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Russian Federation

Livestock and Products Annual

Pork Production Growing, Imports Slashed

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Report Highlights:

Government measures and improved feed supplies have positively reversed pork production expectations. However, production gains are not likely to replace 30 percent lower TRQ quantities in 2012. Meanwhile, beef production continues to follow the path of the downsizing Russian dairy industry. Lower annual production provides more room for increased imports as Russia will seek to maintain unchanged supply.

Summary

Swine and Pork

In 2011, sow stocks reflect newly available data. The stronger pig crop demonstrates pork producers' reaction to easing feed prices, expectation of increased government support, and a larger-than-expected share of agricultural enterprises controlling swine stocks. While live swine imports for slaughter is relatively flat, imports of feeder pigs and breeding stock is up. This results in a reversed outlook for 2011 production. The swine industry's resurgence in 2011 should carry over to 2012 as government policies become even more favorable.

Despite Brazil's current absence from the market, significant over-quota trade and a strong increase in quota-exempt pork drive FAS/Moscow's increased import estimate. In 2012, a 150,000-MT reduction in TRQ will severely limit available supply and prices will rise; however, these conditions may only mildly stimulate increased over-quota and quota-exempt pork trade.

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

Animal Numbers Swine Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	17,236	17,236	17,200	17,200		17,545
Sow Beginning Stocks	2,130	2,130	2,135	2,150		2,225
Production (Pig Crop)	29,472	29,472	29,550	30,225		31,370
Other Imports	705	705	760	825		750
Total Imports	705	705	760	825		750
Total Supply	47,413	47,413	47,510	48,250		49,665
Other Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Total Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Other Slaughter	28,316	28,316	28,094	28,900		29,720
Total Slaughter	28,316	28,316	28,094	28,900		29,720
Loss	1,896	1,896	1,905	1,804		1,809
Ending Inventories	17,200	17,200	17,510	17,545		18,135
Total Distribution	47,413	47,413	47,510	48,250		49,665

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

Meat, Swine Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	28,316	28,316	28,094	28,900		29,720
Production	1,920	1,920	1,910	1,965		2,020
Other Imports	854	880	855	900		725
Total Imports	854	880	855	900		725
Total Supply	2,774	2,800	2,765	2,865		2,745
Other Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Total Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Human Dom. Consump.	2,773	2,799	2,764	2,864		2,744
Total Dom. Consumption	2,773	2,799	2,764	2,864		2,744
Total Distribution	2,774	2,800	2,765	2,865		2,745

Note: New Post estimates include Belarus trade while current USDA Official estimates do not.

Cattle and Beef

Cattle inventories will continue to shrink in 2011 and 2012 as the dairy industry continues restructuring; however, improved feed supplies from the second half of 2010 should slow the decline. Lower dairy stocks mean less beef production. Excitement over a rapidly increasing beef cattle herd remains a drop in the bucket by comparison.

While the beef TRQ quantity remains unchanged in 2011 and 2012 from 2010, imports will balance lower production to maintain supply levels. While a significant amount of beef should again be imported over-quota, Russia will almost unquestionably allow Belarus to export additional beef if prices start to escalate due to a supply shortfall.

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

Animal Numbers, Cattle Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	20,677	20,677	20,000	20,000		19,600
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	8,858	8,858	8,610	8,770		8,680
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	171	171	190	190		210
Production (Calf Crop)	6,952	6,952	6,776	6,940		6,845
Total Imports	38	38	35	55		55
Total Supply	27,667	27,667	26,811	26,995		26,500
Total Exports	1	1	1	1		1
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0		0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0		0
Other Slaughter	7,211	7,211	7,030	7,044		6,920
Total Slaughter	7,211	7,211	7,030	7,044		6,920
Loss	455	455	420	350		350
Ending Inventories	20,000	20,000	19,360	19,600		19,229
Total Distribution	27,667	27,667	26,811	26,995		26,500

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

Meat, Beef and Veal Russia	2010		2011		2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	7,211	7,211	7,030	7,044		6,920
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Production	1,435	1,435	1,400	1,405		1,385
Total Imports	877	1,020	900	1,050		1,060
Total Supply	2,312	2,455	2,300	2,455		2,445
Total Exports	5	5	4	4		4
Human Dom. Consump.	2,307	2,450	2,296	2,451		2,441
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,307	2,450	2,296	2,451		2,441
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	2,312	2,455	2,300	2,455		2,445

Note: New Post estimates include Belarus trade while current USDA Official estimates do not.

