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## Russian Federation

### Livestock and Products

### Semi-Annual Livestock Report

### 2006

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**Report Highlights:**

The pork sector did not grow as fast as predicted in 2005 but production levels are expected to increase in 2006 due to a larger pig crop and a return to normal slaughter weights. The Russian livestock sector experienced yet another decline in beef production with no end in sight to its decade-long implosion. Meat imports entered Russia with minimal interruptions in 2005 due to better administration of tariff rate quotas. The share of boneless beef cuts as a percentage of total beef imports continue to grow. Russia banned meat imports from Brazil due to foot and mouth disease outbreaks and from Ukraine and Poland due to claims of out-of-control smuggling and fraud.

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## Executive Summary

Pork production in 2005 was less than anticipated due to lower than expected pig crops. However, the sector is expected to grow in 2006 due to a larger pig crop and a return to normal slaughter weights. Beef production continued falling in 2005 and is expected to decrease even further in 2006 as investors look elsewhere. Tariff rate quotas (TRQs) that were initially developed to cover 2003-2006 were extended until 2009. The Russian government issued a resolution that will simplify the process of reallocating quotas from country to country when animal disease outbreaks occur. Russia banned all meat imports from Brazil and Poland in the end of 2005 and from Ukraine in early 2006. More investments are expected in Russia's livestock industry since the inclusion of agriculture in the list of four National Priority Projects announced by President Putin in September 2005. Quota administrators interfered less with pork and beef shipments in 2005 than in previous years.

## Production

Swine ending stocks in 2005 were revised down from the previous report due to lower than expected pig crops. High pork prices encouraged early slaughter in 2005 at lower than normal weights. The downward revision in the swine herd is reflected in the 2005 and 2006 production forecasts. However, pork production in 2006 is expected to increase by five percent compared to the previous year as pig crops rebound and return to normal slaughter weights. The beef industry will continue its decade long implosion, as investments prove more attractive in other agricultural sectors such as poultry production.

Cattle ending stocks are forecast to decrease by almost six percent in 2006 due to high slaughter rates. Beef production is forecast to decrease by four percent in 2006.

Meat production in the Russian Federation is getting a lift from the TRQ system, introduced in 2003 and in effect until 2009, as internal markets are better protected. In addition, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture is, in effect, subsidizing meat production by covering 2/3 of loan interest rates invested in agricultural projects. Even so, industry experts admit that Russia's livestock sector continues to lag far behind the developed world in production efficiency. Serious technological upgrading is needed, requiring monumental direct investment before Russia's livestock sector will become profitable. According to Ministry of Agriculture statistics, profitability of agriculture decreased by 29.7 percent from January–September 2005 in comparison to the same time period in 2004. Russian officials blame this drop on the disparity of prices between agricultural products and inputs (mainly petroleum based). Advantages of modernization do not yet cover the losses associated with outdated technology and equipment, poor management practices, and rising input prices.

## PSD Table

Country Commodity	Russian Federation Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD)			UOM  MM/YYYY
	2004 USDA Official [Old]	Revised Post Estimate [New] 01/2004	2005 USDA Official [Old]	Estimate Post Estimate [New] 01/2005	2006 USDA Official [Old]	Forecast Post Estimate [New] 01/2006		
<b>Market Year Begin</b>								
Slaughter (Reference)	9390	9390	9010	9010	8660	8680	(1000 HEAD)	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)	
Production	1590	1590	1525	1525	1465	1470	(1000 MT CWE)	
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)	
Total Imports	730	730	680	680	730	730	(1000 MT CWE)	
TOTAL Imports	730	730	680	680	730	730	(1000 MT CWE)	
TOTAL SUPPLY	2320	2320	2205	2205	2195	2200	(1000 MT CWE)	
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)	
Total Exports	12	12	5	5	5	5	(1000 MT CWE)	
TOTAL Exports	12	12	5	5	5	5	(1000 MT CWE)	
Human Dom. Consumption	2258	2258	2155	2155	2150	2155	(1000 MT CWE)	
Other Use, Losses	50	50	45	45	40	40	(1000 MT CWE)	
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2308	2308	2200	2200	2190	2195	(1000 MT CWE)	
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2320	2320	2205	2205	2195	2200	(1000 MT CWE)	

