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Feed Shortages Accelerate Slaughter

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Report Highlights:

Slaughter rates have and will continue to increase in 2010 and 2011 as widespread drought throughout Russia sharply decreased current and future feed supplies. As a result, red meat supply will be larger than earlier expectations but adversely impact supply potential in 2011. Red meat imports to date are revised upward, reflecting year-to-date trade and have similar market access potential in 2011.

Summary

Swine and Pork

Changes in USDA Moscow's forecast for swine and pork reflect the shortage in feed supplies that will mostly impact 2010 and 2011 inventories, realized imports through the first six months of 2010, as well as revised expectations of live hog trade. Although kills increased in 2010, slaughter weights were adversely impacted as hogs were marketed earlier than expected and incurred reduced weight gain from the historically hot summer.

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

Animal Numbers, Swine Russia	2009			2010			2011			'10/09 (New Post)	'11/10 (New Post)
	MY Begin: Jan 2009			MY Begin: Jan 2010			MY Begin: Jan 2011				
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post		
Total Beginning Stocks	19,562	19,562	19,562	20,240	20,230	20,230			20,729	3%	2%
Sow Beginning Stocks	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,340	4,340	4,340			4,450	3%	3%
Production (Pig Crop)	43,300	43,300	43,300	44,750	44,750	44,700			45,500	3%	2%
Total Imports	1,202	1,100	1,100	500	1,150	700			400	-36%	-43%
Total Supply	64,064	63,962	63,962	65,490	66,130	65,630			66,629	3%	2%
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	0%	0%
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Other Slaughter	40,024	39,930	39,930	40,880	41,520	41,600			42,300	4%	2%
Total Slaughter	40,024	39,930	39,930	40,880	41,520	41,600			42,300	4%	2%
Loss	3,799	3,801	3,801	3,699	3,699	3,300			3,103	-13%	-6%
Ending Inventories	20,240	20,230	20,230	20,910	20,910	20,729			21,225	2%	2%
Total Distribution	64,064	63,962	63,962	65,490	66,130	65,630			66,629	3%	2%

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

Meat, Swine Russia	2009			2010			2011			'10/09 (New Post)	'11/10 (New Post)
	MY Begin: Jan 2009			MY Begin: Jan 2010			MY Begin: Jan 2011				
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post		
Slaughter (Reference)	40,024	39,930	39,930	40,880	41,520	41,600			42,300	4%	2%
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Production	2,200	2,205	2,205	2,250	2,290	2,290			2,330	4%	2%
Total Imports	845	960	960	810	750	900			900	-6%	0%
Total Supply	3,045	3,165	3,165	3,060	3,040	3,190			3,230	1%	1%
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	0%	0%
Human Dom. Cons.	2,989	3,109	3,109	3,010	2,989	3,140			3,179	1%	1%

Other Use, Losses	55	55	55	49	50	49			50	-11%	2%
Total Dom. Consumption	3,044	3,164	3,164	3,059	3,039	3,189			3,229	1%	1%
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Distribution	3,045	3,165	3,165	3,060	3,040	3,190			3,230	1%	1%

Cattle and Beef

Changes in USDA Moscow's forecast for cattle and beef mostly reflect the shortage in feed supplies for the remaining part of 2010 and in 2011, which is leading to increased slaughter rates. As a result, ending stocks in 2010 and 2011 are both accelerated to a -4 percent decline, double the long-term trend. This sudden, rapid decline also results in a short-term production spike in 2010. Strict import regimes in poultry and pork along with stable quota levels will continue to allow beef imports access despite Russia's recent actions against Brazil.

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

Animal Numbers, Cattle Russia	2009			2010			2011			'10/09 (New Post)	'11/10 (New Post)
	MY Begin: Jan 2009			MY Begin: Jan 2010			MY Begin: Jan 2011				
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post		
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	17,900	17,900	17,900	17,499	17,444	17,630			16,919	-2%	-4%
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	9,080	9,000	9,000	8,940	8,780	8,700			8,510	-3%	-2%
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	320	320	320	350	350	350			370	9%	6%
Production (Calf Crop)	7,010	6,930	7,200	6,970	6,750	6,970			6,840	-3%	-2%
Total Imports	49	35	49	49	35	40			35	-18%	-13%
Total Supply	24,959	24,865	25,149	24,518	24,229	24,640			23,794	-2%	-3%
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	0%	0%
Cow Slaughter	1,300	1,290	1,300	1,270	1,260	1,320			1,244	2%	-6%
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Other Slaughter	6,120	6,100	6,188	5,990	6,000	6,370			6,198	3%	-3%
Total Slaughter	7,420	7,390	7,488	7,260	7,260	7,690			7,442	3%	-3%
Loss	39	30	30	40	35	30			31	0%	3%
Ending Inventories	17,499	17,444	17,630	17,217	16,933	16,919			16,320	-4%	-4%
Total Distribution	24,959	24,865	25,149	24,518	24,229	24,640			23,794	-2%	-3%

Table 2b. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT CWE

Meat, Beef and Veal Russia	2009			2010			2011			'10/09 (New Post)	'11/10 (New Post)
	MY Begin: Jan 2009			MY Begin: Jan 2010			MY Begin: Jan 2011				
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post		
Slaughter (Reference)	7,420	7,370	7,488	7,260	7,260	7,690			7,442	3%	-3%
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Production	1,285	1,275	1,290	1,260	1,255	1,300			1,270	1%	-2%
Total Imports	895	1,180	1,000	905	800	1,080			1,100	8%	2%
Total Supply	2,180	2,455	2,290	2,165	2,055	2,380			2,370	4%	0%
Total Exports	8	12	12	8	12	8			6	-33%	-25%
Human Dom. Cons.	2,132	2,403	2,238	2,117	2,003	2,332			2,324	4%	0%

Other Use, Losses	40	40	40	40	40	40			40	0%	0%
Total Dom. Consumption	2,172	2,443	2,278	2,157	2,043	2,372			2,364	4%	0%
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Distribution	2,180	2,455	2,290	2,165	2,055	2,380			2,370	4%	0%

Numbers

Inventories continue to shift to agricultural enterprises and away from private households. The cattle inventory continues to shrink, while the swine inventory continues to grow.

Swine Inventory

Total swine inventory increased 1.8 percent to 16.6 million, while agricultural enterprises increased swine inventory 8.0 percent. Private households account for 36.6 percent of swine herd at the end of June 2010 (39.7 in June 2009).

Imports of live swine for slaughter are down sharply in 2010, as the tariff was raised from 5 percent to 40 percent but not <0.50 €/kg. The domestic pork industry continues to push for full closure of the market, but slaughter houses will continue to require imported hogs until the domestic industry can fill capacity.

Russia imports pedigree swine to improve domestic breeding stock from the European Union and Canada.

