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Russian Federation

Livestock and Products Semi-annual

2015 Livestock and Products Semi-Annual Report

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Report Highlights:
Russian cattle inventories are expected to continue to decline in 2015 despite continued Government support for the industry. Cattle imports in 2015 are anticipated to be lower (i.e., 70,000 head) than previous estimates after import volumes fell 25 percent in 2014. Swine inventories are anticipated to increase nominally in 2015, while live swine imports are forecast to nearly cease in 2015 due to ongoing restrictions on foreign suppliers. Consumption levels for both beef and pork are anticipated to decline in 2015 given the difficult economic situation in Russia. Domestic beef production is forecast to remain flat in 2015 (1.37 MMT), but beef imports are forecast to fall nearly 20 percent (750,000 MT). Likewise, FAS/Moscow forecasts a small increase in Russian pork production in 2015 (2.55 MMT), but a substantial reduction in imports (200,000 MT).

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.

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

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2013		2014		2015	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2013		Jan 2014		Jan 2015	
Russia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	19,930	19,930	19,564	19,564	19,000	19,132
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	8,469	8,469	8,201	8,201	8,000	7,952
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	390	390	460	460	500	490
Production (Calf Crop)	6,820	6,820	6,670	6,670	6,545	6,500
Total Imports	97	97	100	74	100	70
Total Supply	26,847	26,847	26,334	26,308	25,645	25,702
Total Exports	17	17	15	26	15	20
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	6,800	6,800	6,850	6,750	6,900	6,740
Total Slaughter	6,800	6,800	6,850	6,750	6,900	6,740
Loss	466	466	469	400	430	392
Ending Inventories	19,564	19,564	19,000	19,132	18,300	18,550
Total Distribution	26,847	26,847	26,334	26,308	25,645	25,702

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

Table 2. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE)

Meat, Beef and Veal	2013		2014		2015	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2013		Jan 2014		Jan 2015	
Russia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Slaughter (Reference)	6,800	6,800	6,850	6,750	6,900	6,740
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1,380	1,380	1,390	1,370	1,400	1,370
Total Imports	1,018	1,018	825	919	825	750
Total Supply	2,398	2,398	2,215	2,289	2,225	2,120
Total Exports	12	12	10	10	10	8
Human Dom. Consumption	2,386	2,386	2,205	2,279	2,215	2,112
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Dom. Consumption	2,386	2,386	2,205	2,279	2,215	2,112
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2,398	2,398	2,215	2,289	2,225	2,120

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

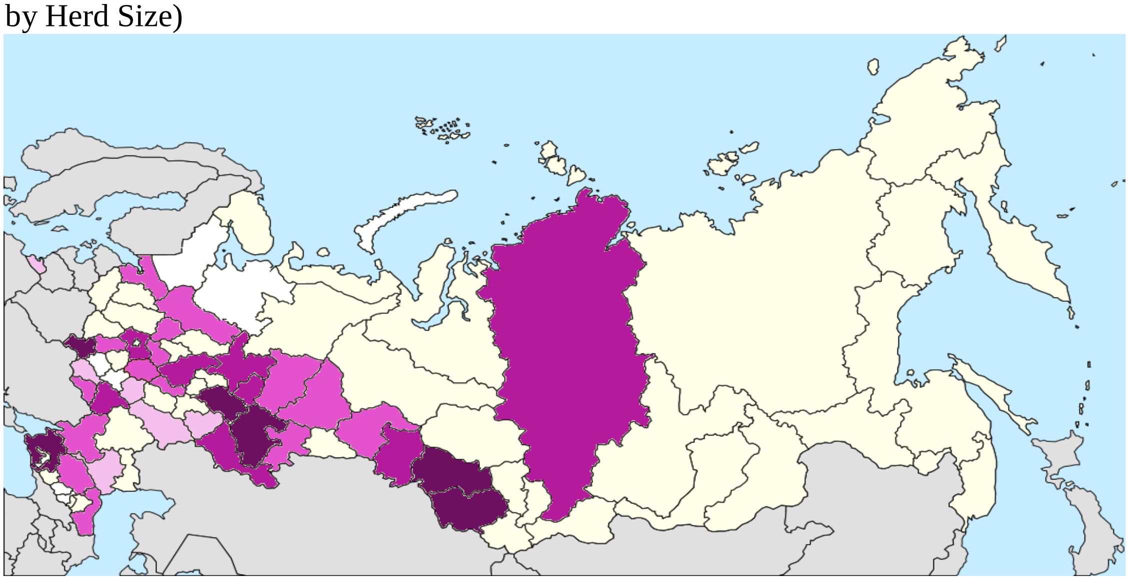
Production

<u>Cattle</u>

The long-term trend of decreasing Russian cattle inventories is anticipated to continue in 2015, with inventories forecast to decline by approximately 3 percent to 18.55 million head. Many agricultural producers in Russia are experiencing financial challenges due to the current economic situation, including difficulty in acquiring bank credit, particularly for those already carrying debt, and, in many cases, reduced operating funds. While Russian dairies (which still account for the lion's share of the national herd) will most likely continue to slaughter less productive cattle, particularly if feed costs remain high for a prolonged period of time, the majority of beef-cattle producers are still at the implementation stages of their long-term investment projects. As a number of operations have still not achieved profitability, most are unlikely to significantly increase the size of their herds in the near-term.