PSD Table								
Country	Russian Federation		(1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD)				UOM	
Commodity	Meat, Swine	2004 USDA Official [Old]	Revised Post Estimate [New] 01/2004	2005 USDA Official [Old]	Estimate Post Estimate [New] 01/2005	2006 USDA Official [Old]	Forecast Post Estimate [New] 01/2006	
Market Year Begin							MM/YY	
Slaughter (Reference)		31300	31300	31914	31865	33800	32450	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks		0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production		1725	1725	1785	1755	1900	1785	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Imports		0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports		629	629	650	650	675	675	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Imports		629	629	650	650	675	675	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL SUPPLY		2354	2354	2435	2405	2575	2460	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Exports		0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports		17	17	1	1	1	1	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Exports		17	17	1	1	1	1	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption		2277	2277	2370	2340	2515	2400	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses		60	60	64	64	59	59	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption		2337	2337	2434	2404	2574	2459	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks		0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION		2354	2354	2435	2405	2575	2460	(1000 MT CWE)

## Feed supplies

Total feed supplies in 2005 were flat compared to 2004. Feed grain carry-over stocks and a good crop in 2005 have weakened import incentives. However, Russia is expected to increase corn imports in 2006 in order to maintain the growing domestic poultry and livestock industries. A dry autumn and unusually cold winter have led to a 4 percent decrease in total winter grain area sown compared to last year's level. According to experts, the January-February frost that covered western Russia has caused plant damage. Although it is still too early to estimate the damage done by the frost, experts believe that the yield will be significantly lower than usual.

## Consumption

Beef consumption fell by 4 percent in 2005 and is expected to be flat in 2006. Increased quota levels for beef compensated, to some extent, for the fall in domestic beef production. Pork consumption, however, increased by 3 percent in 2005 and is expected to increase by an additional 2 percent in 2006 due to higher domestic production and larger pork TRQ level.

## Trade

In addition to country TRQ allocations, meat supplies are now seriously affected by large-scale animal disease outbreaks in major exporting countries in addition to retaliatory bans against countries believed to be complacent in stopping illegal beef and pork shipments. Meat bans introduced by the Russia at the end of 2005 (Brazil and Poland) and in the beginning of 2006 (Ukraine) create a state of uncertainty for importers looking to fill their TRQ allocations. If the bans are not removed in the near future, it will be very difficult for importers to find adequate substitution. Ukraine is becoming a less important exporter, but recent bans on meat transit through Ukraine are only exacerbating the situation. With the bans in place, imports are expected to fall by 10-15 percent in 2006 and already high meat prices will grow substantially. Brazilian meat imports entered Russia for only half a year in 2005. If the ban on Brazilian meat is lifted from two of Brazil's most important meat-producing regions, as is being considered by Sergey Dankvert, Head of the Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS), then experts believe that importers will be able to fill their quotas.

Imports of live cattle increased in 2005 while swine imports decreased significantly. From January-September 2005, the biggest cattle exporters to the Russian market were Denmark (3,108 heads), the Netherlands (1,608 heads) and Austria (1,505 heads). The majority of live cattle imports were for genetically superior dairy cows.

The biggest swine exporters to Russia were Poland with 18,257 head (down 58 percent in comparison with 2004), United Kingdom with 6,880 head and Denmark with 2,189 head. Pigs were exported to Russia mostly for improved genetics as well as for fattening and slaughter to avoid TRQ limitations. Live animals are not included in Russia's meat import TRQ.

There were significantly less interruptions by quota administrators to meat imports in 2005 compared to previous years, which explains why imported meat volumes were higher from January-September 2005 in comparison to 2004. The share of high value (boneless) beef cuts increased as a share of total beef imports to compensate for TRQ limitations. Almost 100 percent of beef carcasses were imported from Ukraine.

**Table 1: Imports of live animals January – September**

HS	Description	2003	2004	2005	% Change
					05/04
0102	BOVINE	5,900 NMB	4,811 NMB	6,940 NMB	44.25
0103	SWINE	17,146 NMB	67,943 NMB	28,257 NMB	-58.41
0104	SHEEP AND GOATS	40 NMB	45 NMB	250 NMB	455.56

**Source of data: World Trade Atlas****Table 2: Meat Imports in January – September**

HS	Description	2003	2004	2005	% Change
					05/04
--The World--					
02 MEAT		1,819,151,701 KG	1,687,563,791 KG	2,145,401,898 KG	27.13
0202	BEEF, FROZEN	321,048,068 KG	328,246,908 KG	442,103,672 KG	34.69
0207	POULTRY MEAT, OFFAL	832,003,289 KG	748,815,479 KG	937,689,660 KG	25.22
0203	PORK, FRESH OR FROZEN	385,999,291 KG	301,818,535 KG	359,335,518 KG	19.06
0206	EDIBLE ANIMAL OFFAL	154,300,266 KG	143,818,953 KG	209,070,992 KG	45.37
0209	PIG AND POULTRY FAT	100,808,118 KG	127,476,053 KG	147,995,667 KG	16.1
0201	BEEF FRESH/CHILLED	5,584,616 KG	12,600,112 KG	15,535,343 KG	23.3
0205	HORSES, ASSES, MULES	14,267,910 KG	17,042,504 KG	20,557,794 KG	20.63
0208	OTHER FROZEN OR FRESH	2,237,432 KG	4,227,388 KG	6,708,207 KG	58.68
0204	SHEEP OR GOATS	2,095,687 KG	2,721,070 KG	4,829,301 KG	77.48
0210	SALTED, DRIED ETC	807,024 KG	796,789 KG	1,575,744 KG	97.76

**Source of data: World Trade Atlas**

**Table 3: Imports of beef in January – September 2003- 2005**

HS	Description	2003	2004	2005	% Change 05/04
0202	BEEF, FROZEN	321,048,068 KG	328,246,908 KG	442,103,672 KG	34.69
020210	CARCASS,WHOLE/HALF	63,998,216 KG	41,935,027 KG	32,353,688 KG	-22.85
020220	CUTS WITH BONE	6,583,225 KG	1,127,949 KG	370,453 KG	-67.16
020230	CUTS BONELESS	250,466,627 KG	285,183,932 KG	409,379,531 KG	43.55

Source of data: World Trade Atlas

**Table 4: Beef imports by countries 020230 CUTS BONELESS, Quantity, MT**

HS	Description	2003	2004	2005	% Change 05/04
0202	BEEF, FROZEN Total	321,048	328,247	442,104	34.69
	0--The World--	250,467	285,184	409,379	43.55
	1 Brazil	60,138	91,850	190,174	107.05
	2 Argentina	9,079	46,265	129,108	179.06
	3 Paraguay	4,100	10,778	32,681	203.22
	4 Germany	28,974	24,261	11,503	-52.59
	5 Ireland	35,865	21,377	10,951	-48.77
	6 Ukraine	38,822	20,473	8,528	-58.35
	7 Spain	29,175	26,698	8,479	-68.24
	8 Italy	11,292	15,775	5,471	-65.32
	9 Uruguay	5,882	3,390	2,562	655.1
	10 Belgium	5,660	5,844	2,186	-62.6

Source of data: World Trade Atlas



**Table 5: Imports of pork from January–September 2003,2004, and 2005, MT**

HS	Description	2003	2004	2005	% Change 05/04
--The World--					
0203	PORK,FRESH OR FROZEN	385,999	301,819	359,336	19.06
020329	FROZEN CUT BONELESS	191,426	179,541	212,466	18.34
020321	FROZEN CARCASSES	165,730	96,117	113,218	17.79
020322	FROZEN CUTS+BONES	21,484	2,2619	27,070	19.68
020311	FRESH CARCASSES	6,010	2,478	3,741	50.95
020319	FRESH CUTS BONELESS	1,349	1,062	2,834	166.82
020312	FRESH CUTS+BONES	0	0	6	0

**Source:** World Trade Atlas

### Stocks

Meat stocks were stable in 2005 due mostly to steady import volumes. 2006 supplies will depend on the length of the ban placed on Brazilian and Ukrainian livestock products. We expect the issues be resolved by April and stocks will not suffer from it. If not prices will go up and meat consumption will decrease as a result.

### Policy

#### Agriculture Becomes A National Project

In September 2005, Russian President Vladimir Putin designated agriculture one of four priorities for national development, and toward the end of November 2005 the Russian parliament appropriated funds for implementing programs under this initiative (See GAIN report #RS5086).

A key element of the agricultural program is the expansion of rural credit. During the next two years, nearly \$70 million will be directed to rural credit cooperatives with the government-owned Russian Agricultural Bank (Rosselkhozbank) acting as the agent. Under the plan, Rosselkhozbank will create 1,000 rural credit cooperatives, through which it will funnel funds, and the bank has proposed leveraging an additional \$250 million for the program through interest rate buy-downs on commercial loans. Interest rate buy-downs on commercial loans are expected to promote investment and thus, help revitalize Russia's livestock industry (See GAIN RS5089). Some input costs will be cut, particularly those for imported technology. The program calls for total elimination of import tariffs on machinery and equipment needed by the livestock sector for which there are no Russian-built equivalents.