Cattle Inventory

According to the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), by the end of June 2010, the total Russian cattle inventory was 21.7 million, including 9 million cows. Respectively, this represented a drop of 2.2 percent and 1.4 percent from the end of June 2009. Simultaneously, agricultural enterprises (large producers) decreased cattle inventory 3.1 percent and decreased cows 2.4 percent. Private households owned 48.9 percent of the national cattle herd (49.2 in June 2009).

Russia imports pedigree cattle for domestic breeding stock from Australia, the United States, the European Union, and Canada.

Production

Russian livestock production represented 46-52 percent total agricultural production value during 2000-2008.

Russia produced 4.4 MMT of meat and poultry meat (live weight) in the first half of 2010, 8.3 percent more than the first half of 2009. Agricultural enterprises increased meat and poultry production 14.7 percent (live weight) in the first half of 2010 compared to 2009 (in 2009 – 10.1 percent over 2008).

The Ministry of Agriculture plans that Russia will produce 82 percent of total meat and poultry supply to the Russian market in 2012. According to Ministry figures, Russia currently supplies 69 percent of its beef, 75 percent of its pork, and 75 percent of its poultry.

Feed Supply

Russia will experience problems with feed supplies for the remaining part of 2010 and in 2011 due to the 2010 drought in the Central, Volga, and Ural districts of Russia. In total, 27 regions were declared emergency drought situations in 2010. The grain harvest in 2010 will be lowest since 2003 when 67 MMT of grain was harvested. The drought adversely impacts not only the 2010 feed supply but also the seeding of winter crops for next year's feed supply, as well as presents a new threat to Russia's developing pork and beef industries.

The GOR has taken several measures to soften the drought's impact. The GOR postponed state grain purchases, instituted a grain export ban, and decided instead to release 3 MMT of grain from the state reserves for drought-stricken regions. Grain is being distributed on the basis of a quota system to enterprises in the processing and milling industry. The shares for each region are based on meat and milk production volume. The regions themselves will be responsible for distributing the grain internally. Furthermore, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said the GOR will provide RUR35 billion ($1.2 billion) in financial aid to drought-stricken farmers, including RUR10 ($300 million) billion in direct payments and RUR25 billion ($830 million) for 3-year discounted federal loans. The money is being disbursed in two stages, the first in August and the second in October-November.

<u>Pork Production</u>

Higher feed prices and therefore higher slaughter rates in the second half of 2010 will increase pork production 8.8 percent in 2010 but only 4.9 percent in 2011. The larger slaughter numbers will slow the pace of herd expansion from 3.4 percent in January 2010 to 2.4 percent in January 2011.

Pork Producers

The major producers of pork are large agricultural enterprises. They increased pork production 14 percent in 2008 and 21 percent in 2009. Agricultural enterprises produced 24.4 percent more pork in the first half of 2010 compared to the first half of 2009. Club-100 swine enterprises increased from 18.9 percent to 59 percent at the same time.

According to Rosstat, the 11 largest pork producers (>100,000 head) produced 23.9 percent of Russia's pork in 2006-2008. These enterprises featured the lowest production costs while average daily weight gain was highest at enterprises between 50-60,000 head. According to the Intesco Research Group study "Pork Market: the Results of 2009 and Forecast for 2010 – 2011," the three largest Russian pork producers are Prodo, Agro-Belogorie, and Miratorg. They account for 15 percent of the Russian pork production (live weight). Cherkizovo, Siberian Agrarian Meat Processing Group, SV-Volga, and Agrifarm Ariant represent the second tier at 10 percent of the market. Krasnodar region produces 9.3 percent of the Russian meat, Belgorod region – 8.5 percent, Rostov region – 6.5 percent, Omsk region – 4.3 percent, the Republic of Tatarstan – 3.8 percent.

The Ministry of Agriculture subsidized the modernization of 422 pig farms during the last three years. These farms produced 200,000 MT (live weight) in 2009 and will add 160,000 MT after they are fully operational. The average feed conversion rate was 3.6-to-1.0 on renovated farms and 3.0-to-1.0 on newly built pig farms in 2009.

In particular, the Belgorod region continues to invest in pork production. The agro-industrial holding Miratorg, one of the largest meat producers and suppliers of the Russian market, is investing RUR13.5

billion ($450 million) into the construction of nine hog complexes. The first of the facilities will be started in 2011. Each complex will have an annual capacity of 112,000 hogs. The herd will be slaughtered at an establishment that processes three million animals annually, producing 165,000 MT of meat.

The Russian Union of Pork Producers reports producers are experiencing problems with marketing. The Union underlines the reason is that only five percent of pigs are subject to initial processing at the enterprise, while the rest are traded live. The Union expects this number to grow to 50 percent by 2012. At this time, the Union believes 90 percent of pork will be produced by large agricultural enterprises.

Beef Production

Beef production continues to be the least developed animal protein sector in Russia and animal husbandry concerns as well as economic returns, in particular, start-up costs for new entrants will continue to present challenges. In the short-term, economic returns will be further eroded by high feed costs, causing the cattle inventory to undergo further pressure to contract at a fast enough rate that temporarily boosts production.

Beef Producers

The vast majority of beef in Russia remains a by-product of the Russian dairy industry and produced on private households. Their share was 61.5 percent in 2009 where as agricultural enterprises' share was 34.5 percent. Private farms produced 4.1 percent of total beef production.

Agricultural enterprises will be the engine of growth when beef production turns around long-term. However, according to the Institute of Agrarian Problems <http://viapi.ru/>, the best 100 enterprises (Club-100) produced 1.2 percent less beef compared during the first half of 2010, compared to the first half of 2009. Still, Club-100 beef enterprises increased their share of production from 4.8 percent in 1996-1998 to 10.3 percent in 2006-2008. Club-100 enterprises' daily weight gain at feedlots averaged 0.620 kg/day, compared to 0.422kg/day for non-Club members. Production cost of Club members amounted to RUR48,682/MT ($16,200/MT) vs. RUR65,320 ($21,780/MT) for non-members. Revenues totaled RUR5,852 ($1,950) and RUR4,588 ($1,519), respectively.

Andrey Danilenko, Head of the Russian Union of Milk Producers stated beef production in Russia becomes profitable at RUR80/kg (live weight), and prices that averaged 60RUR/kg this spring only covered operating costs. These costs have since increased in line with feed costs.

