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Ukraine

Livestock

Livestock Annual Report

1999

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Report Highlights:
The fall in Ukrainian livestock inventories and meat production slowed in 1999 but is expected to continue in 2000, leading to lower meat consumption and exports. Ukraine imports of U.S. beef is small, but up to 46 tons and pork 7 tons in 1998. Processed meat imports are on the rise, but the U.S. share dropped from 51% in 1996 to less than 1% in 1998. Perspectives for U.S. meat exports to Ukraine do not look encouraging due to continuous national currency devaluation, non-transparent veterinary and sanitary import requirements and increasing competition from subsidized European Union exports.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Ukraine beef and pork production is expected to decline in 2000 due to a drop in cattle and swine numbers and reduced significantly reduced productivity. This is occurring just as hog numbers had bottomed out and an increase in numbers was beginning. Grain for livestock and poultry feeding will be down at least three million tons from that available last year. Slowly growing cattle and hog inventories in the private sector will not compensate for an overall meat production decline. Increasing inability of the collective farm sector to maintain livestock operations is resulting in more dependance on private producers, village and urban plot holders who keep cattle and hogs to survive. Beef consumption in 2000 will decrease because of declining cattle numbers while pork consumption is expected to rise due to higher slaughter and favorable consumer demand.

Ukraine export duties still hinder livestock exports. Beef exports are projected to decline to 80,000 tons in 2000 due to lower supply, low quality of Ukrainian beef and strong competition in the Russian market. Meat exports will be limited to barter payments for imported natural gas and fuel. Imports of beef, pork, and processed meat into Ukraine increased in 1998. U.S. beef and pork exports totaled 60 MT in 1998. Because of continuous currency devaluations and complicated veterinary and sanitary rules, Ukraine will not become a major meat importer in the near future.

Cattle

Production

According to the Ministry of Agro-Industrial Complex, the number of cows has risen one per cent since the beginning of 1999. Cattle inventories, however, are expected to decline by the end of 1999 and in 2000 (table #1.) The main reason is inability of the collective farm sector to assure sufficient feed supples. It is expected that because of poor 1999 grain and forage crops, collective farms -- which account for 49 per cent of cows -- will have to slaughter 20 percent of their cows by the beginning of 2000. Declining cattle numbers in the public sector will be more than the small increase that has been recorded in the private sector. Considering the importance of milking cows and livestock for the survival of rural families, private sector cattle inventories are expected to increase slightly by the end of this year (table #2). Subsidiary and household plot will continue to play a major role in livestock production in the future.

Collective farm livestock production remains unprofitable as a result of very poor management practices. An average registered loss per every hundred dollars invested into cattle operations by the collectives was $60. Collective farms remain under the strong influence of local and national leaders who consider livestock to be a national resource and that farms should produce whether or not it is profitable.

Most Ukrainian cattle are dual purpose. It is estimated that only two per cent of cattle in Ukraine are beef; however, there is no clear distinction between beef and dairy cattle in official data. Dairy cow numbers in the PSD table reflect both pure dairy and dual purpose cattle.

The cow/calf ratio in 1998 was 65 calves per 100 cows. The main reasons for low calf output are poor herd management and feeding that resulted in poor parent health. It is projected that as more cows become privately held and better management is available, the cow/calf ration should slightly increase in 1999. The cattle loss rate has decreased, according to official statistics; however, it does not mean that animal health has improved. It is becoming more ususal that farmers do not report sick or dying animals to State Veterinarians. Ukrainian farmers do not use hormones or growth regulators as they do not even have funds for elementary vaccines and drugs. Problems with animal health will continue as Ukraine has not yet established a system of private veterinarians.

Private farms accounted for 72.5% of total meat production during January -May 1999 compared with 70.6% during the same period in 1998. Beef and veal production and its share in total red meat output is forecast to decline this year, despite increased slaughter, because of lower carcass weights. The decline in 2000 will be the result of lower slaughter. In 1998, beef and veal output was lower than previously reported due to a drop cattle slaughter. It is also expected that average slaughter weights of cattle will remain low in 2000 because of worsening feed conditions.

