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Report Highlights:

Total grain production is forecast to drop 5.5 million metric tons (mmt) to 72.7 mmt in MY 2005/06. The decline is due to significant winter grain damage and limited access by farmers to modern inputs. Total grain imports are forecast to increase less than 5 percent to 2.1 mmt, while exports are forecast to decrease to 8.6 mmt in MY 2006 from 11 mmt in MY 2005. Domestic grain consumption for food use is forecast to remain stable while feed consumption is forecast to decrease to 32.3 mmt.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Total grain production in MY 2006 is forecast at 72.7 million metric tons (mmt), given normal weather conditions in late spring and summer. A decrease of the grain crop of almost 5.5 mmt from last year is due to significant losses of winter grains, and due to limited access by farmers to new intensive production technologies, including seeds. Total grain imports, primarily from Kazakhstan, are forecast to increase by 4-5 percent to slightly more than 2.1 mmt, while grain exports are forecast to drop from an estimated 11.0 mmt in MY 2005 to 8.6 mmt in MY 2006. Domestic grain consumption for food use is forecast to remain stable, while feed consumption is expected to decrease from the estimated 33.3 mmt in MY 2005 to 32.3 mmt. Feed consumption is expected to decrease due to changes in the structure of feeds at big industrial livestock and poultry farms (more corn and oilseeds meal), and due to a decrease in grain feeding on small farms, partially because of the threat of avian influenza. Significant changes in domestic grain policies are not foreseen.

General Outlook for 2006

Production

The 2006 official grain forecast has not yet been made. However, unofficial grain production forecasts for 2006 in Russia vary from 65 mmt to 76 mmt. According to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, grain winterkill was reported on 3.5 million hectares of the total 14 million hectares of area sown to winter grains. In order to maintain the total grain sown area at approximately 44 million hectares, the level of the last two years, 34 million hectares must be sown to spring grains, or almost 3.5 million hectares more than last year, when area sown to spring grains was 30.6 million hectares. The damage was officially estimated at approximately 7.0 mmt of "potentially lost" grain. The most significant financial losses connected with winter frosts are reported in Volgograd oblast, Saratov oblast, Rostov oblast, Belgorod oblast and Krasnodar Kray, as well as in Bashkortostan Republic and Tatarstan Republic. However, some southern territories report that winterkill is less than originally estimated. For instance, in Stavropol kray, plant conditions on most winter grain and rapeseeds sown area (approximately 1.7 million hectares) have been "good and satisfactory." According to scientists from a research institute in Stavropol, 9-10 days' periods of frost (with temperatures below minus 32° C) fortunately did not lead to very significant damage of plants because of adequate snow cover on most of fields in Stavropol, although re-sowing and repair of some fields will be necessary. Winter barley suffered more than winter wheat. Winter rapeseed suffered the greatest damage, but its area in Stavropol kray is only 52,800 hectares (Selskaya Zhyzn, March 28, 2006). According to the Minister of Agriculture, the first official grain crop forecast will be made in April, as cold spells until then may further damage the winter crop.

Due to these factors, total grain production for MY 2006 is forecast at 72.7 mmt, almost 5.5 mmt less than in MY 2005. The wheat production forecast for 2006 is 42.5 mmt, 2.1 mmt less than in 2005, and the share of wheat in grain crop production is expected to decrease from 61 percent in 2005 to 58 percent in 2006.

Supply of Inputs

Costs and Profitability

Grain farmers suffered financial losses in 2005, as grain prices decreased until the end of the year. Although grain prices strengthened December – March due to the winter kills, most farmers will not benefit financially as they already sold their grain when prices were lower. Cost of production increased, with the prices of fuel, spare parts, fertilizer and agricultural machinery rising faster than grain prices. Winter grain damage will also add to farmers'

financial constrains, as most of them do not insure their grain against losses, and there is not an adequate insurance system yet. The Ministry of Agriculture claimed that actual farmer losses from winter kills (cost of used seeds, fuel, lubricants, chemicals, fertilizer) are estimated at 6.8 billion rubles (US\$ 245 million), and if unrealized profits are added, losses would amount to 25.4 billion rubles (approximately US\$ 915 million). The calculations were made primarily for the Ministry's request for compensations from the federal budget for farmers' losses. In general, the financial status of grain farmers will be a significant limitation to increasing grain production in 2006.