Russian officials hope that state subsidies will attract private investment to Russia's agricultural sector. As of today, the Ministry of Agriculture has received more than 2,000 investment projects for animal production from 80 different regions of the Russian Federation. The projects propose participation in construction, renovation and equipment upgrades at animal slaughterhouses and plants. Government officials have reviewed 800 projects, 250 of which were acknowledged as being in compliance with the established criteria for selection.

### **Meat Imports from Brazil Banned**

Russia banned all imports of beef and pork from eight Brazilian regions – Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goias, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul on December 13, 2005. According to VPSS officials, imports will not resume in the near future due to the dangers posed by FMD outbreaks in those regions. This announcement was made after talks held between the Head of VPSS and the Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture went nowhere. The Brazilian delegation asked that the ban be lifted from the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, one of the country's largest pork producing regions, but that request was denied. The Brazilian side presented the VPSS with documentation regarding FMD in mid-January and a response from Russian officials is expected in two or three months. In addition, an agreement was reached to create a channel for regular exchanges of information regarding the epizootic situation in both countries.

### **Meat Imports From Ukraine Banned**

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture announced that all meat and dairy products from Ukraine would be banned as of January 20 due to continued violations of Russian veterinary laws. Russia alleges that Ukraine is purchasing large quantities of Polish meat and shipping it to Russia as Ukrainian product. In November 2005, Russian authorities banned all Polish meat products due to claims of falsification of veterinary documentation and out-of-control smuggling of potentially hazardous meat products. Sergey Dankvert said in a press conference that the ban was necessary because Ukraine's veterinary service apparently has no control over delivery, transfer and the processing of meat that is dangerous from a veterinary standpoint. He added that the ban was necessary because, "Russia was being threatened with imports of animal diseases and low-grade products hazardous to human health."

### **Kaliningrad Oblast**

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) has decided to investigate claims by Russia's meat industry that Kaliningrad and other CIS countries are purchasing large quantities of meat from non-CIS countries, slightly processing it, and then exporting it as their own product to Russia duty free. Officials suggest that meat should not be considered as processed from Kaliningrad and the CIS countries if it has only been salted, peppered, cut up or washed.

By order of the government of the Russian Federation #2362-p and #2360 of December 30, 2005, the government agreed with the administration's proposals on changing the list of products that can be imported from duty free zone countries from January-April 2006 to the special economic zone of Kaliningrad oblast. For that period the quota for bovine meat, fresh or chilled (HS number 0201) is set at 2,250 metric tons; the quota for bovine meat, frozen (HS number 0202) is set at 6,250 metric tons; the quota for pork, fresh, chilled or frozen (HS number 0203) is set at 4,300 metric tons. From January-April 2006, imports of most other groups of agricultural products from duty free zone countries are banned. However, exceptions are made for many subgroups in the livestock and meat groups of products.

This order is currently being reviewed and will be followed by a resolution making it valid.

### **Germany and France Permitted to Export Live Cattle**

Minister of Agriculture Aleksey Gordeyev announced that Russia would lift its ban on pedigree cattle from Germany and France on February 1 after extensive talks held between

Russia's VPSS and the German and French veterinary services. The ban will be lifted step by step, starting with Bavaria and then on to other areas in Germany and France. Gordeyev stated that trade in cattle will resume with some provisions such as all cattle must be young. He added that VPSS would continue to exercise strict control over the cattle, even though mad cow disease has been abating in Europe. Ministry of Agriculture officials do not plan on lifting existing bans on livestock imports from a number of other countries since livestock imports are already permitted from the Netherlands, Hungary, Austria and Finland.

Ministry of Agriculture officials have privately stated that the lifting of this ban is the result of the Agricultural National Priority Project announced in September 2005 by President Putin. This project aims, among other things, to increase domestic production of livestock by importing 100,000 head of genetically superior livestock from abroad in 2006-2007.

### **New Animal Products Control System in the Works**

Russia hopes to protect its market by introducing a new control system to animal product imports that would be similar to the system used by the European Union (EU). Privately, Russian authorities have stated that the current control system for food imports from the EU is too liberal even though they publicly state that strict regulations and controls are placed on all European products entering the Russian market.

### **Marketing**

The government resolution on beef, pork and poultry imports from 2006-2009 instructs the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade to allocate all import licenses in accordance with the set quota from December 15 to August 1 of each year. In the past, 85 percent of the quota was set by MEDT and the other 15 percent was sold at auctions.

The quota will be distributed among importers by April 15 of the current year in proportion to the annual volume of beef, pork or poultry they imported from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year, minus 25 percent of the meat distributed in December in proportion to the meat imported from January 1 to September 30 of the previous year. Imports from CIS countries are not included. Beginning September 15, import licenses will be allocated for meat imports that have not been selected as of August 1 on the basis of applications from importers that have licenses until August 1 of the current year in proportion to volumes imported from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year with the exclusion of CIS imports. The licenses will be valid until December 31 of each year with the current year inclusive. Licenses cannot be extended. Frozen beef quotas were set at 435,000 tons in 2006 compared to 430,000 tons in 2005. Frozen pork quotas are set at 476,100 tons this year compared to 467,400 tons in 2005.

### **Investments**

#### **Russia - German Cooperation**

According to press reports, government officials from Voronezh oblast and Bavaria signed an agreement during the International Green Week Exhibition held in Berlin, Germany. As a result, a livestock investment production project in Voronezh oblast worth 4 billion Euros has begun. German banks will cover the majority (75 percent) of the cost associated with the project. It is envisioned within the framework of the project that pork, beef, milk, poultry and feed production will be totally reorganized. Dairy production will continue at existing facilities, after receiving substantial makeovers, while

new pig and poultry farms will be built. Meat market experts are skeptical about whether such a large investment in only one region of Russia will actually come to fruition.

### **Meat Importers Invest in Meat Production**

Miratorg Company, one of the biggest Russian meat importers, plans to invest \$50 million in the Belgorod region to build pork and cattle slaughterhouses and processing facilities in cooperation with German companies Banss and Falkenstein. Two million pigs and 100,000 heads of cattle are expected to be slaughtered there on a yearly basis. Miratorg will invest an additional \$200 million in the meat producing agro-holding project in 2006. Earlier, Euroservice and Optifood – other large meat importers – announced that they also plan to invest in meat production. Details are forthcoming. Large meat importers are looking into vertical integration as a method to avoid the limitation and uncertainty associated with Russia's TRQ system.

Metro Cash & Carry, local producers and Moscow oblast officials announced plans to develop beef production within the Moscow region.

PSD Table							
Country	Russian Federation						
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle	(1000 Head)					
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	MM/YY
Total Cattle	22285	22285	21100	21100	19850	19850	(1000 HEAD)
Beg. Stks							(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows	10970	10970	10430	10430	9770	9770	(1000 HEAD)
Beg. Stks							(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Stocks							(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	8400	8400	7950	7950	7480	7480	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	7	7	10	10	10	40	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	7	7	10	10	10	40	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	30692	30692	29060	29060	27340	27370	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	8	8	5	5	5	5	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	8	8	5	5	5	5	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	1700	1700	1650	1650	1550	1560	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	7690	7690	7360	7360	7110	7120	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	9390	9390	9010	9010	8660	8680	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	194	194	195	195	110	110	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	21100	21100	19850	19850	18565	18575	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	30692	30692	29060	29060	27340	27370	(1000 HEAD)

<b>PSD Table</b>							
<b>Country</b>	<b>Russian Federation</b>						
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Animal Numbers, Swine</b>						(1000 Head)
<b>Market Year Begin</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Revised Post Estimate [New] 01/2004</b>	<b>2005 USDA Official [Old]</b>	<b>Estimate Post Estimate [New] 01/2005</b>	<b>2006 USDA Official [Old]</b>	<b>Forecast Post Estimate [New] 01/2006</b>	<b>UOM</b>
	<b>USDA Official [Old]</b>						<b>MM/YY</b>
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	17200	17200	16500	16500	17330	16680	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	3340	3340	3500	3500	3670	3600	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	35000	35000	36700	36000	38950	38200	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	130	130	10	45	10	50	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	130	130	10	45	10	50	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	52330	52330	53210	52545	56290	54930	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
OTHER SLAUGHTER	31300	31300	31914	31865	33800	32450	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	31300	31300	31914	31865	33800	32450	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	4530	4530	3966	4000	4090	4080	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	16500	16500	17330	16680	18400	18400	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	52330	52330	53210	52545	56290	54930	(1000 HEAD)