		17 300
Sow Beginning Stocks	2 150	2 150	2 225	2 100		2 200
Production (Pig Crop)	30 650	30 650	32 000	31 350		32 680
Total Imports	670	782	775	785		565
Total Supply	48 551	48 663	50 105	49 393		50 545
Total Exports	1	0	1	0		0
Other Slaughter	29 415	29 603	30 824	30 286		30 800
Total Slaughter	29 415	29 603	30 824	30 286		30 800
Loss	1 805	1 802	1 850	1 807		1 850
Ending Inventories	17 330	17 258	17 430	17 300		17 895
Total Distribution	48 551	48 663	50 105	49 393		50 545

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

Table 2b. Russia: Pork Production, Supply & Distribution, 1,000 MT CWE

Meat, Swine Russia	**2011**		**2012**		**2013**	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2012**		**Market Year Begin: Jan 2013**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Slaughter (Reference)	29 415	29 603	30 824	30 286		30 800
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Production	1 995	2 000	2 100	2 045		2 100
Total Imports	946	971	900	975		1 025
Total Supply	2 941	2 971	3 000	3 020		3 125
Total Exports	1	0	1	0		0
Human Dom. Consumption	2 940	2 971	2 999	3 020		3 125
Total Dom. Consumption	2 940	2 971	2 999	3 020		3 125
Total Distribution	2 941	2 971	3 000	3 020		3 125

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

Livestock Production in 2012

The Federal State Statistics Service of Russia (Rosstat) reported that cattle production for slaughter at agricultural establishments decreased by 11% to 684,000 MT in 2011, when compared to 2010 (due to a reduced interest at Russian dairy farms in fattening cattle). Rosstat reported that pig production increased by 9.6% to 1.607 MMT due to improved efficiency and increased investments. The average gain-weight-per-day increased by 2.6% for cattle and 5.9% for swine, to 514 grams (1.13 pounds) and 465 grams (1.55 pounds) per day, respectively.

Cattle Inventory

Investments and activity in the dairy industry have stimulated Russian cattle production. However, production per cow has decreased slightly. Rosstat reported that the number of calved, inseminated cows and heifers (2.56 million) and the domestic calf crop (2.58 million) jointly decreased by 4.3% on agricultural establishments in 2011. FAS/Moscow forecasts decreased production per cow, from 77 calves per 100 cows in 2012 to 76 in 2013. The decreased production is attributable to a lack of professional livestock specialists which are needed to service new, modern beef and dairy farms, populated with highly productive domestic and imported cattle. Moreover, the share of cattle inventories on private household farms is also decreasing because younger farming generations are moving to towns and cities and are not staying in the business of livestock farming. Private household farms raised 46.8% of cattle by the end of June 2012 compared to 47.7% by the end of June 2011. The total number of cattle in Russia was 21.4 million head at the end of June 2012 (which includes 9.2 million head of cows (i.e., a year-on-year growth figure of 2.3%), which is a 1.3% increase from the same time period in 2011.

The Russian government ties subsidies for livestock production to the maintenance of stable livestock inventories. Dairy cattle breeders, (e.g., in the Omsk region) which suffered from drought, slaughtered their livestock to counter burgeoning feed costs. However, the Federal and local governments are now concerned that the current shortage, exacerbated by a prolonged drought in the summer of 2012, will have a significant impact on Russian milk and meat production in the near future. Given these circumstances, the Governors of these regions insist that all livestock should be saved, and that farmers should take whatever measures are available in order to maintain livestock inventories at their current levels. In turn, the Governors anticipate their regions will receive additional financial support from the Federal budget.

Beef Cattle Inventory

Business activity, coupled with the state support through subsidized credits, has stimulated development of beef cattle inventories. The number of beef cows grew by 6.4% on agricultural establishments to 193,115 head by the end of 2011 (from 181,492 head at the end of 2010).

Table 3. Cattle Inventories, End of the Year, 1,000 head

	2009	2010	2011	2011 as a % of 2010
All farms				
Cattle	20,671	19,970	20,069	100.5
Including cows	9,026	8,844	8,948	101.2
Agricultural establishments				
Cattle	9,555	9,259	9,155	98.9
Including beef cattle	466,892	508,190	N/A	N/A
Including cows	3,767	3,713	3,707	99.8
Including cows of beef breeds, head*	N/D	181,492	193,115	106.4

Source: Rosstat

*Presentation at beef conference, May 2011

Swine and Pork

The expansion of investment in the Russian swine production sector hasn’t yielded expanding sow stocks. In fact, Rosstat decreased 2012 beginning stocks by 5.6% after publishing year-end, finalized 2011 data. FAS/Moscow forecasts higher 2013 sow stocks (4.8% more than in 2012, or 2.2 million head) thanks to feed supply increases in 2013.