Production

According to the Russia's State Statistical Service (Rosstat), producers of all types produced about 5.3 MMT of poultry and livestock for slaughter (live weight) in January-July 2011 which is 3.9 percent more than in January-July 2010 (107.4 percent 2010/2009). Agricultural enterprises increased production by 7.4 percent during the same period. The Russian Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) reported in the middle of July 2011 that Russia will increase production of livestock-origin products by 2.8 percent in 2011.

Swine and Pork

Swine Inventory

Russia's swine inventory will likely grow about 2.7 percent to 17.545 million head at the end of December 2012 from 17.2 million head at the end of December 2011, supported by lower feed prices in the second half of the year and increased state support.

In accordance with the latest Russian Federal Statistic Service (Rosstat) report, FAS/Moscow increased its estimate of sow beginning stocks for 2011 from 2.135 million head to 2.150 million head. State support of swine husbandry in the first half of 2011 and a positive outlook for the 2011 crop harvest stimulated the Russian swine industry beginning in May 2011, following lower feed prices. As a result, the pig crop should increase to 30.225 million head, which is 2.3 percent higher compared to the previous FAS/Moscow estimate. According to Rosstat, the swine herd increased 0.1 percent at the end of July 2011 from the year-ago level to 18.8 million head.

The share of private households in total pork production continues to decrease as support is directed toward agricultural enterprises. Households accounted for 34.2 percent of total swine stocks at the end of July 2011 (in 2010 - 36.2 percent).

African Swine Fever

The continual spread of African Swine Fever (ASF) across European Russia remains a growing concern to the security of the Russian pork industry. Russia's Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) acknowledged at a press conference this August that the ASF situation in Russia continues to deteriorate. According to him, an ASF endemic situation has been observed not only in the South and the North-West of Russia, but almost throughout the country. The CVO considers protection of domestic pigs from wild boars in Russia's Northwest as a priority measure. The ASF situation in the South (specifically Krasnodar kray and Rostov oblast) remains unfavorable. In many cases, the uncontrolled transportation of goods is blamed for the spread of ASF. The CVO noted that a veterinarian has no authority to stop and check trucks transporting goods. He also said a program to combat ASF is being currently developed.

According to Russia's Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS), ASF outbreaks have resulted in more than 500 deaths and more than 12,000 head being slaughtered during stamping-out activities in 2011. However, VPSS forecasts that continued spread of ASF could result in an economic impact as high as RUR8 billion (\$267 million) by year's end – RUR700 million (\$23 million) in direct losses (culling 200,000 head) and RUR6.7 billion (\$223 million) in indirect losses.

In order to prevent the spread of ASF, Russian regions have started to develop programs to transfer small swine farms to alternative types of livestock production (cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, etc.).

Pork Production

Russia should produce 2.02 MMT of pork in 2012, 2.4 percent higher than 2011, resulting from improved conditions for swine rearing. FAS/Moscow also increased its 2011 pork production estimate by 2.8 percent for the same reasons.

Rosstat reported agricultural establishments increased pig production 7.5 percent in January – June 2011, compared to the same period in 2010. MinAg also reported in its 2010 National Report that most of the production growth in 2010 came from 78 new, reconstructed, and modernized pig farms. These facilities produced 67,800 MT of pork, valued at RUR4.7 billion (\$162 million).

Six regions of the Russian Federation – Belgorod, Lipetsk, Orel, Tambov, Volgograd, and Sverdlovsk regions produced 139,700 MT (75.8 percent) of the 184,400 MT increase in pork production for slaughter, obtained in 2010.

According to MinAg reports, average daily weight gain increased in 44 regions from 350 to 395 grams (by 12.9 percent) in 2010.

State Support

The GOR issued Resolution #1247-R on July 20, 2011, approving RUR9.0 billion (\$300 million) of State financial support to Russian poultry and pork producers as compensation for increased feed costs in 2011. Initially announced by Prime Minister Putin in March 2011, the Resolution amends the 2011 federal budget allocations to regional authorities for poultry and swine industries.