Less Feed, More Beef… Temporarily

The shrinking dairy cow herd continues to be the leading long-term indicator of beef production. However, in 2010, increased slaughtering of the herd due to feed costs/shortages is further accelerating its decline and will lead to the first, albeit short-term, beef production growth in more than a decade. Regions impacted by the drought represent 47 percent of the total cattle herd in 2010. As shortages and higher prices are already being felt by livestock producers, information from the regions indicate the situation will only worsen in the future.
Therefore, inventory and production expectations for 2011 remain similar to 2010 as feed shortages will again present financial challenges for producers to maintain inventory. While Elena Skrynnik, Agriculture Minister, said that she expected the drought and feed shortage to further reduce beef

production, USDA Moscow feels these reductions are reserved for 2012, when feed supplies recover, and after the herd has been dramatically reduced in number. The Minister has further noted the GOR plans to organize transportation of feed to regions that suffered from drought to support the beef and dairy cattle industry at the end of 2010 and the first half of 2011. Musheg Mamikonyan, the President of the Russian Meat Union, has also voiced concern that many cattle will be slaughtered if feedstock is not enough for the winter.

State Development of the Beef Industry
Mr. Valentin Denisov, Head of the State Duma Agricultural Committee, believes development of beef production depends on the stabilization in dairy cattle husbandry and improving efficiency. Speaking to members of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, trade unions, and academia, Mr. Densiov also recommended larger state involvement to solve the problems of beef production. He said beef production requires long-term loans at affordable interest rates because in line with its longer production cycle, compared to pig and poultry meat production. As a result, the meeting recommended the Supervisory Board of the Rosselkhozbank (Russian Agricultural Bank) to apply specific credit policies for the beef cattle industry.

To date, the Ministry of Agriculture's Beef Cattle Development Program 2010-2012 has set the guidelines for state support in the beef industry. Most notably, this program has resulted in large imports of beef breeding cattle from abroad.

Rosagroleasing, the state company that leases cattle to farmers, recently criticized "ordinary" farms for their higher epizootic risks and therefore higher mortality rates of pedigree breeding cattle. In the future, this stock will only be available to those enterprises applying modern rearing and management technologies.

Policy

Supply Control (Import Substitution)
Government support for domestic meat production in Russia has and continues to be primarily provided through methods of supply control. In addition to the introduction of the TRQ regime in 2003, trade outside the quota is subject to largely prohibitively high tariffs. Furthermore, trade within the quota is hindered by highly prescriptive, non-science-based Russian technical and veterinary-sanitary requirements that can at times result in country-specific allocations not being accessible.

Agricultural Development Programs
Federal development programs have served as an additional tool of planned support for Russian poultry production. On December 21, 2005, "Development of the Agro-industrial Complex" was issued as one of four priorities for national development, with a focus on revitalizing Russian livestock and poultry production. To further stimulate domestic agricultural production, the federal law "On Development of Agriculture" was approved in 2006 and came into force on January 11, 2007. Later, the GOR approved the "Program for Development of Agriculture, Regulation of Agricultural Commodity Markets, and Rural Development for the period 2008-2012," which called for RUR1.1 trillion ($37 billion) to be spent over five years, with funding being split between federal and provincial budgets.

In line with these programs, subsidizing interest rates for investment projects has been Russia's primary tool of direct support to the producer. However, these benefits are not universal to all producers, as they service only the largest investors and must be in line with the Ministry of Agriculture's vision of the development program.

In an effort to maintain a positive rate of development in 2009 in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis, the Ministry of Agriculture allocated RUR165.1 billion ($5.5 billion) for the implementation of the State Agricultural Development program 2009-2012. The Ministry spent RUR45.0 billion ($1.5 billion) from this sum to increase the authorized capital of JSC Russian Agricultural Bank and RUR17.0 billion ($570 million) to subsidize interest payments. Additionally, Russia extended short-term loans for six months, investment loans for three years, and maximum-term eight-year investment loans to 11 years. The subsidy level for investment loans also increased from two-thirds of the central bank rate to 100 percent for dairy and beef cattle (and to 80 percent for poultry). The Ministry of Agriculture also noted the single agricultural tax as well as fixed prices for fuel and fertilizer amounted to RUR30 billion ($1 billion) in indirect subsidies to the producer in 2009. These programs continued in 2010, and they will continue for the foreseeable future.

The Ministry of Agriculture reported that 2010 investments will not meet the State program due to lower-than-expected profits in the industry.

Government Purchases
President Medvedev has tasked Minister Elena Skrynnik to investigate the state purchases of beef in Rosrezerv, as well as to clarify the feasibility of increasing the production of canned white chicken meat. As noted by the President of Cherkizovo, there is a need consider changes of the state reserve purchases since domestic beef supplies are shrinking while poultry is "oversupplied".

Development of the Feed Industry
Also in the planning is a draft development project to improve this component of the supply chain through the construction and modernization of feed mills, with the aim of increasing the production of plant-origin protein feeds. Most recently, the GOR has taken action to support producers impacted by the short feed supplies.

Trade

Russia maintains a TRQ regime for raw pork (HS-0203) and beef (HS-0201, 0202) products with country specific allocation to the United States, European Union, and "other countries". The pork and beef quotas for 2011 remain unchanged from 2010.

<u>Pork</u>

Russia imported 315,537 MT of pork during January – June 2010, 15 percent above 2009. The major exporters of pork to Russia are the European Union, Brazil, United States, and Canada. The European Union is the dominant supplier of fresh/chilled and processed pork. The U.S. share of the frozen pork market has fallen steeply for three main reasons: competitive prices in other markets, the virtual ban on U.S. pork through the first five months of 2010, and a reduced quota (from 100,000 MT in 2009 to 57,000 MT in 2010). Russia's recent closure of several U.S. pork facilities on the grounds of tetracycline-group antibiotics will continue to threaten the U.S. ability to fulfill its quota allocation for the remainder of the year.

There are mixed opinions on decreasing the pork TRQ quantity further before the end of 2012, but focus will remain on preventing growth of out-of-quota pork and live hog imports as well as using sanitary and technical barriers to further regulate in-quota and quota-exempt pork products.

Beef

Russia imported 256,363 MT of beef during January – June 2010, 4.9 percent above 2010. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, European Union, Ukraine, Australia, Mongolia, and the United States are the primary suppliers. The European Union is the dominant supplier of fresh/chilled and processed beef. The U.S. share of frozen beef as well as Uruguay and Paraguay has grown substantially over 2009 as the Russian vet service has largely restricted supplies from Brazil and Argentina over sanitary concerns.

The outlook for 2011 remains positive for imports as Russia's short-lived production growth returns to the long-term downward trend. As the quota should remain unchanged, Russia will continue to restrict imports through the use of sanitary, veterinary, and technical barriers to trade to the extent they deem it necessary.

Customs Union

Kazakhstan and Belarus, as well as other CIS countries, have duty-free, quota-free access to Russia for domestically produced meat.

Customs Union members recognize equivalency of each other's veterinary service. Kazakhstan's Ministry of Agriculture has expressed its intent to utilize this advantage to export 4,000 MT of meat (specifically, beef) to Russia in 2010, compared to 400 MT in 2009.