FAS/Moscow has decreased the estimate of 2012 pork production by 2.7 % (2.045 MMT) because of increased feed prices due to lower grain production (caused by unfavorable weather conditions throughout the world). However, year-on-year pork production is still forecast to increase to 2.045 MMT (or 2.2% more than in 2011). Pork production in 2013 is forecast to increase by 2.7%, to 2.1 MMT, when compared to 2012. Although Russian agricultural establishments report growth in pork production (i.e., 1.607 MMT in 2011, compared to 1.466 MMT in 2010), the actual production figure is much lower because small producers -- private household farms and private farms in many regions were infected with African Swine Fever (ASF) -- have been forced to close their swine production business. As a result, private household farms raised only 30.4% of Russia's swine, at the end of June 2012 (they accounted for 34.5% at the end of June 2011). According to Rosstat, all of Russia's swine farms held 17.3 million head at the end of December 2011, 0.7% more than in 2010. At the end of June 2012, all Russian swine producers had raised 19.3 million head of swine during the first six months of the year, a 3.7% increase when compared to the same time period in 2011.

As is the case this year, FAS/Moscow anticipates that 2013 production figures will also be negatively influenced by the 2012 global grain situation.

Table 4. Swine inventories by types of farms in 2010 and 2011, Mln. Head

	All farms			Including								
				Agricultural organizations			Privatre houshod farms			Private farms		
	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10
Pigs	17,218	17,250	100.2	10,815	11,430	105.7	5,605	5,162	92.1	0.798	0.666	83.5
Including												
Main sows	1,467	1,428	97.3	0.724	0.739	102.0	0.654	0.620	94.8	0.089	0.069	78.1
Piglets of four month age	6,607	7,159	108.4	4,662	5,0301	107.9	1,695	1,857	109.6	0.249	0.271	108.7

Consumption:

According to Rossatat, Russia has increased its consumption of meat and poultry products in 2012, to 69 kilogram, compared to 67 kilograms in 2009. The combination of Russian pork production and import growth has led to increased consumption of pork in Russia (i.e., from 21.0 kg per capita in 2011 {46.30 pounds/capita}, to 21.4 kg per capita in 2012 {47.12 pounds/capita}, to an estimated 22.1 kgs per capita in 2013 {48.72 pounds/capita}).

Table 5. Annual Meat and Poultry consumption, kilogram per capita

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010/2009
Meat, including offals and raw fat	59	62	66	67	69	103.0
Meat, excluding offals and raw fat	54	57	61	61	63	103.3

Source: Rosstat
http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat/rosstatsite/main/publishing/catalog/statisticJournals/doc_1265196018516

Imports of beef decreased by 6.6% from January-June 2012 to 275.506 MMT, when compared to the same period in 2011. During the same period, pork imports increased by 2.9% (to 395,186 MT), and poultry imports increased by 16.0% to 240,882 MT.

Prices increased for imported beef by 15.0% to RUR 4,516/MT (USD$ 141/MT), by 3.7 % for imported pork to RUR3,292/MT (USD$ 102.9/MT) and for imported poultry by 7.9 % to RUR 1,478 /MT (USD $46.2/MT).

Trade:

Pork imports in 2012 are forecasts by FAS/Moscow to grow by 5.5%, due to increased imports from Belarus (which uses its privilege as a member of the Customs Union {CU} to export duty free products to Russia).

FAS/Moscow forecasts beef imports to remain stable in 2012, due to increased imports from Belarus. Increased imports from Belarus are expected to offset decreased imports from Europe and the United States during the first half of 2012.

Russian cattle imports were up 18% in the first half of 2012 when compared to the first half of 2011 (when there were problems with vessel availability for cattle transportation). However, FAS/Moscow forecasts cattle imports to grow by 5% during calendar year 2012.

Swine imports to Russia decreased from 1.2 million head in 2009 to 669,000 head in 2011 as a result of a higher import duty which grew from 5% in 2009 to 40% in 2010. Russian imports of live swine decreased 52% in the first half of 2012, compared to the same period of 2011, because importers delayed purchases in order to take advantage of lower duties that will be applied in the second half of 2012 after Russia acceded to the WTO. The bulk of imports are expected to originate from Estonia, Denmark, Latvia and Germany. Belarus exported 109,000 head of swine to Russia in 2011. January-June 2012 swine imports from all countries (excluding Belarusian imports of 43,000 head) were 180,000 head (compared to 383,000 head during the same period in 2011). The Russian Union of Pork Producers believes that the new 5% duty on live pigs will significantly increase swine imports resulting in injury to the domestic industry. The Union has estimated that as many as one million of pigs will be imported into Russian in 2013.