Cattle and Beef

Cattle Inventory

Total cattle inventories should shrink 1.9 percent in 2012 as the dairy industry continues to downsize. In 2011, total cow stocks will fall 0.8 percent (-1.0 percent for dairy cows and +10.5 percent for beef cows) after the sharp decline in the second half of 2010. FAS/Moscow increased the 2011 dairy cow estimate by 1.9 percent after Rosstat published data through June. By the end of July 2011, cattle inventories amounted to 21.1 million head, 2.0 percent below July 2010.

Rosstat reported the share of private households in total cattle inventories continues to decrease. At the end of July 2011, they raised about 48 percent of cattle which is one percent less compared to 2010.

Beef Production

FAS/Moscow forecasts beef production will fall 1.4 percent in 2012, reflecting smaller dairy cattle numbers available for slaughter. Beef production in 2011 is adjusted slightly upward, reflecting January-June 2011 Rosstat data. Beef cattle (excluding beef-dairy crosses) account for less than three percent of total beef production.

Russia's Minister of Agriculture reported in her 2010 National Report on Agriculture that cattle breeding continues to be the most challenging industry and production of beef remained one of the most

complicated and labor-intensive areas of livestock production. The Minister noted two factors will allow Russia to achieve its production targets set forth in the program "Development of Beef Cattle in Russia 2009-2012".

- (1) Intensification of cattle feedlot utilization – 57.7 percent of targeted growth. The focus is to increase daily weight gain, thereby increasing slaughter weights and shortening slaughter age to not more than 24 month.
- (2) Growth of cattle inventories for slaughter – 42.3 percent of targeted growth.

Together, MinAg with the Russian regions selected 57 new investment projects in 2010 for beef cattle breeding with the total amount of requested loans valued at RUR31.4 billion (\$1.05 billion).

- VneshEconombank signed loan agreements for at least one investment project – "Bryansk Meat Company" – for RUR 20.4 billion (\$680 million).
- OAO "Rosselkhosbank" signed loan agreements for 35 investment projects totaling RUR4.53 billion (\$151 million).
- JSC Sberbank of Russia signed loan agreements for 14 investment projects totaling RUR596 million (\$20 million).

MinAg reported that in 2009-2010, beef breeds and crossbred cattle increased by 409,100 head. During these two years, Russia built and modernized 168 establishments for beef cattle production. In these locations, beef cattle breeders raised more than 60,000 head of cattle and produced more than 8,000 MT of beef cattle in live weight. At the same time, beef production from beef breeds and crossbred animals increased 72,200 MT, including in the Republic of Kalmykia (13,400 MT), Altay Kray (7,700 MT), Republic of Bashkortostan (7,100 MT), and Bryansk (9,200 MT).

State Support

MinAg reported Russia will subsidize livestock in the amount of RUR1,300-1,500 (\$43-50) per cow in 2011, and the total sum of subsidies will reach RUR20 billion (\$67 million) in 2011.

In 2010, under the program "Development of Beef Cattle in Russia 2009-2012," the State co-financed 22 regional programs in 2009-2010 and allocated RUR6.67 billion (\$222 million), including RUR4.59 billion (\$153 million) from the federal budget and RUR2.1 billion (\$7 million) from the regional budgets. Most of the federal budget has been allocated to regions with traditional beef cattle breeding – Republic of Kalmykia (RUR910 million), Krasnodar Kray (RUR 427 million), Republic of Bashkortostan (RUR426 million), and Saratov oblast (RUR374 million).

Trade

NOTICE: Higher FAS/Moscow trade estimates compared to previous reports and official USDA estimates reflect the formal accounting of Russia's trade with Belarus. This trade has long been excluded from Russian Customs data and formal PS&D estimates.

FAS/Moscow forecasts Russian beef imports will grow one percent in 2012 to maintain relatively stable supply. However, significantly reduced market access for pork will constrict trade and ultimately reduce overall supply available for consumption.

Tariff-rate Quotas

Meat imports remain highly regulated by tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for suppliers outside the Commonwealth of Independent States. GOR Resolution #616, signed July 27, 2011, maintains TRQ quantities for chilled beef (30,000 MT) and frozen beef (530,000 MT) but sets new marks for pork (320,000 MT) and pork trimmings (30,000 MT), representing a 150,000-MT reduction from 2011. FAS/Moscow has confirmed with Russia's Ministry of Economic Development that the GOR has no current plans to issue country-specific allocations in 2012. However, Russia's World Trade Organization accession talks are ongoing and could result in changes for 2012 before the end of the year.

Russian-Belarusian Trade

Russia and Belarus have not yet established plans for 2012, but FAS/Moscow expects a 2012 agreement will closely resemble 2011 with the strong potential to increase bilateral trade in beef and pork in order to maintain stable supply.

The agreement for 2011 allows Belarus to export to Russia 130,000 MT of beef; 20,000 MT of pork; 15,000 MT of poultry; and 45,000 MT of other meat products. However, since border control was removed at the beginning July 2011, Russian-Belarusian trade should be more difficult to regulate and tabulate for official authorities. According to Rosstat, Belarus exported 48,400 MT of frozen beef to Russia in January – May 2011, compared to 56,100 MT in January May 2010. Belarus exported 125,000 MT of beef to Russia in 2010.

Press reports and GOB actions confirm Belarus is having difficulty balancing supply and demand. Retail meat supplies in Belarus have become scarce, and reports insist that reduced retail supplies have resulted from consumer trafficking of meat from Belarus to Russia. In August alone, the Belarusian Ministry of Economy increased the regulated meat prices three times – 5 percent, 10 percent, and 10 percent – “to compensate for growth in the cost of raw meat, eliminating the disparity between the prices of foreign and domestic markets and market saturation of the Republic with meat in the required volumes” ([Ministry of the Economy, Resolution #139, August 26, 2011](#)). The current maximum price for beef and pork carcasses in Belarus are \$2.98/kg and \$2.87/kg, accordingly.

SPS Barriers

Meat imports remain volatile throughout the year due to Russian sanitary barriers. Effective June 15, 2011, VPSS restricted effectively all Brazilian pork, citing a lack of trust in the Brazilian veterinary service for alleged violations of Russian requirements discovered during plant audits. Market experts recognize the restrictions extended to Brazilian beef facilities, while also significant in number, is not as crippling an impact on supply. Nonetheless, alternative suppliers such as Australia (beef) and Canada (pork) are expected to continue benefiting.

Reassuring trade will continue uninterrupted in 2012, the Customs Union recently published Decision #726, which extends the validity of existing bilateral veterinary certificates between Russian and third parties through the end of 2012. Starting in 2013, the Customs Union will require all third countries to have renegotiated all veterinary certificates consistent with Customs Union requirements.

Beef

Excluding Customs Union partners, Russia imported 21 percent more beef by volume in January-June 2011, compared to the same period of 2010. The major suppliers were Brazil, Uruguay, the European Union, Australia, and Paraguay. Brazil's share was about 40 percent – lower than 2010 but still higher

by over four percent in volume. Beef sourced from the European Union more than doubled to 39,000 MT, and sources from Australia increased from 8,000 MT to 35,000 MT. While the United States' country-specific quota for frozen beef increased to 41,700 MT, imports through June were slow but are increasing.

Through June 2011, 45 percent of the beef TRQ was utilized, representing 84 percent of total trade. The remainder was imported at the over-quota rate (13 percent), to special economic zones (2.6 percent), and as "high-quality beef" (0.2 percent).

Pork

Excluding Customs Union partners, in the first half of 2011, pork imports increased 6.5 percent to 336,004 MT. The major suppliers were the European Union (50 percent), Brazil (27 percent), Canada (13 percent), and the United States (7.0 percent). Year-to-date trade includes more imports from Canada (24 percent), the United States (48 percent), and the European Union (9 percent), while imports have declined from the top supplier – Brazil (-18 percent). Current restrictions on Brazil will soon put into question whether Canada can maintain their pace in order to fulfill the "other countries" TRQ allocation in 2011.