Feed

Concentrate and fodder shortages are resulting in declining collective farm livestock inventories. The share of concentrates in average feed rations decreased from 34.3% in 1990 to 25.6% in 1998. All types of farms cannot afford to purchase better concentrate feeds in the market; therefore, they are forced to prepare lower quality concentrate mixes on the farm. Concentrate feed availability will decrease at least 20% in 2000 due to the lower 1999 harvest and continued exports of feed wheat, barley and corn. As of January 1, 1999, farms had 27% less concentrate feeds than for the same date in 1998.

Locating quality feed at competitive prices is a major problem in Ukraine. Private producers purchase or receive as salary payment 57% of all their concentrate feed needs from collective farms where they work. Only 18% of all concentrate feeds are purchased directly in the market where quality is usually higher. Industrial production of compound feeds for livestock and poultry in 1998 declined to 891,000 tons from 1.27 million tons in 1997. Barter trading has almost entirely replaced money payments in agriculture since farms do not have operating capital. Feed mills have been squeezed at both ends because farmers are reluctant to sell grain on very uncertain payment terms while feeding operations cannot pay in advance for industrially produced feed.

The overall feed supply has been worsened by even more scare fodder production in 1999. According to Ukrainian State Statistics, collective farms stockpiled 37% less hay, 56% less haylage and 64% less silage as of July 1, 1999 compared with last year. There are no data on private sector hay production production. Private households do not make haylage or silage because it requires machinery and resources which they do not have.

Consumption

Meat and meat product consumption has been gradually decreasing since the beginning of the 1990's. Average meat consumption in 1998 decreased to 32.2 kilograms per capita (including 15 kilograms of beef) from 34.7 kilograms in 1997. Consumption of beef is expected to decline as pork becomes even more the preferred meat, even though priced higher than beef. Consumer purchasing power will remain low and Ukrainians will continue to purchase meat at the open markets where prices are lower.

Trade

Ukraine has gradually stopped cattle exports since 1996. Law # 180/96-BP (May 7, 1996) established export duties on livestock, hides and skins of cattle, sheep and hogs (table # 4). Prior to this Law Ukraine exported 96,000 head of cattle, primarily to Lebanon, Turkey, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Cattle exports dropped to 23,000 head in 1997 and virtually stopped in 1998, when Ukraine exported 2,337 head of cattle. Major destinations for Ukrainian cattle in 1998 were Germany, Denmark, Austria and the Netherlands. Only some 25 animals were shipped to FSU countries. There are no signs that export duties on live animals will be lifted in the near future; therefore, cattle exports in 2000 are not expected to exceed 3,000 head.

Imports of cattle have been low and limited to purebred genetics. Ukraine imported 5,000 head of cattle from Germany, Austria and Denmark in 1997. Imports of live animals decreased to 2,400 head in 1998. Ukraine began to import Hungarian and Czech genetics in 1997. It is projected that Ukraine will purchase 2,000 head of pure bred cattle in 2000, mostly through government programs.

Ukrainian beef and veal exports decreased from 165,000 tons in 1997 to 96,000 tons in 1998. Responding to the demands from Russian traders, Ukraine exports primarily frozen beef carcasses and half carcasses. Exports of fresh and chilled beef and veal decreased from 1,292 tons in 1997 to 989 tons in 1998. It is projected that Ukraine will export less beef and veal to Russia in 2000. Russia will continue to take some Ukrainian beef as barter payment for Russian gas and oil.

Beef imports are projected at a lower 2,000 MT in 2000 because of continuous Ukrainian currency devaluations. Beef imports in 1998 were 28% up from the level of 1996 due to the lack of high quality beef in the domestic market. Poland became the major supplier of frozen beef to Ukraine, supplying 84% of beef and veal imports in 1998. Ukrainian authorities estimated that imports of U.S. origin beef last year were 46 MT (table #5). Unlike imported poultry meat, beef and pork are not considered excise commodities. Currently the import duty on fresh or chilled beef (HS # 02010000) is 30% but not less than EUR 0.5/1 kilogram. The import duty on frozen beef (HS # 020200000) is also 30% but not less than EUR 1/ 1 kilogram.

Ukrainian veterinary requirements permit beef and veal imports from the countries free from the brucellosis, tuberculosis and other diseases. An importer must receive an import permit from the Main Department of Veterinary Medicine of the Ministry of Agro-Industrial Complex before delivery to the point of entry. Imported meat also is subject to a mandatory certification by sanitary and standardization authorities in Ukraine.

Swine

Production

Official statistics indicate that swine inventories have risen 7% since January 1999. Despite this optimistic projection, swine numbers are expected to decline slightly by the end of 1999 and continue to decrease in 2000 because of the record low 1999 grain crop that will cause a further reduction in concentrate feeds availability. It is expected that hog slaughter will increase while the average weight of hogs will be lower than in 1998 (tables #6, 8). Swine numbers have grown in both the public and private sectors in 1998 (table #7). The fact that collective farms received 300,000 tons of feed grain from the GOU as commodity credit can explain for the increase in collective farm swine inventories. It is still unprofitable for the collectives to raise hogs. They lost $49.8 per $100 invested into swine production in 1998. It has been estimated by official sources that 1998 losses from hog production in the public farm sector totaled HRV 220 million ($55 million).

Collective farms directors , instead of paying salaries to their workers, pay in feed and animals. Approximately half of all piglets are often sold (or provided as a salary payment to) to workers. Feed is another limiting factor that prevents piglets from being transferred to finishing operations of these collective farms. Inefficient management practices force farmers to keep animals in the grow-out stage for about 305-315 days before slaughtering at weights of 100-120 kilograms.

Consumption

Pork consumption, contrary to beef, is expected to increase in 1999 and 2000. Pork is becoming even more dominant on the Ukrainian meat market. National diet traditions of Ukrainians historically prefer softer and fatter pork to beef. Although meat quality is low in Ukraine, pork quality is still relatively higher than that of beef. Pork prices rose to HRV 2,604/1 MT of animal live weight in 1998 -- up 49% from 1997, while beef prices went up to HRV 1179/1 MT -- a 37% increase from 1997. A better price/quality correlation makes pork more attractive to consumers.

Pork product processing is becoming more difficult because of problems related to meat quality and uniformity. It is increasingly difficult to bid a large portion of uniform quality pork from the large number of private and village plot producers who each use a different feeding ration and practice.

Trade

Ukrainian fresh, chilled and frozen pork exports (HS # 02030000) in 1998 were insignificant and totaled only 739 MT. Russia was the major buyer of Ukrainian pork. Pork imports increased and reached 3,117 MT in 1998. French and German pork dominated with 56.7 and 15.9% of total imports, respectively (table #9). Polish suppliers were gradually squeezed out by EU exporters.

Stocks

Beef and pork ending stocks are going to decrease in 1999 and in 2000 as more livestock is being raised by small households producers who slaughter animals and sell meat on an as-needed-basis. Meat processors, traders and State Reserves will hold lower level stocks because of the low overall meat supply.

Processed Meat Products

About two thirds of all domestic meat production is sold fresh or frozen directly to consumers, driven by traditional trade and consumer habits. Only one quarter of total meat production is processed into sausages, with the remaining meat being canned. The Ukraine meat industry has 165 slaughtering and 95 meat processing plants which are the members of “UkrMyaso” -- an association of Ukrainian meat producers and processors. The consumer cooperative association “UkrCoopSoyuz” also has its own slaughtering and processing facilities. These two associations were established during times of the FSU. In addition, a number of small and medium size private slaughter houses and processors has been created by farmers who have not been satisfied with payment conditions and prices proposed by UkrMyaso” and “UkrCoopSoyuz” members. It has been estimated that the Ukrainian meat processing industry utilizes of only some 15-20% of capacity.

According to Ukrainian meat industry sources, sausage production by the big processing factories has decreased five times since 1990 and canned meat production has decreased three times for the same period because of growing competition from small and medium size business, lack of operating capital and difficulties in purchasing livestock. Some larger plants have successfully adapted to changing market conditions and expanded their historical markets. Many factories, especially in Western Ukraine, have changed procurement strategies and switched to buying 30-50% of meat from private farmers, although they do experience problems with quality and uniformity of the meat supplied by the large number of small private producers.

Trade

Ukraine historically has exported processed meat products to countries of the FSU. It has been estimated that Ukraine exported a total of 144 MT of sausage and other processed meat products (HS Code # 160100000) in 1996, but only 47 MT in 1997. Exports of processed meats increased to 426 MT in 1998. Major designations in 1998 were Bulgaria, Russian Federation and Moldova. The quality and packaging of Ukrainian meat and meat products is lower than in Western Europe; therefore, Russia and other FSU countries will continue to be major markets for Ukrainian processed meats. Exports of Ukrainian sausages will remain low in 1999 and 2000 as the Ukrainian meat processing industry is still in the process of adapting to new market conditions.

Imports of processed meats increased in 1998 and exceeded the level of 1996. Ukraine has not changed import tariffs on meat products since the introduction of the Law on State Regulations of Agricultural Products Imports (Report #UP 8006). The *Ad valorem* import tariff on sausages and similar products made from meat, meat by-products or blood is 30% (HS Code # 160100000) but not less than EUR 1.2/1 kilogram. An import matrix for the above-mentioned products is provided in Table # 10.

According to industry experts, official statistics do not reflect cross border trade with neighboring Poland; therefore, the actual Polish share in total sausage and processed meat product imports may be higher. EU and Central European country locations reduce transportation costs and transit time. Ukrainian companies have established longstanding trading relationships with the EU, Hungarian, Estonian and Polish suppliers. Another reason for the decreasing U.S. share in Ukrainian processed meat product imports is EU export and processing subsidies which that help EU suppliers to to compete in the Ukrainian market.

Other Meats/Animal Products

According to official sources, the share of sheep and goat in the total read meat production does not exceed one per cent; therefore, no PSDs have been provided for sheep and goats, mutton and lamb.

Private farmers are increasingly hesitant to supply cattle and hogs to large processing facilities because of low purchasing prices and constant payment delays. Thus, as individuals slaughter more animals, fewer hides and skins go into further industrial processing. Internal hog fat is usually separated but not rendered into lard if hogs are slaughtered by small producers.

Obtaining reliable data on tallow and grease production is not possible because of the same reasons. No PSDs were provided for these products.

Policy

The Government of Ukraine still supports the collective farming system, using both direct and indirect measures. Regional administrations seek any kind of support possible and rely on the central government for concentrate feeds, purebred animals and other production needs. The private livestock sector is still in a rudimentary stage where almost no machinery is used and no government support programs are provided.

The Parliament of Ukraine extended the value-added tax (VAT) refund program for those farmers who deliver livestock and hogs to processing factories through January 1, 2004. This program, which has been existing since February 16, 1998, foresees that the revenue accumulated from VAT payments will be made by the processor to the farmers. This payment on average, equals $19.6 per $100 worth of meat sold to a processor. According to the legislation, the Ministry of Agro-Industrial Complex of Ukraine is allowed to use 30% of these funds for the purposes of livestock selection and genetics improvement. They must turn the remaining 70% back to the farmer. It has been estimated by GOU officials that farmers would receive approximately 250 million hryvnas (US$ 62.5 million) from this program. To be eligible for the VAT refund program, farmers must sell their livestock only to large scale processing plants, slaughter houses or process the meat on the farm. The other major condition is that they must reinvest back into livestock production.

Table #1. PSD Animal Numbers, Cattle

PSD Table						
Country	Ukraine					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	13500	12760	12100	11696	0	10000
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	6300	6265	0	5864	0	5300
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	5800	4089	5800	4000	0	3700
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	3200	2	3200	2	0	2
TOTAL Imports	3200	2	3200	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	22500	16851	21100	15698	0	13702
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	2600	3	2400	3	0	2
TOTAL Exports	2600	3	2400	3	0	2
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	7200	4935	7200	5500	0	4200
Total Slaughter	7200	4935	7200	5500	0	4200
Loss	600	217	600	195	0	200
Ending Inventories	12100	11696	10900	10000	0	9300
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	22500	16851	21100	15698	0	13702
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table #2. Cattle Herd Size by Ownership (Public Sector -- collective farms; Private Sector -- Household Plots and Private Farms).

Item	Jan. 1, 1998		Jan. 1, 1999		Jan. 1, 2000 (f)	
	1,000 head	%	1,000 head	%	1,000 head	%
Cattle	12,760	100.0	11,696	100.0	10,000	100.0
-- Private Sector	3,815	29.9	3,871	33.1	3,900	39.0
-- Public Sector	8,945	70.1	7,825	66.9	6,100	61.0
Including cows	6,265	100.0	5,864	100.0	5,300	100.0
-- Private Sector	2,945	47.0	2,981	50.8	3,000	60.0
-- Public Sector	3,320	53.0	2,883	49.2	2,300	40.0

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine
(f) - Post's forecast.

Table #3. PSD Meat, Beef and Veal

PSD Table						
Country	Ukraine					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Slaughter (Reference)	7200	4935	7200	5500	0	4200
Beginning Stocks	95	95	122	72	0	71
Production	940	795	950	780	0	600
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	32	2	32	2	0	2
TOTAL Imports	32	2	32	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	1067	892	1104	854	0	673
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	80	96	80	80	0	60
TOTAL Exports	80	96	80	80	0	60
Human Dom. Consumption	860	720	860	700	0	560
Other Use, Losses	5	4	5	3	0	3
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	865	724	865	703	0	563
Ending Stocks	122	72	159	71	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1067	892	1104	854	0	673
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table #4. Livestock and Hides Export Duties.

HS #, (Ukrainian TNZED)	Description	Tariff rate	
		%	but not less than, EUR/ton
010290100	Bovine animals, live - weight under 350 kilograms	75	1,500
010290310	Bovine animals live - weight more than 350 kilograms: bred heifers, cows, bulls and oxen	55	540
010410000	Sheep, live	50	390
410100000	Hides and skins of bovine animals	30	400
410200000	Sheep or lamb skins	30	EUR 1/piece
410390000	Pig and hog skins	27	170

Table # 5. Import Matrix, Beef

Imports from	**1996**		**1997**		**1998**	
	MT	**%**	**MT**	**%**	**MT**	**%**
U.S.	**11**	**0.6**	**28**	**3.1**	**46**	**1.9**
Others						
Belgium	546	29.6	82	9.1	0	0.0
Netherlands	566	30.7	41	4.5	0	0.0
Poland	0	0.0	208	23.0	1994	84.1
Denmark	296	16.0	73	8.1	1	0.0
Spain	228	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	101	5.5	0	0.0	153	6.5
Austria	0	0.0	264	29.1	109	4.6
Australia	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	1.9
Italy	16	0.9	175	19.3	20	0.8
Total for Others	**1753**	**95.0**	**843**	**93.0**	**2322**	**98.0**
Others not Listed	82	4.4	35	3.9	2	0.1
Grand Total	**1846**	**100.0**	**906**	**100.0**	**2370**	**100.0**

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Table # 6. Ukraine PSD Animal Numbers, Swine

PSD Table						
Country	Ukraine					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	10000	9473	9900	9909	0	9900
Sow Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Pig Crop)	8500	7186	8450	8000	0	8000
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	6000	1	5800	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	6000	1	5800	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	24500	16660	24150	17909	0	17900
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	4500	0	4500	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	4500	0	4500	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	8100	6033	8100	7309	0	7400
Total Slaughter	8100	6033	8100	7309	0	7400
Loss	2000	718	2000	700	0	700
Ending Inventories	9900	9909	9550	9900	0	9800
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	24500	16660	24150	17909	0	17900
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table # 7. Swine Herd Size by Ownership (Public Sector -- collective farms; Private Sector -- Household Plots and Private Farms).

Item	Jan. 1, 1998		Jan. 1, 1999		Jan. 1, 2000 (f)	
	1,000 head	%	1,000 head	%	1,000 head	%
Hogs	9,473	100.0	9,909	100.0	9,500	100.0
-- Private Sector	5,508	58.1	5,693	57.5	6,000	60.0
-- Public Sector	3,965	41.9	4,216	42.5	3,900	39.0

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

(f) - Post’s forecast.

Table # 8. Ukraine PSD Meat, Swine.

PSD Table						
Country	Ukraine					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Slaughter (Reference)	8100	6033	8100	7309	0	7400
Beginning Stocks	150	120	155	127	0	99
Production	740	668	739	710	0	720
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	20	3	20	3	0	3
TOTAL Imports	20	3	20	3	0	3
TOTAL SUPPLY	910	791	914	840	0	822
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	25	1	27	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	25	1	27	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption	730	663	733	730	0	740
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	730	663	733	730	0	740
Ending Stocks	155	127	154	109	0	81
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	910	791	914	840	0	822
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table # 9. Import Matrix, Pork

Imports from	1996		1997		1998	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
U.S.	**17**	**1.3**	**6**	**0.3**	**221**	**7.1**
Others						
Belgum	25	1.9	0	0.0	20	0.6
Estonia	0	0.0	118	5.6	14	0.4
Netherlands	13	1.0	0	0.0	91	2.9
France	0	0.0	0	0.0	1766	56.7
Germany	0	0.0	3	0.1	496	15.9
Hungary	67	5.1	211	10.0	74	2.4
Moldova	0	0.0	713	33.9	67	2.1
Poland	1028	78.1	743	35.3	314	10.1
Denmark	36	2.7	134	6.4	2	0.1
Romania	17	1.3	174	8.3	0	0.0
Total for Others	**1186**	**90.1**	**2096**	**99.6**	**2844**	**91.2**
Others not Listed	114	8.7	3	0.1	52	1.7
Grand Total	**1317**	**100.0**	**2105**	**100.0**	**3117**	**100.0**

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Table # 10. Import Matrix, Processed Meats.

Imports from:	1996		1997		1998	
	MT	%	MT	%	MT	%
U.S.	**3413**	**51.4**	**73**	**1.6**	**2**	**0**
Others						
Belgium	1442	21.7	1473	32.7	1624	22.9
Hungary	494	7.4	1435	31.9	2271	32
Netherlands	372	5.6	0	0	402	5.7
Poland	251	3.8	74	1.6	40	0.6
France	143	2.2	30	0.7	49	0.7
Denmark	125	1.9	889	19.8	486	6.8
Spain	88	1.3	23	0.5	0	0
Check Republic	29	0.4	1	0	1	0
Estonia	0	0	200	4.4	1783	25.1
Germany	202	3	107	2.4	2	0
Austria	19	0.3	91	2	251	3.5
Italy	1	0	0	0	188	2.6
Total for Others	**3166**	**47.7**	**4323**	**96**	**6909**	**97.3**
Others not Listed	58	0.9	105	2.3	190	2.7
Grand Total	**6637**	**100**	**4501**	**100**	**7101**	**10**

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine