Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/21/2010
GAIN Report Number: RS1052

Russian Federation

Poultry and Products Semi-annual

Russia Resumes Imports of U.S. Poultry

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Report Highlights:
USDA Moscow forecasts imports to fall shy of filling the import quota in 2010 as the United States was not allowed to ship for the majority of the year. As a result, imports should rebound higher in 2011 despite a reduced quota. Demand for inexpensive chicken-leg quarters will remain high, as evidenced by retail and producer prices. In total, domestic production growth will continue to slow through the remainder of 2010 and 2011, reflecting diminishing returns to the producer, resulting from increased feed prices and steady producer and retail prices of whole birds.

Summary

USDA Moscow forecasts imports to fall shy of filling the import quota in 2010 as the United States was not allowed to ship for the majority of the year. As a result, imports should rebound higher in 2011 despite a reduced quota. Demand for inexpensive chicken-leg quarters will remain high, as evidenced by retail and producer prices. In total, domestic production growth will continue to slow through the remainder of 2010 and 2011, reflecting diminishing returns to the producer, resulting from increased feed prices and steady producer and retail prices of whole birds.

Table 1. Russia: Broiler Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook)

Poultry, Meat, Broiler 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		
Beginning Stocks	54	55	54	32	33	32			31	-41%	-3%
Production	1,772	1,790	1,790	1,975	1,975	2,000			2,160	12%	8%
Whole, Imports	41	25	41	45	20	15			15	-63%	0%
Parts, Imports	872	830	872	700	800	485			585	-44%	21%
Total Imports	913	855	913	745	820	500			600	-45%	20%
Total Supply	2,739	2,700	2,757	2,752	2,828	2,532			2,791	-8%	10%
Whole, Exports	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	-100%	n/a
Parts, Exports	6	2	6	5	2	2			2	-67%	0%
Total Exports	7	2	7	5	2	2			2	-71%	0%
Human Consumption	2,700	2,665	2,718	2,710	2,795	2,499			2,755	-8%	10%
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Dom. Cons.	2,700	2,665	2,718	2,710	2,795	2,499			2,755	-8%	10%
Total Use	2,707	2,667	2,667	2,715	2,797	2,501			2,757	-6%	10%
Ending Stocks	32	33	32	37	31	31			34	-3%	10%
Total Distribution	2,739	2,700	2,757	2,752	2,828	2,532			2,791	-8%	10%

Table 2. Russia: Turkey Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook)

Poultry, Meat, Broiler 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		
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Production	40	40	40	45	45	45			55	13%	22%

Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Parts, Imports	45	60	45	50	70	10			10	-78%	%
Total Imports	45	60	45	50	70	10			10	-78%	0%
Total Supply	85	100	85	95	115	55			65	-35%	18%
Whole, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Parts, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Human Consumption	85	100	85	95	115	55			65	-35%	18%
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Dom. Cons.	85	100	85	95	115	55			65	-35%	18%
Total Use	85	100	85	95	115	55			65	-35%	18%
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	n/a	n/a
Total Distribution	85	100	85	95	115	55			65	-35%	18%

Poultry Production

Russia increased poultry production 15.9 percent to 1.657.5 MMT (live weight) in the first half of 2010; however, the rate of growth is decreasing in the second half of 2010 due to increasing feed prices and summer heat conditions that adversely impacted average daily gains. Of Russia’s poultry production, 87.5 percent is broiler, 3.8 percent is turkey, and 2.0 percent is geese and ducks. The remaining 8.5 percent are culled egg layers and broilers.

A large reason Russian poultry production has set itself a part in growth is that the poultry market is dominated by large agricultural enterprises, where as private households continue to account for roughly half of pork and beef production. There were about 600 poultry producing facilities in Russia in 2009, and they accounted for 88 percent of Russia’s production. Five major companies produce about 35 percent of the Russian poultry meat. They are JSC Prioscoliye (12 %), JSC Cherkizovo (8%), Prodo-Trade Ltd. (7%), and Agroholding Belgrankorm LTD. (5%). The fastest growing oblasts were Belgorod, Voronezh, Novgorod, Volgograd, Rostov, and Chelyabinsk oblasts, Republic of Tatarstan, Stavropol Krai and Altay Krai. Their share in total growth accounted for 63.9 percent in the country.

As the next phase of state promotion in this industry, Russia is currently considering a program “Development of Poultry to 2012 and to 2018-2020”. Totally, Russia plans to spend RUR174.7 billion ($5.8 billion) during 2010-2012 in this program.

<u>Broiler</u>

Sixty-one new broiler farms started production in 2009, (85 in 2008) including 17 new farms (22 in 2008), and 44 renovated and modernized farms (63 in 2008). Average daily weight gain of broilers was 45 grams in 2009. Higher productivity and reduced slaughter age increased broiler turnover from 4.0 (in 1990) to 6.5 (in 2009) and increased broiler output per egg layer, from 78 kg (slaughter weight) in 1990 to 230 kg in 2009.

Marketing Year 2010
USDA-Moscow corrects 2010 Russian broiler production to grow 12 percent in 2010, in line with Ministry of Agriculture projections and considering official production results at large agricultural enterprises through June. However, increased feed prices are slowing the outlook for the second half of the year.

Marketing Year 2011
USDA-Moscow forecasts slightly higher growth than the Ministry of Agriculture – 8 percent versus 7 percent – in 2011, but it will not be enough to cover continued demand for inexpensive chicken-leg quarters. While the Ministry has reported 2010 investments into the sector will fall below their expectations, Post feels more optimistic that the climate for private investment into the sector remains high and substantially better than in 2008. The Ministry cites lower profits, as producer prices have fallen 5 percent from 2009, although they remain 13 percent above 2008. As a result, producer prices for whole birds will likely again be steady, but sustained increased feed prices will impinge profitability.

Turkey Production

The largest limiting factor for the successful development of turkey production in Russia is the continued established success and poultry policy actions that favor broiler production. As Russia has implemented separate policies for red meat, it continues to take broad policy action on poultry. As a result, the relatively younger and less developed turkey segment is often an afterthought.

Marketing Year 2010 and 2011
USDA-Moscow holds its 2010 estimate and believes the preference of foreign suppliers to ship broiler meat rather than turkey meat within a reduced quota in 2011, along with investments in 2010, will continue to provide incentives for production to grow in 2011.

Policy

Supply Control (Import Substitution)
Government support for domestic poultry production in Russia has and continues to be primarily provided through methods of supply control. Since the introduction of the TRQ regime in 2003, poultry production has grown from 980,000 MT (slaughter weight) in 2002 to 2.540 MMT in 2009. Trade outside the quota (at otherwise prohibitive tariffs) occurs only to the extent that importers can afford to lose money in the current year in order to earn larger shares of the import quota for the following year. 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 poultry 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 80 percent for poultry (and to 100 percent for dairy and beef cattle). 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.

Development of Poultry to 2012 and to 2018-2020

Currently under consideration is the program "Development of Poultry to 2012 and to 2018-2020." The program is split into two stages with the main objectives of providing the Russian population with sufficient volumes of domestic poultry products, of ensuring efficiency and competitiveness of the poultry industry, and of developing the Russian poultry industry's export potential of the Russian poultry industry. During the first phase of 2010-2012, RUR174.7 billion ($5.8 billion) will be invested into the program, including 14.1 percent from federal and regional government budgets. During the second phase of 2013-2020, RUR472 billion ($15.7 billion), will be invested in into the program, including 25.9 percent from the federal and regional budgets. The program forecasts 2012 poultry production will increase by 715,000 MT (slaughter weight) over 2009 and another 1.245 MMT by 2020. In order to achieve these goals, the Program plans to increase average daily weight gain of broilers by 28 percent, to improve feed conversion by 17 percent, to modernize and build new poultry farms using the state subsidies, as well as increase production of turkey, geese, and duck meat. Also among targets of the program is the development of pedigree parental breeding stock in order to cut imports of hatching eggs from 27 percent in 2009 to 15 percent by 2012 and seven percent by 2020.

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.

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 expanding poultry industry.

Poultry production growth only adds to the currently stressed feed supply. According to the draft program "On Development of Feed Production," poultry's share of compound feed consumption is set to grow from 31 to 34 percent between 2009 and 2012. Poultry establishments currently produce/manufacture 70 percent of their own feed demands.

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.

Trade

Russia maintains a TRQ regime for raw poultry products (HS-0207) with country-specific allocations to the United States, European Union, and "other countries". In 2010, the total TRQ quantity was 780,000 MT, which is reduced to 600,000 MT in 2011. In 2010, Russia reallocated one-quarter (150,000 MT) of the U.S. allocation to be eligible for any country.

The draft program "Development of Poultry 2010-2012 and through 2018-2020" envisages application of tariff regulation through the application of customs tariffs, quotas, and non-tariff regulation as well as reduction of customs duties on raw materials, feed proteins, and on poultry equipment.

Imports: Broiler

Broiler imports through June 2010 were 117,575 MT ($175 million), a decline of 66 percent (55 percent). The historic suppliers are the United States, European Union, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, and Paraguay. Russia banned the United States from the market on January 1, 2010, and only recently regained eligibility to ship product produced on or after July 14. Meanwhile, the European Union, Brazil, and Canada greatly increased market share in an effort to replace a portion of the absent Russian supply. Imports from Paraguay have fallen to zero after its country-specific allocation was eliminated at the start of the year.

Marketing Year 2010

Imports in 2010 faced serious disruption as Russia banned U.S. poultry on January 1, and the market is likely to face a rapid price correction in the closing months as imports are again permitted entry. As a result of the U.S. closure, the reduction of chicken-leg quarter supply increased retail prices 12 percent over July 2009 (and 38 percent over 2008). Meanwhile, official retail prices for other chicken (primarily whole birds) remained flat, with only a -0.2 percent change in July 2010. These events have led to historic suppliers of whole birds (Brazil and European Union) to replace a significant amount of those supplies with chicken-leg quarters. However, these trade partners were largely limited in providing substantial quantities as supplies were scarce and access to quota was largely unavailable, except for a 150,000 MT of U.S. quota reallocated to "any country".

Marketing Year 2011

A lower import quota in 2011 will continue to offset domestic producer prices to a lesser extent as imported whole birds have already been largely crowded out of the market. However, the reduced quota quantity will still provide some relief of price inflation at the retail level as consumers should have better access to inexpensive poultry than in 2010.

<u>Imports: Turkey</u>

Turkey imports through June 2010 were 12,441 MT ($22 million), a decline of 28 percent (21 percent). The historic suppliers are the European Union, Brazil, United States, and Canada. Quantity traded by all historic suppliers is down in 2010, as a result of a reduced TRQ and further market pressure to utilize the scarce quota quantities to supply chicken-leg quarters rather than turkey meat.

Marketing Year 2010

Overall supply has been constricted as historical foreign suppliers (European Union, Brazil, and Canada) have preferred to ship broiler meat with the absence of the United States from the Russian market.

Marketing Year 2011

USDA-Moscow believes the preference of foreign suppliers to ship broiler meat rather than turkey meat within a reduced quota in 2011, along with investments in 2010, will continue to provide incentives for production to grow in 2012.

<u>Exports</u>

At the end of August 2010, the Ministry of Agriculture stated that by 2012, Russia will reach its targeted level of self-sufficiency (85 percent) and be able to start exporting poultry. Uncompetitive costs of production as well as veterinary-sanitary issues are likely to challenge Russia's ability to export outside CIS countries. In the meantime, chicken paws will remain the top export derivative of local poultry production.

Poultry Inventory Tables

Table 3. Russia: Poultry Ending Inventory, Million Head

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All farms	341	346	343	342	357	375	389	405
--Agricultural enterprises	205	217	217	222	241	256	275	299
--Private households	134	126	123	117	113	115	111	102
--Private farming	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7

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

Poultry Production Tables

Table 4. Russia: Value of Agricultural Production, RUR Billion, by Producer Type

	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 5. Russia: Meat and Poultry Production, by Types of Farms, 1,000 MT (slaughter weight)

	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
--Private Households	2,579	2,633	2,701	2,702	2,565	2,573	2,659	2,674
--Private Farms	80	103	108	110	120	138	168	191

Source: Rosstat

Table 6. 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	2885.0	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	760.1	124.7
Poultry	269	260.2	290.1	287.2	283.9	267	1657.4	115.9

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. 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 8. Russia: Production of Livestock and Poultry for Slaughter, 1,000 MT (live weight)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2009/08
Total	7,726	8,064	8,746	9,331	9,948	106.6
--Cattle	3,205	3,055	3,020	3,115	3,044	97.7
--Pigs	2,089	2,273	2,584	2,692	2,926	108,7
--Poultry	1,970	2,267	2,650	3,022	3,466	114.7
--Sheep and Goats	337	347	372	383	392	102.4
--Other	125	122	120	119	120.0	99.3

Source: Rosstat

Table 9. Russia: Poultry Production, by Category, 1,000 MT (slaughter weight)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012/2009	
					%	+/-
Total, all categories of farms	2,540	2,855	3,055	3,255	128	+715
--Agricultural enterprises (poultry farm)	2,225	2,540	2,735	2,935	132	+710
----Broilers	2,050	2,320	2,487	2,635	129	+585
----Technological culling chicken egg layers and meat crosses	143	154	158	165	115	+22
----Turkey	31	62	81	122	400	+91
----Duck	0.5	3	8	10	2,000	+9.5
----Geese	0.5	1	1	3	600	+2.5
--Share of agricultural enterprises in the total production	88	89	89.5	90	102	+2
--Households, private farms	315	315	320	320	102	+5
--Share of private households, private farm and farms in total production	12	11	10.5	10	83	-2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Draft Program of poultry breeding development 2010-2012