Belarus increased meat and poultry exports to Russia by one-third to 72,000 MT during January-June 2010. The Government of St. Petersburg earlier reached an agreement with Belarus to import 41,100 MT of beef, 11,100 MT of pork and 8,200 MT of poultry meat in 2010.

Consumption

Development of Livestock Primary Processing for 2010-2012

The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a program for livestock primary processing to support the modernization of the Russian meat processing industry. The program envisages the allocation of state subsidies for meat processors from the federal budget. Subsidies will be spent to compensate interest rates from loans taken for construction and modernization of processing facilities and cold storages as well as for purchasing meat for primary and industrial processing. Planned implementation of the program will allow Russia to increase the collection and processing of the animal to 90 percent of its live weight.

The Ministry believes that fulfillment of the program will also increase per capita consumption of meat and meat products to from 65.9 kg in 2008 to 66.1 kg in 2012.

The program "Development of Livestock Primary Processing for 2010-2012" may be found in Russian at the following website of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture:
www.mcx.ru/documents/file_document/show/12056.77.htm

Livestock Inventory Tables

Table 3. Russia: Swine Ending Inventory, Thousand Head

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All farms	15824	17601	16278	13717	13812	16185	16,340	16,171	17,300
--Agricultural enterprises	8518	9243	8334	7049	7317	8431	8,711	9,247	n.d
--Private households	6903	7843	7395	6191	5929	6938	6775	6127	n.d
--Private farms	403	515	549	477	566	816	854	797	n.d.

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009

Table 4. Russia: Cattle Ending Inventory, Thousand Head

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All farms	27520	26846	25091	23154	21625	21562	21,546	21,044	20,700
----Cows	12743	11854	11083	10244	9522	9360	9,320	9,128	9,000
--Agricultural enterprises	16509	15018	13494	12117	11064	10617	10,296	9,863	n.d.
----Cows	6487	5653	5127	4670	4282	4077	3,974	3,862	n.d.
--Private households	10468	11119	10794	10198	9629	9853	10026	9947	n.d.
----Cows	5997	5884	5603	5207	5827	4805	4816	4728	n.d.
--Private farms	543	709	803	839	932	1092	1,224	1,234	n.d.
----Cows	259	317	353	367	413	478	530	538	n.d.

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009 (2000-2008)

Table 5. Russia: Imports of Live Swine (0103)

	Volume (1,000 Head)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
SWINE	**770**	**1,202**	**543**	**353**	**-35.1**	**171,186**	**222,653**	**94,886**	**62,212**	**-34.4**
European Union	767	1,196	542	349	-35.5	167,421	216,550	93,583	57,875	-38.2
--Lithuania	352	505	270	143	-46.9	64,639	79,600	40,253	23,365	-42.0
--Germany	181	244	80	60	-25.4	30,815	43,047	13,977	9,638	-31.0
--Estonia	61	152	60	70	17.6	13,960	30,062	10,956	11,856	8.2
--Poland	48	123	68	9	-86.5	12,638	28,259	15,441	1,692	-89.0
--Latvia	32	83	23	58	147.9	6,866	14,296	3,721	9,044	143.1
Canada	3	6	1	3	121.5	3,765	6,102	1,303	4,337	233.0
Purebred Breeding Animals	**32**	**13**	**5**	**10**	**105.3**	**29,781**	**13,825**	**4,326**	**7,751**	**79.2**
Other, Weighing <50 Kg Each	**117**	**146**	**83**	**19**	**-77.2**	**13,712**	**13,848**	**7,779**	**1,583**	**-79.7**
Other, Weighing ≥50 Kg Each	**621**	**1,043**	**456**	**324**	**-29.0**	**127,692**	**194,979**	**82,781**	**52,879**	**-36.1**

Source: Global Trade Information Service

Meat Production Tables

Table 6. Russia: Value of Agricultural Production, RUR Billion, by Producer

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All Producers	742.4	968.2	1,076.4	1,253.2	1,380.9	1,570.6	1,931.6	2,461.4
----Livestock products	*347.7*	*487.5*	*519.2*	*602.7*	*711.1*	*805.8*	*929.2*	*1,155.0*
--Agricultural enterprises	335.6	409.3	458.3	573.5	615.6	704.5	918.5	1,1183.7
----Livestock products	*146.6*	*211.8*	*222.6*	*266.4*	*321.2*	*360.6*	*428.1*	*546.1*
--Private Households	383.2	520.6	565.7	600.7	681.0	754.8	856.6	1,068.5
----Livestock products	*194.7*	*265.3*	*284.1*	*320.7*	*369.6*	*418.6*	*468.1*	*567.0*
--Private Farms	23.6	38.3	52.4	79.0	84.3	111.3	156.5	209.2
----Livestock products	*6.4*	*10.4*	*12.5*	*15.6*	*20.3*	*26.6*	*33.0*	*41.9*

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Russia: Meat and Poultry Production, by Producer, Slaughter Weight, 1,000MT

	2000	2001-05 Avg	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Meat and Poultry	4,446	4,848	4,993	5,046	4,990	5,278	5,790	6,268
----Beef	*1,898*	*1,922*	*2,002*	*1,954*	*1,809*	*1,722*	*1,699*	*1,769*
----Pork	*1,578*	*1624*	*1743*	*1686*	*1569*	*1699*	*1930*	*2,042*
----Sheep and Goat	*140*	*141*	*134*	*145*	*154*	*156*	*168*	*174*
----Poultry	*768*	*1,094*	*1,048*	*1,192*	*1,388*	*1,632*	*1,925*	*2,217*
--Agricultural Enterprises	1,787	2,121	2,184	2,234	2,305	2,567	2,963	3,403
----Beef	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*613.2*	*591.2*	*609.3*
----Pork	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*595.1*	*743.5*	*2,042.1*
--Private Households	2,579	2,633	2,701	2,702	2,565	2,573	2,659	2,674
----Beef	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*53.7*	*61.0*	*71.7*
----Pork	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*53*	*66,8*	*77.6*
--Private Farms	80	103	108	110	120	138	168	191
----Beef	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*1,054.5*	*1,047*	*1,087.7*
----Pork	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*n.d.*	*1,051*	*1,119.4*	*1,110.3*

Source: Rosstat

Table 8. Russia: Distribution of Meat Production, by Type, Percent (slaughter weight)

	2001-2005	2006	2007	2008
Poultry	22.6	30.9	33.3	35.4
Beef	39.6	32.6	29.3	28.2
Pork	33.5	32.2	33.3	32.6
Sheep and goats	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Other	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009

Table 9. Russia: Meat and Poultry Production at Ag Enterprises, YTD, 1,000 MT (live weight)