According to industry sources, the share of beef cattle as a percentage of total Russian cattle grew in 2014 and is expected to continue to grow in 2015. According to Rosstat, 2014 cattle inventories at agricultural establishments, both beef and dairy, increased in only a few regions (e.g., Bryansk, Voronezh, Leningrad, Dagestan, Kaliningrad, and Tambov), where large agricultural holdings continue to implement their beef-production projects (e.g. ABH Miratorg has invested $500 million to increase beef production in the Bryansk region, Zarechnoe Group opened a processing plant in Voronezh in the summer of 2014, etc.).

Chart 1. Cattle Inventories at Large-Scale Agricultural Establishments as of January 1, 2015 (Top 35 Regions by Herd Size)



Source: Rosstat

> 300,000 Head
300,000 - > 200,000 Head
200,000 - >100,000 Head
< 100,000 Head

FAS/Moscow has increased its 2015 year-end cattle inventories forecast to 18.55 million head as a result of 2014 year-end data published by Rosstat (i.e., a nearly 3 percent year-on-year decline in the size of the national herd). Cattle slaughter in the latter half of 2014 was reportedly lower than expected, in part, because foreign suppliers who had Russian market access (e.g., South American producers) were able to supply a sufficient volume of frozen beef to meet shrinking consumer demand. In turn, according to Rosstat, private (peasant) farms, which account for 11 percent of the country's cattle herd, increased their cattle inventories by nearly 2.5 percent in 2014. Data supporting increasing inventories at private (peasant) farms, however, may be slightly misleading as industry sources report some small backyard farms took the time to register themselves as private (peasant) farms in order to make themselves qualify for government support. Cattle on these farms were, in turn, re-classified as private (peasant) farm inventories in 2014.

<u>Beef</u>

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian beef production in 2015 to remain flat when compared to revised 2014 production estimates (i.e., 1.37 MMT). FAS/Moscow has decreased its 2015 beef production forecast by roughly two percent from its previous estimate of 1.4 MMT, due to the impact of the poor overall economic situation. The Russian Ministry of Economic Development (MED) has indicated that the Russian economy will decline in 2015. With a presumption that average annual oil prices will equal $50 per barrel, MED expects Russian GDP to contract by 3 percent, consumer prices to rise 12.2 percent, and real wages to decline by 9.6 percent over the course of 2015. MED also forecasts disposable income to decline 6.3 percent over 2015. Given the economic volatility in the market, and the fact that food prices as of March 1, 2015, have increased 23.2 percent year-on-year, it is likely that consumption of beef (traditionally the most expensive commodity in the meats category) will continue to decline in 2015.

FAS/Moscow has also decreased the 2014 beef production estimate by 1.5 percent (from 1.39 MMT to 1.37 MMT) based on year-end data published by Rosstat. Despite the expectation that industry-wide production will remain flat this year (with some establishments struggling to handle the current economic challenges), a handful of large-scale agricultural establishments are expected to increase their production of beef in 2015. For example, the "Bryansk Meat Company," a subsidiary of ABH "Miratorg," took out a $425.8 million, 15-year loan from Vnesheconombank in December of last year to expand beef production. The project's goal is to produce 1.3 MMT of high quality beef per year by 2029/2030. In addition, Zarechnoe Group reportedly intends to continue to build its herd as well as broaden distribution of its beef sold as "Prime Beef" and "Zarechnoe" which is produced in the Voronezh region.

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

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Begin Year Russia	2013 Jan 2013 USDA Official	 New post	2014 Jan 2014 USDA Official	 New post	2015 Jan 2015 USDA Official	 New post
Total Beginning Stocks	18,816	18,816	19,081	19,081	19,000	19,413
Sow Beginning Stocks	2,325	2,325	2,450	2,355	2,565	2,375
Production (Pig Crop)	36,000	36,000	38,500	37,000	40,700	37,300
Total Imports	86	86	8	8	0	1
Total Supply	54,902	54,902	57,589	56,089	59,700	56,714
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	34,000	34,000	36,500	34,750	38,350	35,000
Total Slaughter	34,000	34,000	36,500	34,750	38,350	35,000
Loss	1,821	1,821	2,089	1,926	2,050	2,014
Ending Inventories	19,081	19,081	19,000	19,413	19,300	19,700
Total Distribution	54,902	54,902	57,589	56,089	59,700	56,714

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

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

Meat, Swine Market Begin Year Russia	2013 Jan 2013 USDA Official	 New post	201 Jan 2014 USDA Official	 New post	2015 Jan 2015 USDA Official	 New post
Slaughter (Reference)	34,000	34,000	36,500	34,750	38,350	35,000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2,400	2,400	2,650	2,510	2,820	2,550
Total Imports	868	868	460	515	375	200
Total Supply	3,268	3,268	3,110	3,025	3,195	2,750
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1
Human Dom. Consumption	3,267	3,267	3,109	3,024	3,194	2,749
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	3,267	3,267	3,109	3,024	3,194	2,749
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	3,268	3,268	3,110	3,025	3,195	2,750

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

<u>Swine</u>

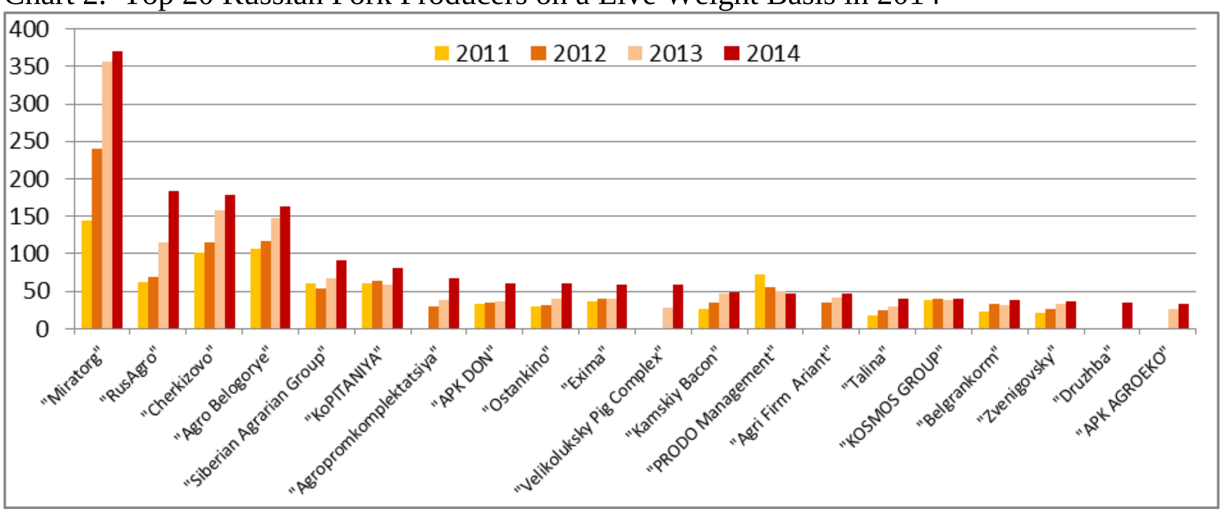
FAS/Moscow anticipates swine inventories to reach 19.7 million head by the end of 2015, a 1.5 percent increase in inventories and a slightly smaller increase than was realized in 2014. The Russian swine herd has being growing over the last decade, and the trend is expected to continue in 2015, but at a slower pace as a result of the current economic conditions. The Russian industry continues to consolidate production at large-scale agricultural establishments. Agricultural establishments accounted for 80 percent of the total swine herd inventory in 2014, a three percent increase over 2013 levels, and further consolidations are expected this year. Swine inventories at backyard farms will most likely decline due to increased feed/production costs and continued efforts to control African swine fever (ASF).

Total 2014 swine inventory estimates have been revised pursuant to official year-end 2014 statistics published by Rosstat.

Pork

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian pork production will reach 2.55 MMT in 2015, a 1.5 percent increase over revised 2014 levels. According to the National Union of Pork Producers (NUPP), the top twenty Russian pork producing companies accounted for nearly 60 percent of total pork production in 2014, and NUPP forecasts this share to reach as high as 80 percent by 2020. Despite the current economic challenges, several of the largest pork producing companies in Russia – e.g., ABH “Miratorg” (Kursk region), “Rusagro” (Tambov region, Primorsky Krai) , Cherkizovo (Lipetsk region), “Agropromkomplektastsia” (Kursk region, Tver region), Sibirskaya Agro-Group (Krasnoyarsk, Buriatia, Tyumen, Tomsk) and “Agroeco” (Voronezh region, Tula region) – intend to invest an additional 193.3 billion rubles (approximately $3 billion), combined, to add another 1.146 MMT of pork production capacity to their current collective capacity of 1.026 MMT by 2020.

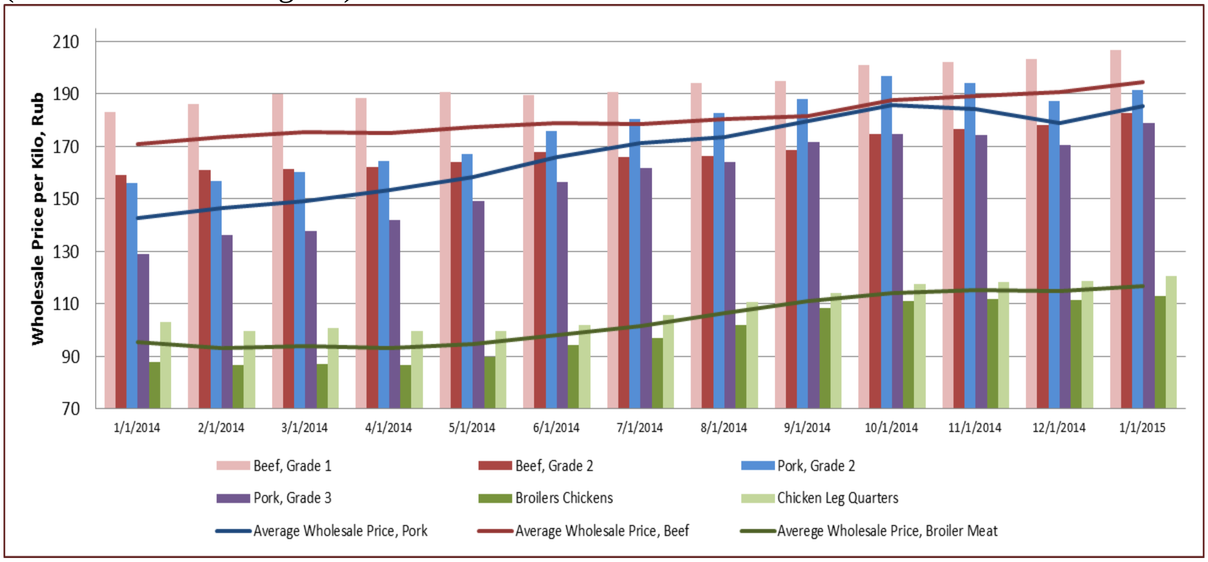
Chart 2. Top 20 Russian Pork Producers on a Live Weight Basis in 2014



Note: Some past year production data unavailable for certain producers.
Source: Russian National Union of Pork Producers

Although pork production increased roughly 1.3 percent in 2014, accounting for approximately 80 percent of domestic consumption, the Russian market, particularly in the second half of the year, was characterized by extreme volatility, including for prices, producer margins, and supply and demand. Trade restrictions were imposed on EU pork in February 2014, after a ban had already been placed on Belarusian supplies -- both due to the detection of ASF in their territories. Subsequently, a ban on pork from the United States and Canada (as well as Australia and Norway) was imposed in August 2014. These bans resulted in shortage of pork, particularly for the Russian meat processing sector. Wholesale prices for pork, which had already been growing before the imposition of the August ban, continued to increase after the additional trade restrictions and margins increased for domestic Russian producers.

Chart 3. Comparison of Russian Wholesale Prices for Pork, Beef, and Broiler Meat (Russian Rubles/Kilogram)



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture

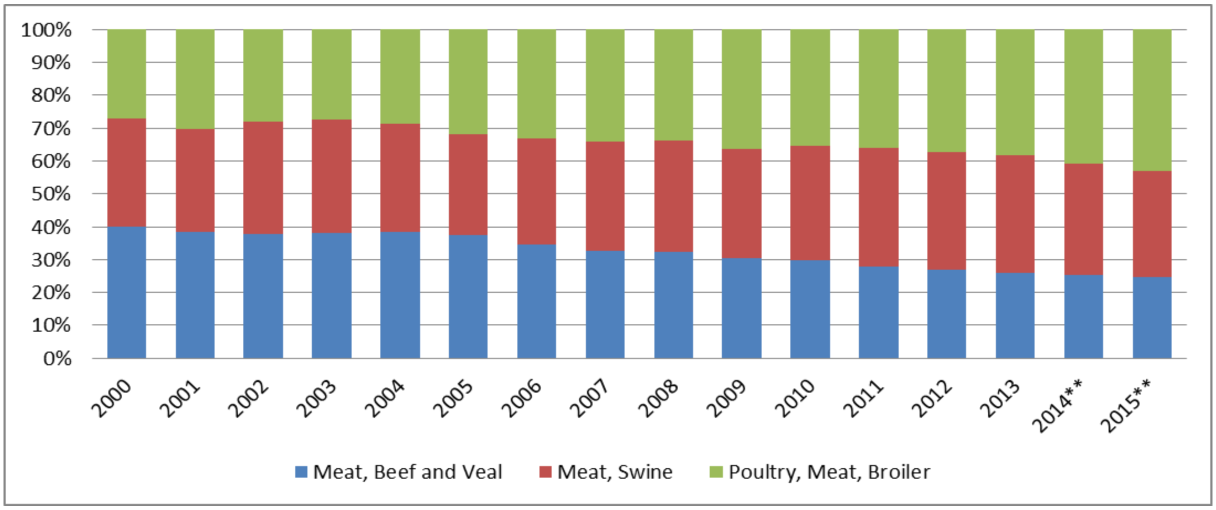
However, shortly thereafter, beginning in November 2014, notable changes in the Russian Ruble exchange rate were realized, resulting in a much weaker ruble versus the U.S. dollar and Euro and, in part, an increase in Russian grain exports in the fourth quarter of 2014. The spill-over effect was that Russian feed prices, in turn, increased as well (see, e.g., RS1504) increasing the production costs of Russian pork producers. Although pork prices started to fall in late 2014, reduced consumer demand outpaced the decline in prices as buyers quickly started to turn towards less expensive protein sources (e.g., poultry meat). In addition, Russian meat processors reportedly began to purchase less expensive poultry meat as the predominant component in their processed meat production. As such, and based on year-end data, FAS/Moscow has reduced the estimate for Russian pork production by slightly more than 5 percent, to 2.51 MMT.

Consumption

Beef

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russia will consume 2.11 MMT of beef in 2015, a decrease in consumption of slightly more than 7 percent, compared to 2.28 MMTs of beef consumed in 2014. In addition, according to FAS/Moscow estimates, the share of beef in overall Russian meat consumption (i.e., beef, pork, and broiler meat) fell from 40 percent in 2000 to 25 percent in 2014 at the expense of increased pork and broiler meat consumption – a trend anticipated to continue in 2015 as beef is anticipated to account for 24 percent of the aforementioned meat consumption this year

Chart 4. Russian Domestic Consumption Estimates of Beef/Veal, Pork, and Broiler Meat over the Last Ten Years



** FAS/Moscow Estimates
Source: PSD Online at http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/

Industry sources report that they anticipate total Russian consumption of beef, pork, and broiler meats to decline by 4-6 percent in 2015 due to the negative economic situation in Russia. Average retail prices for grades 1 and 2 beef in February 2015 were 15 and 17 percent higher than they were in February 2014, mostly due to increased price for imported goods resulting from the weakened ruble. Taking into consideration Russia's dependence on beef imports (ranging from 35 to 45 percent import dependence according to industry sources), and that the Russian production only accounts for approximately 60 percent of consumption, beef prices are expected to remain high in 2015.
FAS/Moscow has revised the 2014 beef domestic consumption estimate to 2.28 MMT. This estimate is slightly more than previous approximations given higher import levels than previously predicted, but remains nearly 4.5 percent lower than 2013 consumption levels.

Pork

Despite the continued expectation of year-on-year growth in Russian pork production, consumption is expected to fall in 2015 as imports are anticipated to be significantly lower than they were in 2014, and as consumers are expected to continue to increase their consumption of less expensive poultry meat (see, e.g., RS1510). FAS/Moscow forecasts 2.749 MMT of pork consumption in 2015, nine percent lower than 2014 levels.

Average retail prices for pork steadily increased in 2014 (i.e., prices were 25 percent higher in January 2015 than they were at the same point in 2014), while wholesale prices were even more volatile. The wholesale price for pork reached record levels in October 2014 (i.e., 197 rubles per kilogram of grade 1 pork and 175 Rubles per kilogram of grade 2 pork).
As stated above, pork prices declined in November and December 2014 as a result of reduced consumer demand for pork in the market as meat processors and consumers increasingly utilized less expensive poultry meat in lieu of more expensive pork– a trend that is anticipated to continue in 2015.

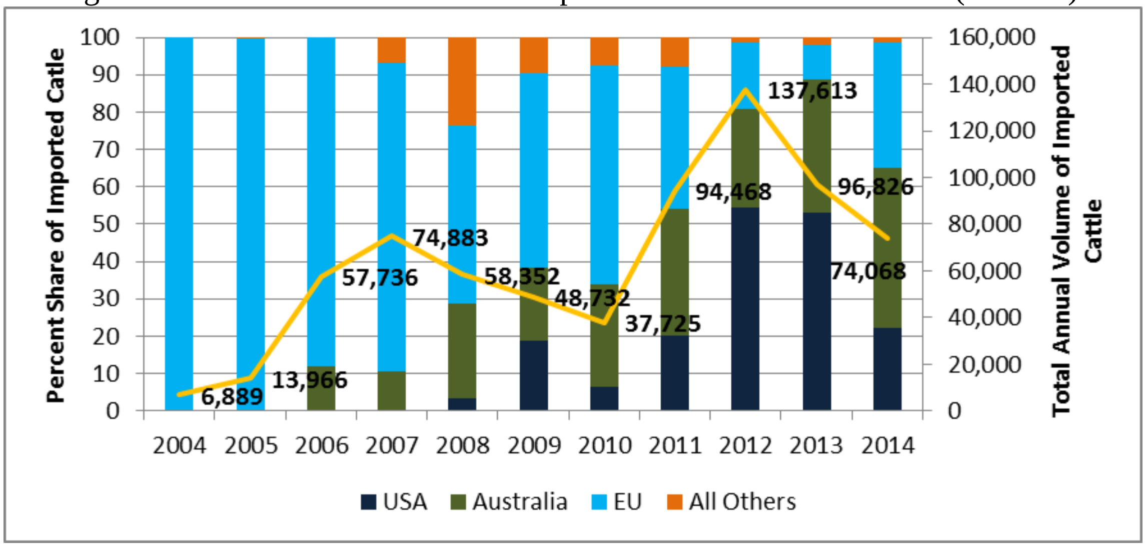
Trade

Cattle

Russian imports of cattle in 2015 are forecasted to total 70,000 head, roughly 4,000 head lower than revised 2014 import levels (i.e., 74,000). Imports are forecast to decrease by nearly five percent in 2015 due to a weaker ruble versus the U.S. dollar and Euro.

Despite the European Union shipping nearly 25,000 head of breeding cattle in 2014 (up almost 175 percent from 2013 levels), and increasing its share of Russian imports from nine to 34 percent, imports from both Australia (nearly 32,000 head of non-purebred breeding cattle) and the United States (slightly more than 16,000 head of purebred breeding cattle) – the two largest suppliers by volume in recent years -- were down last year. In fact, total cattle imports in 2014 were nearly 25 percent less than they were in 2013 and 46 percent lower than they were in 2012.

Chart 5. Changes in the Share of Russian Cattle Imported Over the Last 10 Years (Volume)



Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia, Belstat for Belarusian Exports to Russia

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian cattle exports to total 20,000 head in 2015, predominantly non-purebred breeding cattle, a 23 percent decrease from revised estimates for 2014 (i.e., 26,000 head). Russian exports of cattle to Azerbaijan were 101 percent higher in 2014 than they were in 2013, and 322 percent higher than they were in 2012. However, Azerbaijan, which accounted for more than 90 percent of Russian cattle exports in 2014, is also experiencing an economic slowdown (e.g., oil prices have fallen, the Azerbaijani manat was recently devalued, etc.) which may slow the recent trend in Russian export growth.

As noted, Russian cattle exports in 2014 were higher than previously forecast and, in turn, FAS/Moscow has increased the Russian cattle export estimate.

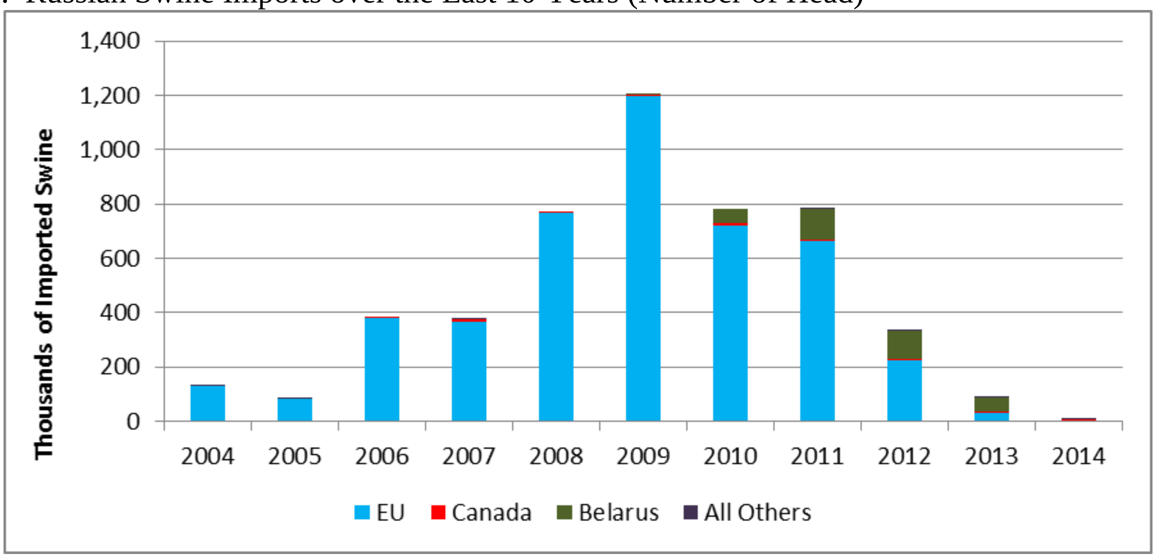
Beef

Russian imports of beef in 2015 are forecasted to total 750,000 MT, roughly 18 percent lower than revised 2014 import levels (i.e., 919,000 MT). Industry sources indicate the current economic situation is causing consumers to re-evaluate their purchasing practices and increasingly move towards cheaper sources of protein (e.g., poultry meat). In fact, 2014 imports of beef were roughly 11 percent lower than 2013 levels. This decline in imports was a result of restrictions imposed on certain foreign suppliers during 2014 (e.g., Belarus, the European Union, Ukraine, Australia, etc.), but trade was also impacted by the volatility of the Russian ruble exchange rate, particularly late in the year, which reportedly made imports of foreign produced meats unprofitable for some traders. Given the current economic situation in Russia, it is likely that imports of beef in 2015 will continue their downward trend of 2014.

Swine

Despite having imported 86,000 hogs in 2013, Russian live swine imports dropped precipitously in 2014, to only 8,000 head.

Chart 6. Russian Swine Imports over the Last 10 Years (Number of Head)



NOTE: Belarus data only available as of 2008
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia, Belstat for Belarusian Exports to Russia

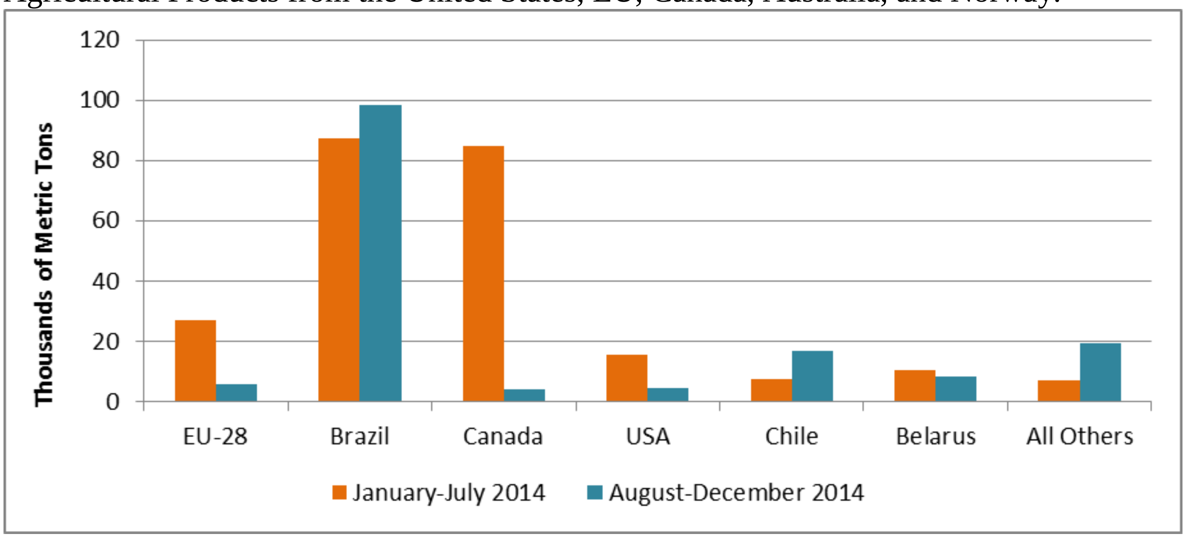
The Russian veterinary service has placed restrictions on several foreign suppliers of live hogs to Russia. For example, Russia has restricted supplies from the European Union and Belarus because of detections of African swine fever in those territories, and the United States and Canada because of detections of porcine epidemic diarrhea virus. The only country which supplied live swine to Russia in 2014 that currently still has market access is Norway. As such, it is unlikely that live swine imports will exceed more than 1,000 head in 2015 if current restrictions remain in effect. As such, FAS/Moscow has forecasted 1,000 head of imports this year, an 87.5 percent decline in trade from significantly reduced 2014 import levels.

Pork

Russian pork imports in 2015 are forecasted to total 200,000 MT, roughly 60 percent less than revised 2014 import levels (i.e., 515,000 MT). Given the current economic situation in Russia, it is anticipated that consumers will decrease their consumption of red meats in 2015. Moreover, the decline in consumption is anticipated to largely come at the expense of traditionally more expensive imported product – given the increase in domestic production in recent years and, more importantly, the Russian ruble's decline in value against the dollar and Euro.

Russian pork imports in 2014 were significantly lower than they were in 2013 – 515,000 MT (40 percent lower than 2013 levels). This decline in imports was a result of restrictions imposed on certain foreign suppliers during 2014 (e.g., Belarus, the European Union, Canada, the United States, etc.), and the ruble's volatility towards year's end.

Chart 7. Comparison of Russian Pork Imports Before and After the August 2014 Ban on Several Agricultural Products from the United States, EU, Canada, Australia, and Norway.



Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia, Belstat for Belarusian Exports to Russia

As for exports, Russian trade is traditionally quite small, and that trend is expected to continue in 2015 (i.e., 1,000 MT). In 2014, Russia exported nearly 1,000 MT of pork – the vast majority of which was shipped to fellow EAEU Member States (i.e., Kazakhstan and Belarus).

Policy
Despite the reduced value of State support, given the weakened ruble, government subsidies remain a significant factor in the livestock industry's performance. The Russian government remains committed to the goal of increasing domestic beef production and reducing the country's dependence on beef imports. For example, in 2014, the government reportedly paid[1]:

- 3.703 billion rubles for cattle breeding support (both beef and dairy cattle);
- 2.370 billion rubles for livestock farming projects of regional importance (a portion of which was for beef cattle development); and,
- 3.094 billion rubles for subsidies for the interest rate associated with long-term loans for investment purposes for the reconstruction and modernization of beef cattle facilities.

There are a number of factors that could impact the Russian government's final distribution of funds in 2015. For example, regional authorities need to be proactive in requesting federal support, regional authorities must allocate their own funds to supplement federal support, and federal authorities may re-allocate funds in response to any change in economic conditions.

Other Reports of Potential Interest
RS1390 – 2015 Poultry and Product Semi-Annual
RS1493 – Eurasian Conformity Mark for Poultry and Red Meats
RS1475 – 2014 Livestock and Products Annual Report
RS1456 – Eurasian Economic Commission Announces 2015 Meat Poultry Whey TRQs

[1] The government also reportedly paid 45.477 billion rubles in 2014 for subsidies for the interest rate associated with long-term loans taken out for investment purposes (covers dairy, pork and poultry, but not beef).

Production Charts and Tables

Table 5. Livestock Inventories Last 10 Years, All Types of Farms, Thousand Head

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cattle	21,625	21,562	21,546	21,038	20,671	19,968	20,134	19,981	19,514	19,132
Cows	9,522	9,360	9,320	9,126	9,026	8,844	8,988	8,883	8,645	8,442
Pigs	13,811	16,185	16,340	16,162	17,231	17,218	17,258	18,816	19,186	19,413

Source: Rosstat

Table 6. Livestock Inventories, All Types of Farms, Thousand Head

All Farm Types		
	2013	**2014**
Cattle	19,514	19,132
Cows	8,645	8,442
Pigs	19,186	19,413
Sheep and Goats	23,844	24,330
Agricultural Establishments		
Cattle	8,790	8,506
Cows	3,532	3,426
Pigs	14,711	15,502
Sheep and Goats	4,307	4,329
Private Households		
Cattle	8,706	8,526
Cows	4,094	3,962
Pigs	4,017	3,497
Sheep and Goats	11,282	11,359
Private Farms (Peasant)		
Cattle	2,018	2,099
Cows	1,018	1,053
Pigs	458	414
Sheep and Goats	7,468	8,642

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Meat Production, All Types of Farms, Live-Weight Basis, 1,000 MT

All Farm Types		
	2013	**2014**
Beef	2,896.1	2,877
Pork	3,625.6	3,780.3
Meat from Sheep and Goats	430.3	444.7
Agricultural Establishments		
Beef	935.4	918.6
Pork	2,528.4	2,843.8

Meat from Sheep and Goats	35.0	35.7
Private Households		
Beef	1,787	1,749.9
Pork	1,010	877.2
Meat from Sheep and Goats	309.1	318.4
Private Farms (Peasant)		
Beef	183.1	208.6
Pork	68.3	59.3
Meat from Sheep and Goats	84.1	90.7

Source: Rosstat

Trade Tables

Table 8. Russian Imports of Live Cattle, Calendar Year: 2009 – 2014, Quantity (Head), Incl. Major Suppliers in 2014

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	**48,732**	**37,725**	**94,468**	**137,613**	**96,826**	**73,648**
United States	9,109	2,487	19,092	74,734	51,404	16,386
Australia	9,643	10,311	31,979	36,645	34,519	31,710
EU-28	25,293	22,121	36,140	24,372	9,091	24,976
Netherlands	*8,953*	*8,054*	*14,366*	*785*	*0*	*6,836*
Denmark	*0*	*0*	*3,128*	*10,811*	*3,462*	*3,115*
France	*0*	*0*	*902*	*0*	*283*	*2,260*
Hungary	*7,126*	*6,300*	*2,288*	*3,874*	*3,513*	*1,864*
Canada		*0*	*0*	1,862	1,587	216

*Excludes Imports from Belarus
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 9. Russian Imports of Live Swine, Calendar Year: 2009 – 2014, Quantity (Head), Incl. Major Suppliers in 2014

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	**1,205,295**	**782,500**	**781,931**	**334,473**	**85,571**	**7,606**
Belarus*	3,450	54,233	112,754	103,131	49,082	0♠
EU-28	119,6179	721,969	663,552	226,593	29,330	2,354
Denmark	*27,999*	*18,497*	*73,039*	*77,739*	*25,622*	*814*
Ireland	*1,998*	*3,866*	*6,782*	*4,055*	*932*	*734*
Austria	*128*	*120*	*180*	*28*	*0*	*347*
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	465
Canada	5,666	6,298	4,509	3,507	6,808	3,508
United States	0	0	1,116	1,242	351	1,279

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat (♠ through October 2014)
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 10. Types of Russian Imports of Live Swine*, Calendar Year: 2009 - 2014, Quantity (Head)

HS Code	Description	Calendar Year					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0103	Swine, Live	1,205,295	782,500	781,931	334,473	85,571	7,606
010392	Swine, Live, Nesoi, Weighing 50 Kg Or More Each	1,046,641	704043	642,880	231,532	64,531	829
010391	Swine, Live, Nesoi, Weighing Less Than 50 Kg Each	146,077	54,678	104,937	66,159	2,667	0
010310	Swine, Live, Purebred Breeding Animals	12,577	23,779	34,114	36,782	18,373	6,777

*Includes Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat (through October 2014)
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 11. Russian Imports of Beef, PWE, Annual Series: 2009 - 2014, Quantity (MT) Incl. Major Suppliers in 2014

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	**752,197**	**755,314**	**707,503**	**730,994**	**726,962**	**649,260**
Brazil	322,969	282,184	224,160	248,906	308,255	309,749
Belarus*	112,735	128,547	102,478	104,748	147,534	112,695♠
Paraguay	46,663	64,089	50,478	119,470	138,611	129,807
EU-28	19,266	78,717	80,742	52,313	32,084	26,935
Lithuania	*7,285*	*10,290*	*14,992*	*13,172*	*7,986*	*6,712*
Poland	*919*	*8,096*	*7,633*	*12,318*	*10,404*	*5,902*
Germany	*5,882*	*24,276*	*18,232*	*6,507*	*1,864*	*5,504*
Uruguay	66,199	78,926	77,528	65,870	35,253	23,659
Argentina	136,991	33,933	14,899	8,933	14,834	22,975
Ukraine	18,823	12,847	12,367	14,170	17,013	13,840
Australia	16,224	41,167	65,251	34,128	26,904	2,181

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat (♠through October 2014)
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 12. Russian Imports of Pork, PWE, Annual Series: 2009 – 2014 Quantity (MT) Incl. Major Suppliers in 2014

Partner Country	Calendar Year					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	**673,906**	**704,237**	**746,657**	**822,977**	**675,652**	**396,242**
Brazil	249715	223926	133050	122313	124,151	185,657
Canada	41,962	67,122	112,017	179,615	78,446	88,625
EU-28	247,715	303,926	356,856	309,169	378,915	32,738
Denmark	*65,368*	*72,711*	*80,395*	*60,694*	*88,550*	*5,674*
Hungary	*3,290*	*4,105*	*5,558*	*9,187*	*22,040*	*4,998*
Belgium	*13,667*	*14,854*	*15,705*	*13,072*	*18,956*	*4,098*
Germany	*84,552*	*112,617*	*110,895*	*87,843*	*81,805*	*3,749*
Belarus*	24,115	47,263	65,066	79,398	56,091	18,627♠
Chile	2,027	1,600	5,284	18,544	16,582	24,461
United States	107,676	59,405	58,016	87,942	5,828	19,950
Serbia				2,646	559	15,378

*Belarusian Exports to Russia as Reported by Belstat (♠ through October 2014)
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Table 13. Russian Cattle, Beef, Swine, and Pork Exports to Belarus & Kazakhstan, Heads/ PWE, 2012-2014, Quantity

HSC	Country	2012	2013	2014
0102 – Live Cattle	**Total**	**2,693**	**4,414**	**2,865**
	Belarus	355	527	758
	Kazakhstan	2,338	3,887	2,107
0201 - Fresh Beef	**Total**	**263**	**686**	**150**
	Belarus	24	28	86
	Kazakhstan	239	658	64
0202 - Frozen Beef	**Total**	**1,023**	**2,895**	**1,284**
	Belarus	67	195	119
	Kazakhstan	956	2,699	1,165
0103 – Live Swine	**Total**	**1,993**	**177**	**337**
	Belarus	0	0	0
	Kazakhstan	1,993	177	337
0203 - Pork	**Total**	**9,367**	**453**	**3,589**
	Belarus	9,207	211	3,442
	Kazakhstan	159	241	148

Source: Eurasian Economic Commission