Table 10. Russia: Production of Broiler Meat, by Enterprise Production Volumes, 2009

Establishment, production capacity	Number of Establishments	Live weight	Slaughter weight	Share of total production, percent

		(1,000 MT)	(1,000 MT)	
Total Russian Federation	180	2,760.8	2,023.7	100
--Over 100,000 MT	2	414	303.5	15,0
--from 50,000 to 100,000 MT	8	524.6	384.5	19,0
--from 20,000 to 50,000 MT	28	893.7	655.1	32,4
--from 10,000 to 20,000 MT	41	578.1	423.7	20,9
--from 5,000 to 10,000 MT	29	212.0	155.4	7,7
--from 2,000 to 5,000 MT	32	103.8	76.1	3,8
--below 2,000 MT	40	34.6	25.4	1,2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Program of poultry breeding development 2010-2012

Table 11. Russia: Annual Capacity of Poultry Facility Construction

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Broiler establishments, Million head	0.04	0.3	1.3	0.2	8.9	35.0	61.4	85.7
Egg production establishments, 1,000 eggs	36.0	39.2	185.2	826.0	1,150	715.0	1,149	1,167

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

Table 12. Russia: Source of Compound Feeds for Poultry Production, Percent

	1990	1998	2000	2009
Feed mills	95	75	45	30
Poultry establishments	5	25	55	70

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Program of poultry breeding development 2010-2012

Table 13. Russia: Compound Feed Production for Livestock and Poultry, 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	24,417	26,498	28,399	29,231	30,433
--Total Poultry	11,835	13,060	14,370	14,850	15,570
----Poultry (meat)	7,290	8,290	9,350	9,700	10,260
----Poultry (eggs)	4,545	4,770	5,020	5,150	5,310
--Total Cattle	6,040	5,930	6,020	6,140	6,300
----Cattle (meat)	2,650	2,480	2,540	2,600	2,700
----Milk	3,390	3,450	3,480	3,540	3,600
--Pigs (meat)	6,542	7,508	8,009	8,241	8,563

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Draft Program of feed production development 2010-2012
http://www.mcx.ru/documents/document/show/12858.260.htm

Table 14. Russia: Average Daily Weight Gain and Feed Conversion Rate for Poultry

	1999	2007	2008	2009
Weight gain per day, grams	28.5	45.0	46.5	47.5
Feed conversion rate feed/meat	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table 15. Russia: Share of Poultry Production, by Degree of Processing, Percent

	1990	2009
Whole birds	94.5	44 (53% chilled)
Semi ready products	4.5	26 (57% chilled)
Ready poultry meat products	1.0	30

Source: Rosstat

Table 16. Russia: Profitability of Livestock and Poultry Producers, Percent (live weight[1])

	Cattle	Swine	Sheep and Goats	Poultry
2004	-29	-2	11	2
2005	-19	20	15	19
2006	-14	21	14	15
2007	-18	7	18	14
2008	-22	11	8	7

[1] Including processed products
Source: Rosstat, Agriculture, hunting and forestry in Russia, official publication, 2009

Table 17. 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

Poultry Trade Tables

Table 18. 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
--Poultry (0207)	1,130.8	1,172.2	1,211.6	952.0	780.0	600.0	550.00
----European Union	220.6	228.6	236.4	185.8	144.3	111.0	101.75
----United States	841.3	871.4	901.4	750.0	600.0	446.4	409.20

----Paraguay	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	--	--	--
----other countries	63.9	66.2	68.8	12.4	35.7	42.6	39.05