	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	YTD Total	% Change 2010/09
Total	451.3	455.7	515.7	507.6	493.1	479.1	2902.5	114.7
Cattle	72.1	76.9	85.8	82.1	75.5	75.1	467.5	98.8
Pork	107	115.6	137.8	135.4	130.8	133.5	3370	124.7
Poultry	269	260.2	290.1	287.2	283.9	267	1657.4	115.9

Source: Rosstat

Table 10. Russia: Performance of 100-Best Livestock Producers (Ag Enterprises), 2006-2008

	Total		100-Best Facilities		Share of 100-Best in Total Sales	
	Production, 1,000 MT	Profits, RUR Million	Production, 1,000 MT	Profits, RUR Million	1996-1998	2006-2008
Beef-producing Cattle	71	4,773	842	46,122	4.8	10.3
Pork	470	29,772	795	50461	18.9	59.0

Source: Magazine, Perfect AgroTechnologies, January-February, 2010, www.krestyanin.com

Table 11. Russia: Performance of Pork Producers, by Operation Size, 2008

	Operations		Pigs inventories per one operation	Weight Gain			Production Cost, RUR/100 kg	Profit (including subsidies), Percent
	Total, Number	Percent		Total, 1,000 MT	Percent	Daily Weight Gain, g		
Up to 200	952	40.8	75	4	0.4	156		
201-500	419	17.9	336	9	0.9	163	11,393	-38
501-1,000	319	13.7	719	19	1.8	203	8,530	-23
1,001-3,000	331	14.2	1,695	57	5.4	255	7,401	-11
3,001-5,000	98	4.2	3,954	46	4.3	299	6,459	-2
5,001-10,000	93	4.0	6,995	85	8.0	331	5,932	11
10,001-20,000	45	1.9	13,723	86	8.1	343	6,089	9
20,001-35,000	26	1.1	26,202	112	10.6	431	5,850	13
35,001-50,000	17	0.7	42,260	126	11.8	469	5,609	11
50,001-65,000	14	0.6	54,121	134	12.7	485	5,131	32
65,001-100,000	9	0.4	77,766	129	12.2	482	5,664	23
> 100,000	11	0.5	138,892	253	23.8	455	5,157	18
Total	2,334	100	3,018	1,060	100	398	5,813	11

Source: Rosstat

Table 12. Russia: Performance of Beef Producers (without Cows), by Operation Size, 2008

	Operations		Cattle inventories per one operation	Weight Gain			Production Cost, RUR/100 kg	Profit (including subsidies), Percent
	Total, Number	Percent		Total, 1,000 MT	Percent	Daily Weight Gain, g		
Up to 100	747	12.3	50	5	0.6	333	13,206	-32
101-300	1,089	17.9	206	33	4.0	371	11,188	-36

301-500	1,010	16.6	416	68	8.2	402	10,366	-35
501-1,000	1,863	30.6	742	235	28.6	431	9,246	-28
1,001-1500	758	12.5	1,243	165	20.1	450	8,264	-22
> 1,500	617	10.1	2,681	317	38.5	500	7,944	-12
Total	6,084	100	766	823	100	453	8,742	-22

Source: Rosstat

Table 13. Russia: Average Farm-gate Producer Prices for Livestock, RUR/MT (live weight)

	Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, and Poultry	Cattle[1]	Sheep and Goats	Swine[2]	Poultry
2000 Avg.	n.d.	14,142	12,009	20,152	20,481
2002 Avg.	n.d.	26,017	19,858	33,117	25,710
2003 Avg.	n.d.	22,126	25,301	30,842	28,613
2004 Avg.	n.d.	25,803	21,741	39,123	35,897
2005 Avg.	n.d.	34,003	29,199	50,420	40,813
2006 Avg.	n.d.	39,235	30,356	51,821	39,822
2007 Avg.	n.d.	41,762	33,647	49,051	43,350
2008 Avg.	n.d.	45,641	37,571	60,988	45,075
2009 Avg.	57,433	54,371	42,043	69,263	54,229
Jan-09	55,496	51,364	40,299	66,415	52,971
Feb-09	55,977	52,304	40,486	67,915	52,933
Mar-09	56,713	53,411	40,916	68,747	53,517
Apr-09	56,193	54,282	41,502	69,039	52,237
May-09	57,077	54,786	41,899	69,624	53,359
Jun-09	57,269	54,937	41,788	70,403	53,351
Jul-09	57,712	55,213	42,148	69,814	54,229
Aug-09	57,590	55,340	42,712	69,511	54,086
Sep-09	58,394	55,190	43,324	70,086	55,284
Oct-09	59,373	55,169	43,222	70,585	56,773
Nov-09	59,442	55,567	42,963	71,233	56,527
Dec-09	57,958	54,896	43,045	67,788	55,486
Jan-10	55,008	54,343	43,743	67,501	51,391
Feb-10	54,843	54,640	43,597	68,377	50,779
Mar-10	55,161	55,091	44,025	69,022	50,960
Apr-10	54,756	55,139	44,136	68,564	50,448
May-10	54,818	55,330	44,897	69,753	50,119
Jun-10	55,486	56,076	44,807	69,934	50,925

[1] except for purebred, buffalo, oxen, yaks, zebu and other ruminant animals
[2] except for pedigree and wild
Source: Rosstat

Livestock Trade Tables

Table 14. Russia: Tariff-Rate Quota Quantities, 1,000 MT (product weight)

Commodity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Meat & Poultry (0201-0203, 0207)	2,069.7	2,125.3	2,179.0	1,963.4	1,840.0	1,660.0	1,560.00
--Beef: fresh/chilled	27.8	28.3	28.9	29.5	30.0	30.0	30.00
----European Union	27.3	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.00
----Other countries	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.00
--Beef: frozen	435.0	440.0	445.0	450.0	530.0	530.0	530.00
----European Union	343.7	347.6	351.6	355.5	60.0	60.0	60.00
----United States	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	21.7	21.7	21.70
----Paraguay	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	--	--	--
----other countries	70.4	71.3	72.1	73.0	448.3	448.3	448.30
--Pork: fresh/chilled/frozen	476.1	484.8	493.5	531.9	472.1	472.1	425.10
----European Union	240.5	244.9	249.3	253.4	225.0	225.0	202.50
----United States	54.8	49.0	49.8	100.0	57.5	57.5	51.60
----Paraguay	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	--	--
----other countries	179.8	189.9	193.4	177.5	189.6	189.6	171.00
--Pork: trimmings	--	--	--	--	27.9	27.9	24.90

Source: Decree #732 (2005); Resolution #918 (2008); Resolution #1021 (2009)