Through June 2011, 47 percent of the TRQ was utilized. In-quota import volumes represented 73.8 percent of total pork imports; 15.9 percent came as over-quota pork, and 10.2 percent were shipped to special economic zones.

Consumption

The Draft "State program of agricultural development and regulation of agricultural products, raw materials, and foodstuffs for 2013-2020" envisages growth of per capita meat and poultry consumption from 68.2 kilograms in 2010 to 72.0 kilograms in 2020.

Red meat prices – especially beef prices – continue to increase at the retail level, rising faster than poultry and general consumer prices. Rosstat reports consumer inflation through August has slowed to 4.7 percent since the beginning of the year, versus 5.4 percent over the same time period last year.

Production Tables

Table 3. Russia: Poultry and Livestock Production, Live Weight, by Farm Types, 1,000MT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All types of farms – Total	7,726	8,064	8,746	9,331	9,972	10,487
Cattle	3,205	3,055	3,020	3,115	3,071	3,018
Pigs	2,089	2,273	2,584	2,692	2,899	3,083
Poultry	1,970	2,267	2,650	3,022	3,475	3,851
Sheep and goat	337	347	373	383	399	411
Other types	125	122	119	119	128	124
Agricultural Establishments	3,469	3,780	4,292	4,851	5,482	6,080
Cattle	1,150	1,077	1,042	1,060	1,011	979
Pigs	694	794	989	1,128	1,367	1,617
Poultry	1,557	1,845	2,206	2,605	3,039	3,422
Sheep and goats	36	35	30	31	35	34
Other types	32	29	25	27	30	28

Source: Rosstat

Table 4. Russia: Meat and Poultry Production at Ag Enterprises, 1,000 MT (live weight)

	Total	Cattle	Pork	Poultry
Jan-10	451.3	72.1	107	269.0
Feb-10	455.7	76.9	115.6	260.2
Mar-10	515.7	85.8	137.8	290.1
Apr-10	507.6	82.1	135.4	287.2
May-10	493.1	75.5	130.8	283.9
Jun-10	479.1	75.1	133.5	267.0
Jan-Jun 2010	2,902	467.5	760.1	1,657.1
Jul-10	474.8	71.2	128.8	271.7
Aug-10	481.3	75.0	130.5	271.2
Sep-10	518.1	87.6	135.7	289.9
Oct-10	521.8	84.6	134.5	297.7
Nov-10	532.2	82.4	139.9	302.3
Dec-10	625.0	105.0	174.0	330.1
Jul-Dec 2010	3,153.2	505.8	843.4	1,762.9
Jan-Dec 2010	6,055.7	973.3	1,603.5	3,420.3
Jan-11	491.1	69.6	119.8	297.5
Feb-11	485.4	68.2	127.5	287.2
Mar-11	544.2	74.1	148.5	318.2
Apr-11	528.7	73.1	143.4	309.7
May-11	536.0	67.0	141.0	324.4
Jun-11	530.6	67.7	142.3	316.2
Jan-Jun 2011	3,116	419.7	822.5	1,853.2

Source: Rosstat http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/business/sx/tab-sx-oper.htm

Table 5. Russia: Major Indicators of Russian Swine Husbandry

	Unit	2005		2010		
		Ag Establish-ments	Private House-holds	Agricultural Establishments		
				High efficiency	Efficient	Low efficiency
Pig crop per sow	head	18	14	25	24	18
Annual pork production/sow	kg	1,400	1,082	2,100	2,016	1,400
Average weight gain/day	grams	520	334	760	680	520
Feed conversion factor	kg	5.6	Up to 8	3	3.6	5.6
Duration of feeding before slaughter	days	200	270	168	175	200
Meat yield	%	69	57	75	73	69
Carcass lean pork yield	%	52	46-48	60	58	52

Source: Russian Swine Breeders Union

Table 6. Russia: Livestock and Poultry Farm Gate Prices, Live weight, RUR/MT

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	14,142	19,775	26,017	22,126	25,803	34,003	39,235	41,762	45,641	54,371	55,951
Sheep/goat	12,009	16,720	19,858	25,301	21,741	29,199	30,356	33,647	37,571	42,043	45,174
Pigs	20,152	31,310	33,117	30,842	39,123	50,420	51,821	49,051	60,988	69,263	69,748
Poultry	20,481	26,868	25,710	28,613	35,897	40,813	39,822	43,350	45,075	54,230	52,966