Fertilizer

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, mineral fertilizer use on Russian farms is 1.5 mmt, while the country's "need" is 6 mmt. While "need" is not a true economic measure, this gap shows that mineral fertilizer supply is not sufficient to significantly improve agronomy and economic practices at farms. According to MinAg, in order to revive weakened winter crop plants, Russian farmers need to apply 500,000 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizer (active ingredient) in spring 2006, while stocks on farms as of March 1 were only 300,000 metric tons (active ingredient). Farmers have stocks of 477,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizer (active ingredient), for all spring sowing and field improvement, which accounts for only 32 percent of the "needs." Domestic prices of mineral fertilizer are too high for farmers, and Russian fertilizer companies export almost 90 percent of their production.

Machinery

Ministry of Agriculture estimates that as of March 13, 2006, the fleet of agricultural machinery on farms was much lower than "needed," and 1-5 percent lower than on the same date last year. Farmers had 572,500 tractors (44 percent of the "need"), 169,700 plows (31 percent of the "need"), 199,100 cultivators (53 percent of the "need"), and 248,200 seeders (68 percent of the "need"). Physical depreciation of agricultural machinery on farms is said to vary from 50 to 80 percent. These calculated figures do not show farmers' true demand for machinery, as the calculation of "needs" is based on abstract "norms" of needed tractors, seeders, etc. per hectare. However, this official information shows that the supply of machinery has not improved since last year, and no breakthrough is foreseen. Inadequate supply of agricultural machinery will curb any significant increase in spring-sown area compared with last year.

Seeds

Use of high quality seeds increased in barley and corn production, while most farmers producing wheat still use "saved seeds" (see GAIN report RS6008 *Planting Seeds Annual, 2006*). This year spring demand for seeds will increase, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, as farmers will need 700,000 metric tons of additional planting seeds to re-sow the frost damaged winter crops. Physical shortage of seeds is not forecast, but the quality of these seeds will not be very good. According to the State Seeds Inspection, the share of higher quality seeds, "conditional" seeds, is only 74.8 percent of inspected seeds this year (in 2005 this share was 79.4 percent). The share of "conditional" seeds in the Central Federal district is 89.1 percent of inspected seeds, 96.1 percent in the Southern Federal District, 81.2 percent in the Volga Valley Federal District, 58.9 percent in Ural Federal District, 60.5 percent in Siberia Federal District, 58.4 percent in the Far East Federal District, and 72.0 percent in the North-West Federal District.

Fuel and Lubricants

Ministry of agriculture estimated the 2006 diesel fuel "need" of farmers at 6.1 million metric tons, and the need for gasoline is estimated at 2.4 million metric tons. For spring sowing and cultivation, the diesel fuel "need" is estimated at 2.1 mmt, and the "need" for gas is estimated at 1.0 mmt. These levels were agreed upon between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, and could be the target for possible government support for farmers for fuel purchases. By March 13, 2006, farmers acquired 340,000 metric tons of diesel fuel and 175,000 metric tons of gasoline. The actual stocks of fuel on farms as of mid-March were 255,000 metric tons of diesel fuel and 95,000 metric tons of gas. In 2005, the price of diesel fuel increased 24 percent, and in January-February 2006 it increased another 10 percent and reached 19,000 rubles per metric ton for winter diesel oil, 16,000 rubles per metric ton of summer diesel oil, and 15,000 rubles per metric ton of car gasoline. The Ministry of Agriculture calculated that an increase of the price of each liter of fuel by one ruble leads to the overall increase of production costs of all agricultural products by 8.5 billion rubles. In 2006, the federal budget allocated 5 billion rubles for fuel subsidies, but according to the Ministry of Agriculture, this will be far from enough to compensate for the increase in fuel prices in 2006. Thus, fuel will be another constraint to crop production increases in 2006.