Table 15. Russia: Beef and Pork Quota-Fill, 1,000MT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
BEEF QUOTA (0201, 0202)					
--In-quota Imports (reduced duty)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	318	318
--Over-quota Imports (full duty)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	283	103
--Quota-exempt Imports (reduced duty)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	189	209
PORK QUOTA (0203)					
--In-quota Imports (reduced duty)	515	432	472	511	500
--Over-quota Imports (full duty)	70	230	215	311	80

Source: Industry Sources

Table 16. Russia: Imports of Pork (0203, 0210.11, 0210.19, 0210.19, 1602.41, 1602.42, 1602.49)

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
PORK	**810,262**	**649,791**	**274,313**	**315,537**	**15.0**	**2,276,621**	**1,921,634**	**823,383**	**958,622**	**16.4**
European Union	302,236	247,716	88,171	153,441	74.0	862,401	739,497	265,126	460,862	73.8
--Germany	69,431	84,552	28,452	52,583	84.8	192,241	236,898	79,146	145,843	84.3
--Denmark	69,037	65,368	21,858	40,583	85.7	179,042	195,348	64,196	125,635	95.7
--Spain	42,243	33,184	12,951	20,505	58.3	144,911	113,789	46,207	70,016	51.5
--France	36,174	27,016	7,229	16,765	131.9	91,156	72,233	19,843	45,326	128.4
Brazil	238,740	249,715	118,247	111,099	-6.0	697,129	769,491	373,722	358,823	-4.0
United States	159,417	107,676	44,206	15,909	-64.0	436,069	299,036	121,887	47,977	-60.6
Canada	102,762	41,962	21,894	34,724	58.6	260,368	105,416	57,434	89,903	56.5
Raw, Chilled (0203.11-19)	**25,103**	**17,951**	**9,261**	**11,452**	**23.7**	**93,491**	**66,089**	**33,013**	**39,770**	**20.5**
European Union	24,998	17,951	9,261	11,452	23.7	93,294	66,089	33,013	39,770	20.5
Raw, Frozen (0203.21-29)	**765,852**	**617,719**	**258,358**	**297,481**	**15.1**	**2,106,972**	**1,794,590**	**762,301**	**891,075**	**16.9**
European Union	258,308	215,876	72,283	135,604	87.6	694,243	613,225	204,282	393,956	92.9
Brazil	238,696	249,688	118,232	111,099	-6.0	697,029	769,404	373,673	358,823	-4.0
United States	159,377	107,671	44,200	15,909	-64.0	435,878	298,996	121,848	47,977	-60.6
Canada	102,666	41,962	21,894	34,724	58.6	260,214	105,416	57,434	89,903	56.5
Processed (0210.11-19, 1602.41-49)	**19,307**	**14,121**	**6,694**	**6,604**	**-1.3**	**76,157**	**60,955**	**28,069**	**27,777**	**-1.0**
European Union	18,931	13,888	6,627	6,385	-3.7	74,865	60,182	27,831	27,136	-2.5

Source: Global Trade Information Service
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Table 17. Russia: Imports of Beef and Veal (0201, 0202, 0210.20, 1602.50)

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
BEEF AND VEAL	**811,909**	**639,462**	**244,503**	**256,363**	**4.9**	**2,666,142**	**2,269,805**	**873,209**	**862,508**	**-1.2**
Brazil	404,000	322,969	138,109	121,478	-12.0	1,344,829	1,173,894	508,679	403,723	-20.6
Argentina	69,384	136,991	43,871	20,695	-52.8	212,288	470,317	150,172	68,260	-54.6
Uruguay	88,908	66,199	20,476	42,003	105.1	262,859	226,246	68,265	136,909	100.6
Paraguay	83,280	46,663	14,812	24,548	65.7	269,676	161,322	50,723	78,789	55.3
European Union	52,774	19,266	9,543	15,906	66.7	177,669	75,555	36,835	54,567	48.1
--Lithuania	11,301	7,285	3,446	3,098	-10.1	46,647	31,594	14,855	12,678	-14.7
--Germany	16,241	5,882	2,632	4,912	86.7	52,763	21,559	9,262	17,171	85.4
--Italy	6,988	3,640	1,906	2,974	56.0	27,390	15,453	8,495	10,483	23.4
Ukraine	16,711	18,823	8,241	8,570	4.0	236,072	69,320	24,838	34,248	37.9
Australia	69,056	16,224	6,274	7,943	26.6	62,108	59,262	25,797	28,836	11.8
Mongolia	4,323	8,563	2,530	2,897	14.5	9,271	18,120	5,243	6,375	21.6
United States	18,780	3,183	256	11,685	4,467.7	74,822	13,568	1,387	48,474	3,393.9
Raw, Chilled (0201)	**19,571**	**11,765**	**5,467**	**6,878**	**25.8**	**88,197**	**58,251**	**25,904**	**34,561**	**33.4**
European Union	18,153	10,699	5,067	6,021	18.8	75,998	46,705	21,748	24,937	14.7
Australia	1,154	855	360	472	31.1	8,850	9,531	3,708	6,182	66.7
United States	203	117	27	170	531.6	2,889	1,504	371	2,523	579.3
Raw, Frozen (0202)	**791,159**	**624,077**	**237,431**	**249,211**	**5.0**	**2,572,922**	**2,195,178**	**839,863**	**826,416**	**-1.6**
Brazil	403,851	322,818	138,068	121,419	-12.1	1,344,139	1,173,075	508,435	403,420	-20.7
Argentina	69,366	136,952	43,871	20,654	-52.9	212,176	470,031	150,172	68,085	-54.7
Uruguay	88,908	66,198	20,476	41,994	105.1	262,859	226,240	68,265	136,806	100.4
Paraguay	83,280	46,663	14,812	24,548	65.7	269,676	161,322	50,723	78,789	55.3
Ukraine	16,711	18,778	8,241	8,417	2.1	227,217	59,787	21,127	28,067	32.9
Australia	67,901	15,368	5,913	7,472	26.4	62,108	59,111	25,797	28,301	9.7
Mongolia	4,131	8,206	2,420	2,872	18.7	8,747	17,052	4,926	6,298	27.9
United States	18,567	3,009	225	11,495	5,005.2	71,854	11,623	986	45,860	4,549.1
European Union	33,999	5,662	3,114	9,814	215.2	98,731	15,547	8,607	28,968	236.6
Processed (0210.20, 1602.50)	**1,180**	**3,620**	**1,606**	**275**	**-82.9**	**5,024**	**16,376**	**7,443**	**1,531**	**-79.4**

European Union	622	2,905	1,363	70	-94.9	2,940	13,304	6,480	662	-89.8

Source: Global Trade Information Service
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Table 18. Russia: Imports of Edible Offal (0206)

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
EDIBLE OFFAL	**321,352**	**297,762**	**138,543**	**129,690**	**-6.4**	**421,593**	**404,600**	**187,703**	**182,045**	**-3.0**
Bovine Edible Offal, Fresh/Chilled	**40**	**12**	**6**	**6**	**-8.3**	**113**	**86**	**38**	**52**	**38.0**
Bovine Tongues, Frozen	**9,547**	**7,993**	**3,267**	**5,627**	**72.3**	**31,511**	**31,933**	**13,009**	**22,689**	**74.4**
Argentina	5,178	4,986	2,137	1,745	-18.4	16,018	19,749	8,420	6,992	-17.0
Uruguay	1,479	1,500	549	806	46.8	4,579	6,035	2,209	3,244	46.8
Paraguay	1,053	894	305	529	73.3	3,743	3,594	1,229	2,116	72.3
United States	1,772	460	225	1,866	731.2	6,867	1,789	901	7,492	731.9
Bovine Livers, Frozen	**66,563**	**74,004**	**34,420**	**39,104**	**13.6**	**90,678**	**105,475**	**49,267**	**56,538**	**14.8**
Argentina	12,439	21,166	10,215	8,957	-12.3	16,140	29,909	14,444	12,664	-12.3
United States	12,287	18,775	8,750	10,829	23.8	17,340	27,622	13,157	16,380	24.5
Australia	16,649	10,836	5,359	6,626	23.6	22,871	15,145	7,444	9,429	26.7
European Union	13,330	9,117	3,781	4,645	22.9	18,657	12,829	5,279	6,621	25.4
Canada	2,088	5,826	2,389	2,519	5.5	2,834	8,282	3,384	3,607	6.6
Uruguay	2,912	3,648	1,480	1,870	26.3	3,751	5,137	2,101	2,657	26.4
New Zealand	3,317	2,378	1,459	1,584	8.6	4,348	3,349	2,059	2,242	8.9
Paraguay	2,834	2,257	987	2,023	105.0	3,758	3,201	1,398	2,866	105.0
Bovine Other Edible Offal, Frozen	**30,153**	**27,914**	**11,816**	**13,506**	**14.3**	**38,760**	**36,725**	**15,062**	**18,623**	**23.6**
Argentina	8,891	13,718	5,879	6,153	4.7	11,699	18,281	7,684	8,466	10.2
European Union	11,957	6,931	3,338	3,120	-6.6	13,946	8,381	3,992	4,297	7.7
United States	3,663	2,826	658	1,484	125.4	5,060	4,060	810	2,204	172.2
Australia	3,379	1,819	828	759	-8.3	5,394	2,669	1,206	1,127	-6.5
Swine Edible Offal, Fresh/Chilled	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**
Swine Livers, Frozen	**39,441**	**37,399**	**18,777**	**19,041**	**1.4**	**33,325**	**33,854**	**16,979**	**17,096**	**0.7**
European Union	24,702	18,669	10,535	8,420	-20.1	21,041	16,760	9,417	7,381	-21.6
Brazil	3,651	8,279	1,734	7,815	350.8	3,021	7,505	1,595	7,151	348.4
Canada	5,383	5,077	3,273	2,343	-28.4	4,609	4,636	2,986	2,142	-28.3
United States	5,640	4,888	3,068	13	-99.6	4,591	4,495	2,817	12	-99.6
Swine Other Edible Offal, Frozen	**174,134**	**150,055**	**70,060**	**52,113**	**-25.6**	**225,887**	**196,146**	**93,161**	**66,750**	**-28.4**
European Union	138,810	120,099	54,153	47,319	-12.6	176,452	156,404	71,395	59,651	-16.5

United States	29,181	23,826	12,597	3,164	-74.9	40,548	32,296	17,672	4,643	-73.7
Canada	4,795	3,802	2,574	501	-80.6	7,475	4,397	2,993	1,121	-62.6
Brazil	1,200	2,164	688	1,015	47.5	1,203	2,838	1,035	1,184	14.5
Other Edible Offal, Fresh/Chilled	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**
Other Edible Offal, Frozen	**1,475**	**386**	**198**	**294**	**48.3**	**1,319**	**382**	**188**	**297**	**57.9**

Source: Global Trade Information Service
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Table 19. Russia: Imports of Sausage & Similar Products of meat, Meat Offal, or Blood and Food Preparations (1601)

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
SAUSAGE	10,639	9,719	4,434	2,708	-38.9	30,156	26,112	11,489	10,336	-10.0
European Union	5,475	4,225	1,868	2,141	14.6	20,142	16,282	6,597	8,520	29.2
United States	3,914	4,943	2,143	197	-90.8	5,635	7,276	2,990	364	-87.8
Brazil	1,228	531	419	349	-16.7	4,263	2,394	1,871	1,292	-30.9
Liver Sausages	1,157	923	464	370	-20.3	2,421	1,736	850	670	-21.2
Uncooked Sausages Of Meat, Offal Or Blood	2,522	1,637	880	809	-8.0	14,166	9,700	4,599	5,345	16.2
Other Sausages	6,959	7,159	3,091	1,529	-50.5	13,570	14,676	6,040	4,322	-28.4

Source: Global Trade Information Service
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Table 20. Russia: Imports of Pig Fat (0209.00.11, 0209.00.19, 0209.00.30)

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
PIG FAT	**267,096**	**256,191**	**119,273**	**120,173**	**0.8**	**412,361**	**368,405**	**175,794**	**147,279**	**-16.2**
European Union	244,743	237,040	107,536	114,468	6.5	378,039	333,316	153,879	136,550	-11.3
Canada	16,718	12,832	8,581	4,261	-50.3	25,126	23,390	15,846	8,100	-48.9
United States	3,704	3,743	2,693	284	-89.4	6,119	7,258	5,247	543	-89.7
Pig Fat, Salted/In Brine	**266,807**	**256,109**	**119,191**	**120,173**	**0.8**	**412,074**	**368,365**	**175,754**	**147,279**	**-16.2**
Pig Fat, Dried Or Smoked	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**
Pig Fat, Not Rendered/Extracted	**289**	**82**	**82**	**0**	**-100.0**	**287**	**40**	**40**	**0**	**-100.0**

Source: Global Trade Information Service
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Livestock Consumption Tables

Table 21. Russia: Annual Consumption per Capita of Meat and Poultry, Kg

	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Meat and meat products, boneless	n.d.	45	50	52	53	55	58	61	66	67
Meat and meat products, boneless (excluding offal and raw fat)	n.d.	41	46	48	49	50	53	56	61	n.d.
--Beef	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	18
--Pork	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	21
--Poultry	12.4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	22.7	24.2	24.5

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009 (Meat 2000-2008)
Source: Rosstat (Poultry 1990-2009 and Meat 2009)

Table 22. Russia: Retail Price Breakdown, 2008, End of the Year, Percent

	Raw material costs	Production costs	Profit/loss of industrial producers	VAT, excise, other taxes	Transport-ation to the consumer	Turnover in retail, including VAT
Beef, bone-in	51.7	9.1	3.1	6.7	2.5	26.9
Pork, bone-in	50.9	7.0	3.8	6.2	0.3	31.8
Poultry meat	46.6	23.6	0.9	5.0	0.0	23.9
Boiled sausage, highest category	45.3	14.7	7.7	7.9	0.2	24.2

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009

Table 23. Russia: Average Prices for Food Products, RUR / kg (except where noted)

	Beef , Bone-in	Beef, Boneless	Beef, Liver	Pork, Bone-in	Pork, Boneless	Lamb (bone-in)	Chicken (except legs)	Chicken thighs	Minced meat	Sausages	Smoked sausage	Smoked meat	Culinary products of poultry	I Cooked sausage varieties	Cooked sausage -class	Canned Beef, pork stew, 350g
Dec-00	52.72			58.45			48.8								77.97	
Dec-02	72.56			80.98			58.38								101.57	
Dec-03	73.9			82.42			69.32								106.66	
Dec-04	93.41			110.47			69.94								129.94	
Dec-05	115.77			131.64			81.35								142.85	
Dec-06	131.67			142			78.37								153.94	
Dec-07	139.49			149.02			88.2								166.96	
Jan-08	141.20	198.69	102.61	150.31	207.30	168.97	88.83	80.26	142.76	134.42	396.49	257.14	143.67	120.95	166.28	43.52
Feb-08	143.01	200.83	103.74	151.96	208.46	170.50	88.94	80.06	144.03	135.58	399.36	258.88	144.65	122.14	167.76	44.03
Mar-08	145.00	203.07	105.03	153.41	210.93	173.68	88.87	80.04	145.87	137.54	403.81	261.70	145.70	123.81	169.98	44.59
Apr-08	146.78	205.70	106.14	155.83	213.89	176.44	89.08	81.71	147.60	139.26	407.53	264.01	146.64	125.47	171.92	45.07
May-08	149.87	209.50	107.26	160.61	220.92	180.31	89.19	82.46	150.25	142.31	412.67	267.98	148.13	128.09	175.43	45.97
Jun-08	153.18	214.24	108.49	165.65	227.71	184.21	89.28	83.57	153.40	146.15	418.60	273.48	149.58	131.49	179.84	46.93
Jul-08	155.96	218.06	109.57	169.34	232.93	187.35	89.66	84.62	156.45	149.12	426.08	278.12	151.28	134.63	183.77	47.95
Aug-08	159.71	223.01	110.65	174.84	239.63	190.17	90.43	86.19	160.35	153.48	434.69	285.44	153.05	138.32	188.90	49.24
Sep-08	165.16	229.02	111.86	180.69	246.12	193.87	91.84	92.25	165.87	158.45	446.10	291.58	156.14	142.25	194.11	50.58
Oct-08	169.41	233.42	113.79	186.07	251.64	196.26	95.29	95.67	170.30	163.14	454.65	299.34	159.24	145.99	199.79	51.98
Nov-08	172.33	237.77	115.70	187.66	252.68	197.59	98.20	97.17	173.38	167.37	465.66	305.25	163.34	149.79	204.97	53.08
Dec-08	174.86	241.69	117.43	189.42	254.39	199.23	99.94	97.03	175.45	169.37	474.64	309.11	165.31	151.56	207.81	54.03
Jan-09	176.80	243.56	118.52	190.12	254.98	201.50	101.28	100.03	176.97	170.38	486.29	313.94	167.47	153.38	208.98	55.09
Feb-09	179.69	248.41	121.23	191.40	256.26	205.10	102.64	102.86	180.35	174.37	493.26	320.77	169.97	156.55	212.69	56.23
Mar-09	181.97	251.48	123.67	192.48	257.74	208.00	102.71	102.60	183.04	177.33	501.11	327.80	172.38	159.86	216.51	57.59
Apr-09	182.95	253.40	123.76	193.29	258.96	209.12	101.67	101.41	184.03	178.93	507.21	330.78	172.94	161.79	218.82	58.47
May-09	184.06	254.42	122.57	194.32	260.68	211.31	101.39	102.65	185.11	179.79	509.68	332.97	173.65	162.76	220.21	59.20
Jun-09	184.20	255.72	121.89	194.50	261.57	212.66	101.58	103.54	185.40	180.48	511.41	333.49	174.08	163.30	221.01	59.32
Jul-	184.2	256.21	121.2	194.3	262.05	213.6	102.09	104.38	185.91	180.86	512.49	334.46	174.66	163.62	221.61	59.51

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Aug-09	184.95	256.52	120.76	194.92	262.87	214.23	103.74	105.57	186.57	181.29	514.18	335.75	175.61	163.89	222.09	59.78
Sep-09	184.85	256.49	120.76	194.90	262.78	216.14	104.73	105.84	187.27	181.68	514.53	336.46	176.73	164.21	222.53	60.01
Oct-09	185.14	256.66	120.70	194.94	262.54	216.71	104.97	105.30	187.68	182.01	515.42	337.12	177.32	164.62	223.11	60.10
Nov-09	184.94	256.73	120.79	193.86	261.06	217.56	104.67	102.73	187.99	182.19	517.66	337.83	178.31	164.87	223.44	60.17
Dec-09	185.60	258.16	120.99	193.66	260.76	219.20	103.01	100.85	188.18	182.55	518.14	337.82	177.75	165.16	223.64	60.29
Jan-10	186.26	258.14	121.38	193.82	259.76	221.23	101.46	103.76	187.82	182.73	518.22	335.41	177.75	165.97	223.97	60.97
Feb-10	186.66	259.33	122.70	193.42	259.69	222.20	100.65	104.64	187.98	183.50	519.06	336.42	177.95	166.54	224.62	60.98
Mar-10	186.98	259.85	123.29	193.55	259.32	223.15	99.48	104.77	188.21	183.95	520.14	337.04	177.95	167.07	225.38	61.10
Apr-10	187.08	260.22	123.43	192.86	258.65	226.55	98.41	106.06	188.55	184.37	522.76	338.20	178.22	167.68	225.87	61.24
May-10	187.27	261.34	123.61	194.39	260.17	229.95	97.79	108.85	189.21	184.66	523.03	338.72	178.05	167.69	226.50	61.22
Jun-10	187.43	261.86	123.14	194.56	260.49	230.58	99.12	113.22	189.40	185.00	522.97	339.09	179.32	167.88	226.60	61.26
Jul-10	187.65	262.10	123.21	194.51	261.57	231.56	101.93	117.14	189.95	185.38	523.02	339.12	181.13	168.11	226.97	61.31

Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009 (2000-2008)