Trade Policy

In February of 2012, the Russian Government stated that Russia needs to protect the domestic market against cheap imports of high-quality beef after Russia's accedes to the World Trade Organization (WTO). To do so, the Government announced its intention to develop a revised definition for “high-quality beef" that focuses on quality rather than price. High-quality beef, as defined by Russia's WTO commitments, will be provided quota-free access at a fixed tariff rate of 15% *ad velorem* (currently, such an exception is provided only to beef imported with a value in excess of €8/kg). The Ministry of Agriculture was tasked with developing a national standard for high quality beef. The Russian Meat Processing Institute (RMPI) began working with the Ministry on this definition and, according to RMPI, will define "high quality beef" as chilled, not frozen. This definition, if put into effect, would potentially limit imports of these products.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunection with the National Meat Unions, has been tasked with developing additional stimulus packages for pork production facilities to help modernize old facilities, and construct new establishments for the slaughter and processing of two million head per facility. It is anticipated that in December of 2012, the Ministry will develop a branch program called the "Development of pork production in Russia for a period of 2013-2015," as well as a concept for the "Development of pork production in Russia for a period until 2020." Currently the Russian swine industry is monitoring how WTO obligations may influence the competitiveness of their pork production and processing. The swine producers and processors have indicated they stand ready to request protective measures from the Government, if necessary, including the application of higher duties on live pigs.

Russian Pork producers are also worried about continued outbreaks of ASF which is spreading across Russia. According to VPSS there have been more than 20 reported outbreaks between January-July of 2012. In turn, VPSS reportedly developing a national program for the eradication of ASF.

Production Tables

Table 6. Livestock Inventories by Types of Farms in 2010 and 2011, Mln. Head

	All farms			Including								
				Agricultural organizations			Private household farms			Private farms		
	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10	2010	2011	%11/10
Cattle	19,968	20,134	100.8	9,257	9,165	99.0	9,236	9,276	100.4	1,476	1,693	114.7

including												
Milking Cows	8,843	8,988	101.6	3,713	3,712	100.0	4,412	4,413	100.0	0.719	0.864	120.2
Heifers	1,328	1,300	97.9	643.2	0.649	100.8	0.5983	0.563	94.1	0.086	0.088	102.5
Bulls	0.131	0.145	110.9	0.029	0.030	103.6	0.089	0.102	115.1	0.013	0.013	98.8
Pigs	1,218	17,250	100.2	10,815	11,430	105.7	5,605	5,162	92.1	0.798	0.666	83.5
including												
Main Sows	1,467	1,428	97.3	0.724	0.739	102.0	0.654	0.620	94.8	0.089	0.069	78.1
Piglets of Four Months Age	6,607	7,159	108.4	4,662	5,0301	107.9	1,695	1,857	109.6	0.249	0.271	108.7

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Livestock Inventories in 2012, 2010, 2011, and end of period, by Types of Farms, Mln. Head

	Calendar year		Year to date		
	2010	2011	June 2011	June 2012	%, 12/11
Agricultural establishments					
Cattle	9.26	9.17	9.3	9.4	100.2
Swine	10.82	11.43	11.4	12.8	111.9
Private household farms					
Cattle	9.24	9.28	10.1	10.0	99.4
Swine	5.61	5.16	6.4	5.9	91.3
Private farms					
Cattle	1.48	1.69	1.7	2.0	119.2
Swine	0.8	0.67	0.8	0.7	85.3

http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/doc_2012/rus-eng12.pdf

Table 8. Swine Production on Agricultural Establishments

	2010	2011	2011 as a % of 2010
Production for slaughter, 1,000 MT	1,466,0	1,607,0	109,6
Average live weight for slaughter	103,0	103,0	100,0
Average weight gain/day	439	465	105,9
Furrowed sows	1,758,361	1,839,065	104,6
Including tested	424,632	448,675	105,7
Piglet crop, total, head	17,877,786	19,445,077	108,8
Excluding tested	14,071,206	15,326,536	108,9
Piglet crop per 100 sows	2,278	2,455	107,8

Source: Rosstat

Table 9. Meat and Poultry Production, at Agricultural Establishments, by month January 2010 through July 2012 , 1,000 MT

	Total meat and poultry	Cattle	Pork	Poultry
2010 Jan	451.3	72.1	107	269

Feb	455.7	76.9	24-Apr	260.2
March	515.7	85.8	137.8	290.1
April	507.6	82.1	135.4	287.2
May	493.1	75.5	130.8	283.9
June	479.1	75.1	133.5	267
July	474.8	71.2	128.8	271.7
Aug	481.3	75	130.5	271.2
Sept	518.1	87.6	135.7	289.9
Oct	521.8	84.6	134.5	297.7
Nov	532.2	82.4	139.9	302.3
Dec	625.1	105.1	174	330.1
2011 Jan	491.1	69.6	119.8	297.5
Feb	485.4	68.2	127.5	287.2
March	544.2	74.1	148.5	318.2
April	528.7	73.1	143.4	309.7
May	535.6	67	141	324.4
June	530.6	67.7	142.3	316.2
July	510.2	63.2	139.6	304.9
Aug	543.7	70	155.7	314
Sept	561.8	79.3	154.3	321.2
Oct	578.2	78.1	157.4	338.1
Nov	590.8	79.9	155.9	346.4
Dec	681.6	101.6	187.3	378
2012 Jan	545.3	68.4	131.3	341.9
Feb	560.2	70.7	146.1	340.9
March	606.7	76.2	157.1	370.5
April	601.2	73	163.1	362.6
May	604.5	71.2	168.5	362.5
June	598.7	72.2	161.9	361.2
July		70.8	160.9	349.9

Source: Rosstat

Table 10. Livestock Production at Agricultural Establishments, live weight, 1,000MT, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011	2011 as a % of 2010
Production for slaughter, 1,000 MT			
Cattle	768,0	684,0	89,1
Pigs	1466,0	1607,0	109,6
Poultry	3323,0	3755,0	113,0
Average live weight for slaughter			
Cattle, kilogram	363,0	362,0	99,7
Pigs, kilogram	103,0	103,0	100,0
Average weight gain, grams/day			
Cattle	501	514	102,6
Pigs	439	465	105,9
Calved inseminated cows and heifers	2,679,173	2,563 ,099	95,7
Calf crop	2,702,616	2,584,639	95,6
Furrowed sows, main and tested	1,758,361	1,839,065	104,6
Including tested	424,632	448,675	105,7
Piglet crop, total, head	17,877,786	19,445,077	108,8

Including from main sows	14,071,206	15,326,536	108,9
Piglets crop per 100 sows	2,278	2,455	107,8
Losses			
Cattle	230,630	199,772	86,6
Pigs	3,082,411	3,092865	100.3
Losses during reported period, head			
Calves	162,830	143,883	88,4
Pigs	2,492,204	2,453,742	98,5
Losses, % to the herd turnover			
Cattle	2.4	2.2	N/A
Pigs	11.4	10.7	N/A
Losses, % of crop			
Calves	6,0	5,6	N/A
Piglets	13,9	12,6	N/A

Source: Rosstat

Table 11. Changes in Volumes of Marketed Food Product Sold in 2011

	Percentage to the previous year (at constant prices)	Meat sales as a percentage of total food sales
Red Meat	100.2	2.4
Poultry meat	110.3	1.2
Meat products	109.3	4.0
Meat/canned	97.6	0.4

Source: Rosstat

Trade Tables

Table 12. Belarus Export Statistics Commodity: 010392, Swine, Live, Weighing 50 Kg (110.23 lb.) Or More Each Calendar Year: 2009 - 2011

Partner Country	**Quantity**			**% Change**
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2011/2010**
World	3,450	54,200	108,938	100.99
Russia	3,450	54,200	108,938	100.99

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas (GTIS)

Table 13. Russia: Beef Imports (HS-0201. 0202. 0210.20. 1602.50)

Partner Country	Calendar year			Year to date		
	2009	2010	2011	Jan-June 2011	Jan-June 2012	%
World	639.462	626.767	605,025	311.196	294.161	- 5.47
Brazil	322.969	282.184	224,160	39.132	21.773	- 44.36

EU-27	19.266	78.717	80,741	126.641	120.534	- 4.82
Uruguay	66.199	78.926	77,528	40.660	35.254	-13.3
Australia	16.224	41.167	65.,251	34.985	16.857	-51.8
Paraguay	46.663	64.089	50,478	28.229	45.061	59.6
United States	3.183	22.311	39,215	11.508	22.090	92.0
Mexico	0	2.863	22,516	9.180	16.400	78.7
Argentina	136.991	33.933	14,899	8.126	5.341	-44.7
Ukraine	18.823	12.847	12,367	6.258	6.502	3.9
Moldova	63	1.530	3,514	661	1.259	90.5
New Zealand	394	1.041	2,133	1.239	2.095	69.1

Source: GTIS

Note: Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since July 2010)

Table 14. Russia: Pork Imports (HS-0203. 0210.11-19. 1602.41-49)

Partner Country	Calendar year			Year to date Year to date		
	2009	2010	2011	Jan-June 2011	Jan-June 2012	12/11 %
World	649.791	656.974	681.591	336.004	331.682	- 1.29
EU-27	247.716	303.686	356.609	167.152	155.396	- 7.03
Brazil	249.715	223.926	133.050	91.332	46.410	- 49.19
Canada	41.962	67.122	112.017	43.153	75.791	75.63
United States	107.676	59.405	58.016	23.566	35.801	51.92
Ukraine	0	471	12.708	6.118	10.682	74.60
Chile	2.027	1.600	5.284	1.366	6.865	402.40

Source: GTIS

Note: Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since July 2010)