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

Table 17. Russia: Imports of Broiler Meat

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
BROILER MEAT	**1,158,937**	**913,216**	**349,811**	**117,575**	**-66.39**	**1,267,136**	**1,027,473**	**386,598**	**175,446**	**-54.62**
European Union	142,676	144,307	49,447	62,670	26.74	176,933	180,111	60,943	80,734	32.47
United States	841,552	694,357	269,719	15,146	-94.38	810,983	714,581	273,685	14,987	-94.52
Brazil	161,780	66,147	27,972	36,693	31.18	267,231	122,850	49,340	75,731	53.49
Argentina	5,342	4,727	1,159	1,096	-5.45	6,321	6,744	1,451	1,443	-0.49
Canada	6,622	3,039	1,446	1,864	28.86	4,102	2,139	1,049	2,328	121.81
Paraguay	695	356	0	0	n/a	1112	539	0	0	n/a
020711, Whole, Fresh/Chilled	**14**	**14**	**6**	**7**	**24.84**	**129**	**116**	**48**	**62**	**29.25**
020712, Whole, Frozen	**71,622**	**41,282**	**9,850**	**6,286**	**-36.19**	**93,913**	**62,961**	**15,064**	**9,708**	**-35.56**
European Union	34,018	35,862	5,902	5,600	-5.12	45,104	54,571	9,050	8,626	-4.69
Brazil	35,561	5,042	3,948	666	-83.13	45,907	7,817	6,014	1040	-82.7
Paraguay	695	356	0	0	n/a	1112	539	0	0	n/a
Argentina	1,163	22	0	20	n/a	1,467	34	0	41	n/a
020713, Cuts/Offal, Fresh/Chilled	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**
020714, Cuts/Offal, Frozen	**1,073,984**	**861,592**	**334,581**	**107,991**	**-67.72**	**1,123,973**	**926,198**	**352,140**	**153,019**	**-56.55**
European Union	100,703	100,795	40,018	55,444	38.55	97,225	95,350	37,656	65,768	74.66
United States	841,483	694,337	269,702	15,146	-94.38	810,825	714,515	273,633	14,987	-94.52
Brazil	120,919	58,526	22,210	34,405	54.91	206,879	107,275	38,295	68,468	78.79
Argentina	4,179	4,705	1,159	1,076	-7.16	4,854	6,709	1,451	1,403	-3.29
Canada	6,622	3,039	1,446	1,864	28.86	4,102	2,139	1,049	2,328	121.81
160232, Prepared/Preserved	**13,317**	**10,328**	**5,374**	**3,291**	**-38.75**	**49,121**	**38,198**	**19,345**	**12,658**	**-34.57**
European Union	7,941	7,637	3,521	1,619	-54.02	34,475	30,074	14,189	6,277	-55.76
Brazil	5,300	2,579	1,814	1,622	-10.6	14,445	7,759	5,032	6,223	23.68
United States	15	21	17	0	-100	34	66	52	0	-100

Source: Global Trade Information Services
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Table 17. Russia: Imports of Turkey Meat

	Volume (MT)					Value ($1,000)				
	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change	2008	2009	YTD Jun-09	YTD Jun-10	% Change
TURKEY MEAT	**67,828**	**40,993**	**17,178**	**12,441**	**-27.57**	**112,828**	**65,164**	**27,750**	**21,854**	**-21.25**
European Union	36,346	23,750	9,673	7,578	-21.66	35,267	23,311	8,882	9,836	10.74
United States	9,892	6,089	1,722	98	-94.31	25,399	19,260	5,477	234	-95.72
Brazil	13,192	5,701	3,622	3,271	-9.69	43,115	17,210	11,233	10,369	-7.69
Canada	2,621	299	75	38	-49.73	2,986	421	118	47	-60.39
020724, Whole, Fresh	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**
020725, Whole, Frozen	**987**	**708**	**0**	**32**	**n/a**	**2,167**	**1,584**	**0**	**69**	**n/a**
European Union	814	610	0	32	n/a	1,803	1,379	0	69	n/a
Brazil	173	98	0	0	n/a	364	205	0	0	n/a
020726, Cuts/Offal, Fresh/Chilled	**2,610**	**2,374**	**1,227**	**867**	**-29.35**	**1,693**	**1,447**	**720**	**446**	**-38.03**
European Union	2,610	2,374	1,227	867	-29.35	1,693	1,447	720	446	-38.03
020727, Cuts/Offal, Frozen	**63,760**	**37,558**	**15,770**	**11,486**	**-27.17**	**107,296**	**60,553**	**26,338**	**21,039**	**-20.12**
European Union	32,865	20,723	8,428	6,666	-20.91	31,577	20,282	8,083	9,250	14.44
United States	9,804	5,967	1,664	98	-94.11	24,947	18,618	5,221	234	-95.51
Brazil	12,710	5,452	3,528	3,233	-8.36	41,786	16,422	10,919	10,173	-6.84
Canada	2,621	299	75	38	-49.73	2,986	421	118	47	-60.39
160231, Prepared/Preserved	**470**	**352**	**181**	**57**	**-68.22**	**1,672**	**1,580**	**692**	**300**	**-56.61**
European Union	55	43	18	14	-21.83	194	203	78	71	-9.51
United States	309	152	94	38	-59.91	452	642	256	0	-100
Brazil	87	122	58	0	-100	966	583	314	197	-37.34

Source: Global Trade Information Services
NOTE: Excludes Belarus

Poultry Consumption Tables

Table 27. 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 26. 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 20. 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)