There is no direct financial support of grain production in Russia, aside from grain interventions (see GAIN Report RS5064 *Grain Interventions Underway*). Grain interventions in 2005 played some role in curbing grain prices from falling in 2005, but the price recovery in the end of 2005 started primarily due to concerns about 2006 grain crop and threat of massive grain exports by the end of CY 2005. In 2006-2007 additional federal funds will be allocated to agriculture through the national priority projects (see GAIN Report RS5086 *Agriculture as a "National Priority Project"*). Although the funds will be directed primarily at increasing livestock production, this may increase demand for feeds and grains, and the program aimed at developing rural territories can indirectly influence grain production by developing rural infrastructure. However, in all cases, finance will remain the bottleneck of grain farming in Russia, and every year the government issues a resolution on facilitating spring sowing. This year the request for additional funds is strengthened by the extremely severe winter frosts in most grain producing regions in European Russia, and higher than average winter grain losses. The traditional spring "agricultural" Resolution of the Government has not been adopted yet. However, farmers will primarily finance grain production with their own money. Given the higher prices for fuel, machinery, and other traditional inputs, as well as increased volumes of these inputs to combat the winter grain losses, farmers will need more funds this year than a year ago. The federal government does not support the use of modern intensive technologies of grain farming, like use of GMO seeds and application of new grain production technologies. Given this, any breakthrough in the grain yields is not forecast in 2006 and grain production in 2006 will primarily depend on sown area and weather conditions.

Consumption

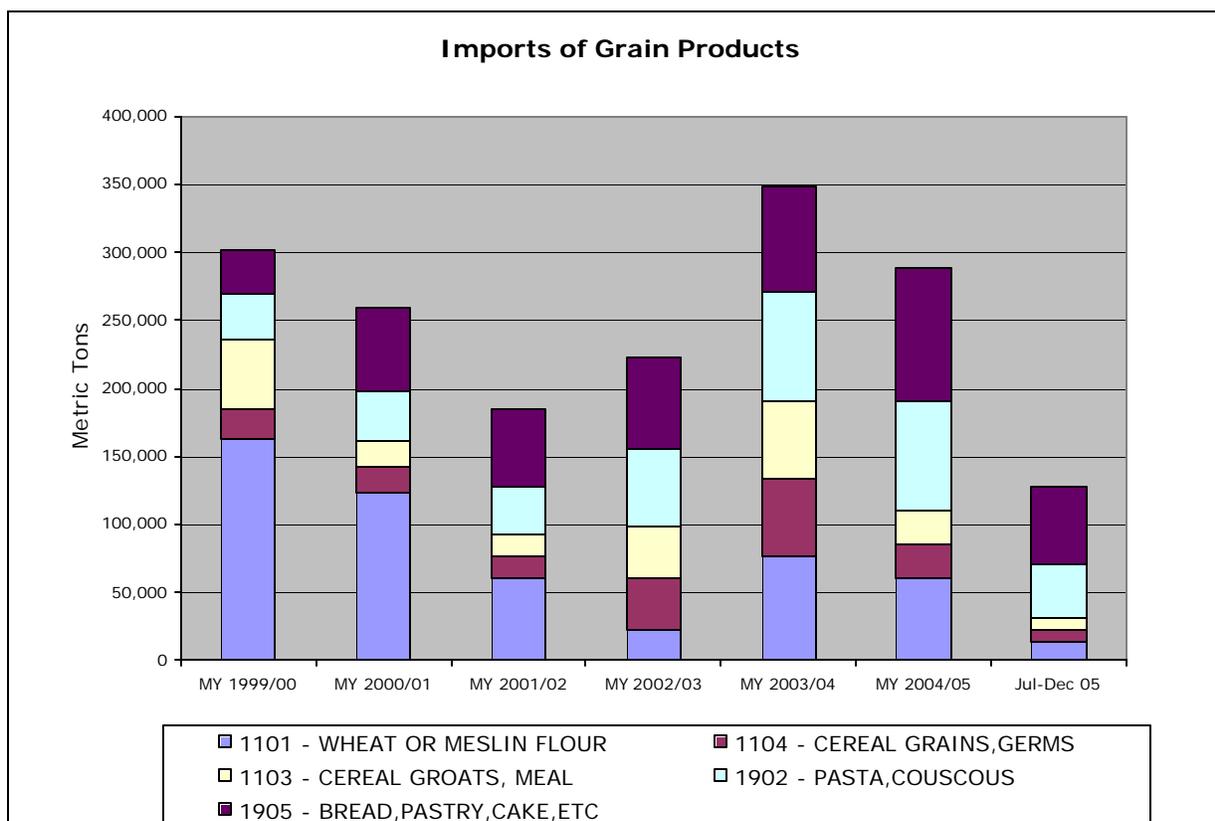
Total domestic grain consumption in MY 2006 is forecast to decrease by 2.5 mmt to 67.4, including a decrease in feed consumption by almost 1.4 mmt. Industrial consumption is forecast to decrease by almost 350,000 metric tons to 3.1 mmt, and seed consumption is forecast to decrease by 500,000 metric tons in MY 2006/07.

Domestic Food Grain Consumption

Domestic food grain consumption is forecast to decrease from 21.4 to 21.1 mmt. The decrease is due to decreased consumption of "groats" type grains like barley, oats, buckwheat, rice, etc., while food wheat consumption will remain at 16.5 mmt, and food rye

consumption is forecast to remain at 2.0 mmt. Structure of consumption of grain products has changed: bread consumption decreased, as well as consumption of groats (for boiled porridge). Meanwhile, consumption of pasta and bakery and confectionary products is increasing. There is no official data on consumption of these products in Russia, but customs data show that imported grain and bread products play significant role. The chart below shows that Russian imports of grain products increased from 185,400 metric tons in MY 2001/02 (or 253,600 metric tons in grain equivalent) to 349,000 metric tons (478,000 metric tons in grain equivalent) in MY 2003/04. Imports of wheat and meslin flour varied considerably, while imports of cereal, bread, pastry, pasta and cakes increased steadily, and reached 227,140 metric tons (288,240 metric tons in grain equivalent) in MY 2004/05, and is estimated to remain at the same level, or even increase in MY 2005/06.

Chart 1



Feed Grain Consumption

Feed grain consumption is forecast to decrease from 33.3 mmt in MY 2005/06 to 32.2 mmt in MY 2006/07 primarily due to decreased consumption of wheat (by 1.2 mmt). Feed domestic consumption of barley is forecast at 11.0 mmt, only 0.1 mmt less than in MY 2005, and corn consumption will increase by 50,000 metric tons to 3.0 mmt. Demand for feeds may be altered in MY 2006, as demand for feed grain may increase if the national project aimed at the development of the livestock and poultry industries evolves. However, demand for feed grain may drop significantly if the poultry industry is significantly affected by an outbreak or threat of avian influenza.

Trade

Domestic grain prices have been growing since late autumn, weakening the attractiveness of grain exports, and MY 2005 grain exports are estimated at 11.0 metric tons, including 9.5 mmt of wheat and wheat flour in grain equivalent, and 1.45 mmt of barley. Despite the forecast decrease in grain crop by 5.5 mmt, grain exports are forecast to decrease by only 2.3 mmt. If international prices remain attractive, big grain trading companies will continue exports of grain in order to keep foreign markets that they managed to conquer in the last 5 years. Imports are forecast to increase by less than 100,000 metric tons to 2.1 mmt due to greater imports of grain and grain products from Kazakhstan. Imports of barley are forecast to increase to 320,000 metric tons (malting barley) from 250,000 metric tons in MY 2005. If the Russian attitude towards genetically engineered seeds and the feeds registration does not change, imports of corn will not exceed 260,000 metric tons in MY 2006, despite corn's importance for intensive feeding of poultry, swine and dairy cows.

Tariffs

Import tariffs for all grain except rice are five percent of customs value. The rice import tariff was set at 0.07 EURO per 1 kg (GAIN Report RS5083 *Rice and Products Import Duties*).

Exports of grain are not subject to export duties.

The VAT on grain is 10 percent

Stocks

Total grain stocks are forecast to decrease to a relatively low level of 4.4 mmt from 5.7 mmt by the end of MY 2005/06.

Policy

Grain trade in MY 2005 was hampered by the changes in grain quality certification. Authority for grain quality certification is now under the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance, and the reference to the State Grain Inspectorate has been deleted from all official documents (GAIN Report RS6013 *Last Farewell to the Russian State Grain Inspectorate*). However, not all issues of quality control are resolved. For instance, it is still unclear who controls the quality of products of direct processing of grain, like wheat flour (VPSS or Federal Service for Surveillance in the Sphere of Protection of Consumers Rights and Well-Being of Population). Trade is further hampered by the strengthening of phytosanitary control over grain and grain products, such as control over movement of these products from one region of Russia to another. Registration of GMO feeds was not renewed, and trade in corn has been suspended. Grain trade may also be hampered by VPSS' threats to intensify control over the use of pesticides in the production of different plants, including rice, that are imported to Russia.

Marketing

The share of grain sold commercially continues to increase, although official data is not available.

A Final Outlook for 2005

Planted and Harvested Area, Production, Yields

In 2005, grain losses were low. Wheat harvested area was 24.667 million hectares, or 97 percent of planted area. Barley harvested area was 8.714 million hectares, or 96 percent of planted area. Rye harvested area was 2.312 million hectares, or 99 percent of planted area. Area harvested as share of planted area was 95 percent for oats and for legumes, 96 percent for corn for grain, and 94 percent for rice. Buckwheat harvested area was 90 percent of area planted to this grain, and millet harvested area was only 80 percent of planted area, but the share of millet to grain planted area is small. Official data on harvested area is not available, but official yields are given in tons per harvested hectare, and harvested area is calculated as production divided by yields.

Table 1. Total Grain Area Planted, 1997- 2005, 1,000 Hectares

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (prelim)
Wheat, total	26056	26101	23022	23204	23765	25662	22186	24030	25382
- winter	8944	8246	7609	7926	8525	10113	7412	8978	NA
- spring	17112	17855	15413	15278	15240	15549	14774	15052	NA
Barley, total	12517	11285	9855	9237	10127	10279	10165	9980	9136
- winter	490	345	419	533	648	677	497	547	NA
- spring	12027	10938	9436	8644	9479	9602	9668	9433	NA
Rye	4005	3777	3393	3559	3634	3804	2350	1895	2343
Oats (spring)	6438	5229	5336	4581	4869	4269	3735	3569	3340
Corn for grain	918	787	704	813	684	625	730	918	867
Rice	151	146	173	175	154	149	156	133	145
Millet	1086	975	1610	1588	1214	581	830	1028	500
Buckwheat	1112	1226	1339	1577	1594	837	735	940	918
Legumes	1340	1185	1098	922	1076	1214	1275	1224	1112
Other	11	0	24	-20	103	54	33	28	22
Total	53634	50711	46554	45636	47220	47474	42195	43745	43765

Source: Goskomstat, "SovEcon"

Table 2. Grain Production, 1997-2005, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (prelim)
Wheat, total	44258	26908	30961	34455	46871	50609	34104	45413	47698
- winter	20500	13255	16144	17178	24400	29751	14707	25948	28952
- spring	23758	13653	14817	17277	22471	20858	19397	19465	18746
Barley, total	20786	9780	10604	14079	19466	18738	18003	17180	15791
- winter	1286	900	1448	1767	2300	2554	1218	1992	1566
- spring	19500	8880	9156	12312	17166	16184	16785	15188	14225
Rye (winter)	7478	3270	4781	5445	6613	7139	4152	2872	3628
Oats (spring)	9387	4583	4395	6008	7723	5694	5183	4955	4565
Corn for grain	2675	820	1067	1530	831	1541	2122	3516	3211
Rice	328	413	444	586	497	483	451	471	575

Millet	1219	451	924	1123	548	292	975	1117	456
Buckwheat	630	464	578	998	570	304	525	650	606
Legumes	1780	954	881	1199	1802	1764	1649	1875	1630
Other	12	127	71	83	262	48	35	43	25
Total	88553	47770	54706	65506	85183	86612	67199	78092	78185

Source: Goskomstat, "SovEcon"

Consumption, Trade, Stocks

Domestic Consumption in MY 2005 is estimated at 69.9 mmt, including 33.3 mmt of feed consumption and 21.4 mmt of food consumption. Exports are estimated at 11.0 mmt. End of year stocks are estimated at 5.7 mmt.

Wheat

Table 3. PSD, Wheat, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
	Wheat				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
Commodity	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		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	24200	24200	25500	24667	0	23500	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	2645	2645	3891	3891	3891	3991	(1000 MT)
Production	45400	45400	47600	47608	0	42500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1197	1197	800	1100	0	1100	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	1197	1197	800	1100	0	1100	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	49242	49242	52291	52599	3891	47591	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	7951	7951	10000	9500	0	7400	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	7951	7951	10000	9500	0	7400	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	13600	13600	14900	14950	0	13700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	37400	37400	38400	39108	0	37400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	3891	3891	3891	3991	0	2791	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	49242	49242	52291	52599	0	47591	(1000 MT)

Table 4. Export Trade Matrix, Wheat, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Egypt	1993	Egypt	2015
Azerbaijan	855	Azerbaijan	845
Georgia	623	Bangladesh	515
Italy	403	Georgia	495
Yemen	380	Yemen	430
Algeria	374	Algeria	420
Morocco	369	Morocco	365
Israel	352	Italy	310
Greece	324	Pakistan	295
Lebanon	274	Lebanon	265
Total for Others	5947		5955
Others not Listed	2004		3545
Grand Total	7951		9500

Wheat export data includes exports of durum wheat and meslin flour in grain equivalent. Total exports of durum wheat depend on its availability in the domestic market, and varies significantly from year to year. In MY 2004 Russia exported only 10,000 metric tons of durum wheat, which is only half of MY 2003 exports, and 10 times less than in MY 2002. However in July-December 2005, Russian exports of durum wheat again increased to 38,500 metric tons, and this wheat was shipped to Italy (15,400 metric tons), Algeria (12,000 metric tons), Egypt (5,100 metric tons), Bangladesh (4,860 metric tons), and Azerbaijan (1,200 metric tons). Almost 95 percent of wheat flour is exported to Georgia and Mongolia. In 2004/05, Russia exported 521,000 metric tons of wheat and almost 102,000 metric tons of wheat flour in grain equivalent to Georgia. Total exports of wheat flour in grain equivalent in MY 2004 were 214,000 metric tons, and in MY 2005 wheat flour exports are forecast to exceed 250,000 metric tons. Russian wheat is exported to more than 45 countries.

During July – January, Russia exported more than 8.0 million metric tons of wheat and wheat flour, including 7.8 mmt of wheat and 220,000 metric tons of wheat flour in grain equivalent. Grain exports traditionally slow down starting in January. This year domestic wheat prices began to increase in December, and the threat of significant damage of winter grains has weakened grain exports. In January 2006, Russian grain exports dropped to 685,000 metric tons from 1,162 metric tons in December 2005. Total wheat exports in MY 2005/06 are forecast at 9.5 mmt.

Table 5. Import Trade Matrix, Wheat, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Kazakhstan	1081	Kazakhstan	1050
Lithuania	24		
Germany	8		
Greece	3		
Finland	2		
Ukraine	1		
Total for Others	1119		1050
Others not Listed	78		50
Grand Total	1197		1100

Barley

Table 6. PSD, Barley, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
Commodity	Barley				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	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		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	10000	10000	9300	8714	0	8800	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	2227	2227	2110	2155	1010	1045	(1000 MT)
Production	17200	17200	15800	15790	0	16000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	272	317	400	250	0	320	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	266	266	400	260	0	300	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	19699	19744	18310	18195	1010	17365	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1089	1089	1600	1450	0	1150	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	1488	1488	1300	1300	0	1300	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	11700	11700	11100	11100	0	11000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	16500	16500	15700	15700	0	15200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	2110	2155	1010	1045	0	1015	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	19699	19744	18310	18195	0	17365	(1000 MT)

Russia imports malting barley, and exports feed barley. In July – January, Russia exported slightly more than 1.2 million metric tons, although exports in January were only 78,000 metric tons. High domestic prices and low stocks of barley will result in a slow down of exports in the spring and total barley exports in MY 2005 are estimated at 1.45 million metric tons.

MY 2004 barley imports were 317,000 metric tons, and ending stocks were raised to 2.155 million metric tons. The import estimate for MY 2004 was decreased to 250,000 metric tons, given that in July – January Russia imported only 100,000 metric tons, 60 percent lower than during the same period last year. A barley shortage in Europe, the main exporter of malting barley to Russia, as well as improvements in domestic malting barley production, resulted in the slow down of barley imports.

Table 7. Export Trade Matrix, Barley, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Barley		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	466	Saudi Arabia	510
Libia	104	Syria	200
Israel	97	Israel	150
Greece	75	Iran	130
Iran	69	Libya	65
Cyprus	58	Ukraine	45
Tunisia	51	Kuwait	40
Italy	38	Algeria	40
Lebanon	32	Lebanon	35
Syria	26	Morocco	30
Total for Others	1016		1245
Others not Listed	73		205
Grand Total	1089		1450

Table 8. Import Trade Matrix, Barley, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Barley		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Sweden	94	Denmark	65
Denmark	89	France	30

Kazakhstan	47	Czech Rep.	25
France	40	Sweden	20
Czech Rep.	23	Austria	10
Lithuania	10	Finland	8
Ukraine	5	Lithuania	7
EU 15 (Cty Unidentified)	4	Kazakhstan	5
Germany	4		
Poland	1		
Total for Others	317		170
Others not Listed	0		80
Grand Total	317		250

Rye

Table 9. PSD, Rye, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
	Rye				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
Commodity	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		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	2000	2000	2400	2310	0	2000	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	355	355	77	77	122	157	(1000 MT)
Production	2850	2850	3600	3630	0	3100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	172	172	50	50	0	60	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	177	177	50	50	0	60	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	3377	3377	3727	3757	122	3317	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	300	300	500	500	0	360	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3300	3300	3600	3600	0	3260	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	77	77	122	157	0	57	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3377	3377	3727	3757	0	3317	(1000 MT)

Rye production increased 26 percent in 2005 from 2.85 mmt in 2004. Russian rye imports from Belarus are not reported by the State Customs Service, and total rye imports are estimated to decrease to 50,000 metric tons in MY 2005. In MY 2004, rye was imported from Ukraine (93,000 metric tons) and Germany (80,000 metric tons).

Corn

Table 10. PSD, Corn, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
Commodity	Corn				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA	Post	USDA	Post	USDA	Post	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	900	900	800	830	0	850	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	159	159	241	241	191	141	(1000 MT)
Production	3500	3500	3200	3210	0	3250	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	226	226	300	250	0	260	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	226	226	300	250	0	260	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	13	13	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	3885	3885	3741	3701	191	3651	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	44	44	0	50	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	44	44	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	3000	3000	2950	2950	0	3000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3600	3600	3550	3510	0	3510	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	241	241	191	141	0	141	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3885	3885	3741	3701	0	3651	(1000 MT)

Table 11. Export Trade Matrix. Corn, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Corn		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Azerbaijan	36	Azerbaijan	24
Georgia	8	Lebanon	10
		Georgia	8
		Israel	4
		Lybia	4
Total for Others	44		50
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	44		50

Table 12. Import Trade Matrix. Corn, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Corn		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	14	U.S.	15
Others		Others	
Ukraine	198	Ukraine	90
Argentina	10	Germany	10
Kazakhstan	2	Argentina	8
China	1	Kazakhstan	7
Total for Others	211		115
Others not Listed	1		120
Grand Total	226		250

Oats

Table 13. PSD, Oats, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
	Oats				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
Commodity	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		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	3550	3550	3500	3173	0	3200	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	184	184	240	240	240	240	(1000 MT)
Production	4950	4950	4600	4565	0	4500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	7	7	0	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	7	7	0	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	5141	5141	4840	4806	240	4740	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1	1	0	2	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	2	2	0	2	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	3300	3300	3000	3000	0	3000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4900	4900	4600	4564	0	4500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	240	240	240	240	0	240	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5141	5141	4840	4806	0	4740	(1000 MT)

Rice for 2006

Table 14. PSD, Rice, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

Country	Russian Federation						
	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
Commodity	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA	Post	USDA	Post	USDA	Post	
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	130	130	145	135	0	140	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	191	191	117	117	132	132	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	306	306	375	374	0	380	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	471	471	577	575	0	585	(1000 MT)
MILLING RATE (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	350	380	375	380	0	380	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Imports	350	380	375	380	0	380	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	5	5	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	847	877	867	871	132	892	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	10	10	10	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	10	10	10	15	0	15	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	720	750	725	724	0	742	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	117	117	132	132	0	135	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	847	877	867	871	0	892	(1000 MT)

Table 15. Import Trade Matrix, Rice, Milled, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2005		2006
U.S.	5	U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	128	China	120
Vietnam	83	Vietnam	80
Thailand	58	Thailand	55
Kazakhstan	31	Kazakhstan	35
Pakistan	24		
India	22		
Egypt	22		
Belgium	4		
Total for Others	372		290
Others not Listed	3		90
Grand Total	380		380

Other Grains and Legumes

Production of other grains and legumes (mostly millet, buckwheat and legumes) is forecast at 2.4 mmt in MY 2006, a small increase from 2.3 mmt in MY 2005. Trade in these crops will not be significant. Food consumption of these crops is forecast to decrease from 0.9 mmt to 0.7 mmt, while feed consumption will increase from 0.8 mmt to 1.1 mmt.