Source: Rosstat

Table 7. Russia: Production of Meat Processing Industry

	Jan-Jun 2011	Jan-Jun 2011/ Jan-Jun 2010
Meat and offal of slaughtered livestock, primary processed, 1,000 MT	553	103.7
Poultry meat and offal food products	1.5	108.5
Sausage products, 1,000 MT	768	104.5
Sausage products, produced from heat treated ingredients, 1,000 MT	45.7	104.7
Canned meat, million conditional cans	268	96.9

Source: Rosstat

Trade Tables

Table 8. Russia: Beef Imports

Partner Country	Value, Million US\$					Quantity, 1000 MT				
	2009	2010	YTD Jun-10	YTD Jun-11	%Δ 11/10	2009	2010	YTD Jun-10	YTD Jun-11	%Δ 11/10
World	\$2,270	\$2,175	\$863	\$1,214	40.8%	639	627	256	311	21.4%
EU-27	\$76	\$271	\$55	\$161	195.0%	19	79	16	39	146.0%
Brazil	\$1,174	\$973	\$404	\$510	26.2%	323	282	121	127	4.3%
Uruguay	\$226	\$262	\$137	\$146	6.3%	66	79	42	41	- 3.2%
Australia	\$69	\$163	\$34	\$130	280.6%	16	41	8	35	340.4%
Paraguay	\$161	\$163	\$79	\$101	27.7%	47	41	25	28	15.0%
United States	\$14	\$94	\$48	\$51	5.4%	3	22	12	12	- 1.5%
Mexico	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$34	∞	0	3	0	9	∞
Argentina	\$470	\$116	\$68	\$31	54.6%	137	34	21	8	60.7%
Lithuania	\$32	\$44	\$13	\$36	186.8%	7	10	3	7	111.8%
Ukraine	\$59	\$44	\$29	\$29	0.2%	19	10	9	6	27.0%

Source: GTIS

Table 9. Russia: Pork Imports

Partner Country	Value, Million US\$					Quantity, 1000 MT				
	2009	2010	YTD Jun-10	YTD Jun-11	%Δ 11/10	2009	2010	YTD Jun-10	YTD Jun-11	%Δ 11/10
World	\$1,922	\$1,992	\$959	\$1,077	12.4%	650	657	316	336	6.5%
EU-27	\$739	\$915	\$461	\$543	17.8%	248	304	153	167	8.9%
Brazil	\$769	\$713	\$359	\$295	17.9%	250	224	111	91	17.8%
Canada	\$105	\$178	\$90	\$122	36.1%	42	67	35	43	24.3%
United States	\$299	\$178	\$48	\$72	50.0%	108	59	26	24	48.1%

Source: GTIS

Table 10. Russia: 2012 TRQ Quantities, 1,000MT

Product	Volumes
Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled (HS code 0201)	30
Meat of bovine animals, frozen (HS code 0202)	530
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS code 0203)	320
Pork trimming (HS Code 0203 29 550 2, 0203 29 900 2)	30
Frozen bone-in halves or quarters (HS code 0207 14 200 1), Frozen bone-in chicken legs and leg pieces (HS code 0207 14 600 1)	250
Frozen boneless chicken meat (HS code 0207 14 100 1), Frozen boneless turkeys meat (HS Code 0207 27 100 1)	80

Source: GOR Resolution of July 27, 2011, #616

Consumption Tables

Table 11. Retail Prices for Beef, Pork, and Poultry, RUR/kg

	Jan-10	Aug-10	Jan-11	Aug-11	Aug-11 / Jan-11	Aug-11 / Aug-10
Beef, Category 1	222	224	230	245	7%	9%
Beef, Category 2	180	170	186	203	9%	19%
Pork, Category 2	220	219	224	237	6%	8%
Pork, Category 3	184	183	189	201	6%	10%
Broilermeat, Domestic	113	107	111	115	4%	7%
Broilermeat, Domestic Quarters	107	109	116	114	-2%	5%
Broilermeat, Imported Quarters	95	93	106	102	-4%	10%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture