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Livestock

1999 Livestock Annual

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Report Highlights:

Livestock production in Russia continues to decline and is not expected to recover in the near future. Low grain stocks are expected to lead to further declines in the number of livestock in 2000, when the number of head of cattle is forecast to fall to 26.6 million, and the number of swine is forecast to fall to 16 million head. As a result of low production and low stocks of meat, during the next decade, imported meat (including poultry) is expected to continue to represent a high percentage of meat consumed in Russia.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Moscow [RS1], RS

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Executive Summary

Russia's troubled livestock sector is not expected to recover soon. Since 1996, the number of cattle has decreased by an average rate of 10 percent annually. Currently, the major factor limiting meat production is low feed grain stocks. Despite higher demand for domestic products since the 1998 crisis, low weight gain rates in the livestock sector indicate that overall meat production still declined that year. Russia's total beef production fell 9 percent to 1.9 million MT between 1998 and 1999. Contrastingly, annual production in swine, and poultry sectors has been less volatile because of increased investments from private owners. Annual swine production fell by 9 percent in 1997, and by 4 percent in 1998. The swine sector is expected drop by only 1.0 percent in 1999. Compared with the previous year, imports of red meat fell by 4 percent in 1998 as a result of the financial crises. Commercial imports of meat recovered somewhat in comparison with the period immediately following the financial crisis when the buying power of many Russians plummeted because of devaluation and inflation. However, EU subsidized meat imports are recovering market share at the expense of U.S. trade, which remains at only 20 percent of pre-crisis levels.

Production

Small privatized operations are accounting for a greater share of farms producing meat in Russia, representing about 51 percent of total meat production in 1998 (see table 1). From 1996 to 1998, small farms' share of total meat production increased by 5 percent, according to Russian statistics. This trend is a result of more efficient management on smaller operations.

Table 1: Meat Production by Farm Type, 1996 - 1998, percent

	1996	1997	1998
Former state and collective farms	46	42	41
Small farms	54	58	59

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

Table 2: Profitability from sales of agricultural products, percent, 1996 - 1998 (Without donations and compensation).

	1996	1997	1998
Cattle	-54	-61	-60
Pork	-45	-45	-39
Sheep	-58	-61	-60

Source: RF State Statistical Committee

At the beginning of 1999, the number of cattle head in Russia was estimated at 28.6 million head. This indicates a 9 percent decline from 1998. In January 2000, Russia's cattle number is forecast at 26.6 million, as this downward trend is expected to continue. Currently, the lack of feed grains appears to be the major cause of low livestock production in Russia. Because farms in Russia increasingly lack feed grains, low weight animals are being slaughtered. For example, estimated daily weight gain in the cattle sector is only 300 grams, and average slaughter weight is 275 kg. For comparison, average slaughter weight was estimated at 357 kg in 1990.

At the end of 1998, the combination of low grain supplies and strong demand for local meat precipitated an upsurge in cattle slaughter rates. In response to critically low cattle numbers, local governments throughout Russia implemented decrees aimed at restricting cattle slaughter. However, in the spring of 1999, many farmers began culling their herds in order to purchase seeds and other supplies for planting.

There are no indications that the sector will show signs of recovery in the near future, as:

- Hot weather this summer increased herd losses.
- A record low harvest in 1998, resulted in feed grain shortages.
- Russian beef and dairy farmers may have to impose stringent feed rations during 1999 because pastureland in most of European Russia suffered as a result of drought.
- There is a shortage of inputs and machinery to contend with.

In 2000, cattle herd size is forecast to decline by another 5 percent, mainly as a result of low feed supplies.

Similarly, the lack of feed grains is expected to impact other segments of the livestock sector. During 1999, the number of swine in Russia is expected to decline to 16.4 million head, representing a 1.0 percent decline from 1998. Better management as a result of state support and private sector interest is the major reason that the decline in the swine herd is not as dramatic as it is for the cattle. In 2000, a further decline of 2.0 percent is expected, as Russian grain production and stocks are expected to remain low.

Cattle Breeding

Last fall, culling rates were higher than usual because of increased demand for domestic meat, as the volume of imported meat fell because of the August financial crisis. The increased demand for domestic meat is exerting strong pressure on Russia's livestock sector which is insufficient and cannot supply Russia's demand for meat. According to Ministry of Agriculture officials, Russia is implementing a program targeting the development of beef sector during the period 1997 - 2005. The program aims to boost meat production by 40 percent within five years. The plan envisions developing farms that will supply local farmers with more efficient meat

producing breeds of cattle from foreign countries. This year, 56 heifers and 10 oxen, were imported from France to a Russian state owned farm in the Lukhskii region.

Swine Breeding

Local governments in Russia are implementing strategies to help boost swine production. These strategies include introducing pedigree swine breeds to improve the local swine population, and offering state support to small farms. For example, a hog breeding farm in Samara oblast introduced pigs from Yorkshire, England, and reportedly increased weight gain per day.

Some local governments are supporting swine operations by purchasing feed grains, fuel, vaccines, and pedigree stocks for local farmers in exchange for a share of production. Also, as a result of local administrations allowing private businesses to rent state owed farms, several feed mill operations are becoming successful by investing in pork production.

Impact of the Financial Crisis on the Meat Processing Sector

The processed meat sector in Russia is in decline for three primary reasons: (1) inadequate supplies of raw material for processing, (2) lack of operating capital, and (3) lower consumer demand because of fallen incomes. In March 1999, the general director of the largest meat processing plant in Bashkortanstan (Russia's largest meat production region) indicated that his plant had reduced production by two thirds since the beginning of the August 1998 financial crisis because of insufficient raw material for processing. Meanwhile, a group of pork producers in that region indicated that they lacked adequate capital to purchase the necessary 25,000 MT of protein based animal feed that their operation requires annually.

According to official Russian statistics, from January to April, processed meat and sausage production fell 13.7 percent in 1998, and 16.6 percent in 1999. Declining sausage production is a direct indication that overall meat consumption has fallen in Russia. In contrast, canned meat production jumped by 65.5 percent during January - May 1999, in comparison to same period of 1998. This increase in canned meat production reflects a decline in imported meat, and indicates a restoration of the Soviet era process of canning meat products for use by poorer consumers, hospitals, state reserves, and the army.

Table 3: Processed Meat Production, 1995 - 1998 (1,000 MT)

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Meat and meat offal	2,370	1,905	1,510	1,307
Sausage	1,293	1,296	1,146	992
Meat semi-ready products	268	255	225	185
Canned meat (millions of tins)	314	345	293	302

Source: Russian State Statistics Committee

Hides and Skins

Leather production has fallen dramatically since 1990, and is currently estimated at just 10 percent of the amount produced in 1990. During 1999, Russia's production of hides and skins is estimated at expected 8.5 million pieces, or 10 percent less than produced in 1998.

Previous export policies which did not limit exports of hides and skins caused underdevelopment of the domestic leather processing industry. Russia's utilization of hides and skins remains low, and Russia continues to export most of its hides and skins, despite higher export tariffs, which were increased to 10 percent in early 1999 (see RS9001). Italy and Turkey are the major export markets for Russian hides and skins.

Consumption

Consumption of meat in Russia has fallen for two major reasons: 1) the declining purchasing power of Russia's population; and 2) less availability of meat products. In 1999, total domestic consumption of meat is estimated at 5.5 million MT, representing a 6 percent decline from 1998. Total beef consumption is expected to fall to 2.6 million MT in 1999, or about 3.0 percent less than estimated consumption in 1998. In 2000, this trend is expected to continue.

Table 4: Russia's per Capita Total Meat Consumption, Kg

1997	46
1998	39
1999	37

Source: Post estimate

Trade

Exports

Russia does not export significant volumes of meat products, as most domestic production is consumed locally. During 1999, humanitarian assistance agreements between Russia and other countries stipulated that Russia would not export the same commodities that it received under the agreements. Russia will receive some 500,000 MT of meat in humanitarian assistance during 1999.

Imports

Today, imports accounts for almost 80 percent of the meat used for processing. The EU is by far the largest supplier of pork products to Russia, shipping about 90,000 MT during the first quarter of 1999. According to the president of the Russian Meat Union, EU export subsidies reduce meat prices by about 30 to 40 percent, making U.S. meat non-competitive in the market. EU pork subsidies of up to \$800/MT helped EU meat trade to recover about 80 percent of its pre-crisis level during the first half of the year. Meanwhile, U.S. imports are at about 15 to 20 percent of previous levels.

In the foreseeable future, Russia is expected to continue to demand high levels of meat imports. Several observations support this view:

- The combination of declining meat production and low stocks indicate that a high percentage of meat consumed domestically will continue to be imported.
- EU countries (and some other countries) report that they have almost completely recovered lost trade since the 1998 crisis began.
- The U.S. poultry industry recently noted a significant recovery in poultry sales to Russia.

Imports of meat products fell dramatically at the onset of Russia's economic crisis. This was partly driven by lower levels of meat consumption. In addition, however, the price of imported meats, especially from the U.S., became too expensive for Russians whose purchasing power fell when the ruble devalued. Meanwhile, domestically produced meats became more competitive in the marketplace. Therefore, Russians are consuming less imported meat products. In 1999, imported meat (including poultry) is estimated to represent only 24 percent of total domestic consumption of meats. This indicates a dramatic decline from an estimated 35 percent of total domestic consumption in 1997.

Table 5: Market Share of Imported Meat, 1997 - 1999, 1,000 MT

Year	Production	Imports	Domestic consumption	Imports as % of domestic consumption
1997	4,460	2,343	6,782	35
1998	4,240	1,530	5,833	27
1999	4,035	1,470	5,490	24

Post Estimates

EU Gaining Market Share

Except for poultry and offals (which the EU cannot import for retail sale), the U.S. meat trade is not price competitive in the Russian market. According to the meat importers, customs cleared prices for subsidized beef and pork from EU countries are too low for U.S exporters to compete against.

Trade Patterns

Table 6 below illustrates percentages of the beef and pork import trade represented by various categories of meat imported into Russia between 1994 and 1998. As the table indicates, the percentage of imported beef and pork carcasses (unfrozen) declined significantly during that time. Imported beef carcasses fell from 53 percent of the total beef trade in 1994 to 25 percent in 1998. Similarly, pork carcasses (unfrozen) represented only 2 percent of the total trade in 1998, 10 times less than the percentage represented in 1994. Conversely, the percentage of trade represented by cuts of boneless beef, and frozen pork rose sharply during that period. However, traders report since the crisis occurred at the end of last year, it has become significantly cheaper for buyers to purchase imported carcasses, and have them domestically cut for processing.

Table 6: Russian Meat Imports by HS codes 1994 -1998, percentage of total imports

HSC	Product	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998

02.02	Beef, total	100	100	100	100	100
02.02.10	Carcasses and half carcasses	50	46	45	34	25
02.02.20	Other cuts with bone in	23	16	21	23	27
02.02.30	Boneless	27	38	34	43	48
02.03	Pork	100	100	100	100	100
02.03.11	Carcasses and half carcasses	21	11	6	6	2
02.03.21	Carcasses and half, frozen carcasses	53	41	44	40	29
02.03.22	Hams, shoulders, and cuts thereof, with bone in, frozen	11	12	10	15	17
02.03.29	Other, frozen	15	36	40	39	52

Source: State Statistics Committee

Prices

In rubles, consumer prices for meat products became almost twice as expensive during the period that immediately followed the August 1998 crisis. During the first half of 1999, meat prices rose more slowly, as governmental support stabilized the ruble at approximately 24 ruble for one dollar. However, food prices continued to rise following a new wave of inflation and devaluation, low domestic supplies of meat, and an increased VAT on meat (and other foods), effective July 1, 1999. According to the Agrarian Market Institute, wholesales prices for beef increased 6 percent in July, while the price of pork fell by 1.0.

Table 7: Consumer Prices for beef, pork, and poultry, rubles per kilogram, 1998

Month	Beef		Pork		Poultry	
	Rubles	\$	Rubles	\$	Rubles	\$
January \$1=6.2Rbls	16,19	2.65	19,48	3.19	16.29	2.67
February \$1=6.2Rbls	16.58	2.71	19.85	3.25	16.36	2.68
March \$1=6.2Rbls	16.92	2.77	20.01	3.28	16.43	2.69
April \$1=6.2Rbls	17.07	2.79	20.17	3.31	16.54	2.71
May \$1=6.2Rbls	17.17	2.82	20.25	3.32	16.61	2.72
June \$1=6.2Rbls	17.21	2.80	20.32	3.33	16.59	2.72
July \$1=6.2Rbls	17.22	2.78	20.27	3.27	16.56	2.67
August 1-- August 14 \$1=6.2Rbls	18.27	2.97	21.41	3.09	17.84	2.87
August 14-August 31 \$1=8Rbls	18.27	2.03	21.41	2.68	17.84	2.23
September \$1=15Rbls	21.49	1.43	24.38	1.62	23.74	1.58
October \$1=16Rbls	21.9	1.47	25.01	1.47	24.64	1.54
November \$1=17Rbls	23.26	1.37	35.31	2.07	25.77	1.52
December \$1=20Rbls	30.04	1.50	43.26	2.16	30.74	1.54

Source: Russian State Statistic Committee

Table 8: Average Consumer Prices per Kg of Meat , January - May 1999

\$1=24.3Rbls	January 18,1999		March 17,1999		May 11,1999		July 16, 1999	
	Rubles	\$	Rubles	\$	Rubles	\$	Rubles	\$
Beef meet, first grade	33.92	1.54	36.57	1.66	38.20	1.52	41.32	1.70
Broilers	33.83	1.53	35.32	1.61	35.66	1.49	36.07	1.48
Sausage semi-smoked	54.03	2.46	57.43	2.61	60.91	2.54	62.00	2.55
Canned meat, 350 g	16.24	0.73	16.89	0.77	17.46	0.73	17.50	0.72

Source: Russian Statistics

Stocks

Currently, there are very low stocks of meat in Russia. Since the economic collapse, shippers of meat are reluctant to store meats inside of Russia. U.S. exporters store meats in Baltic warehouses until a buyer appears who is willing to take control of the product and take responsibility for clearing customs. Reportedly, there are no Russian meats on the market, as farmers are refraining from slaughtering cattle during the fattening season.

Table 9: Russian Meat Supply in 1999 (1,000 MT)

Product	Production	Imports	Total Supply
Poultry	640	530	1,170
Pork	1,485	350	1,835
Beef	1,910	590	2,500
Total 1999	4,035	1,470	5,505

Post Estimates

Table 10: Russian Meat Supply in 1998 (1,000 MT)

Product	Production	Imports	Total Supply
Poultry	640	820	1,460
Pork	1,510	300	1,810
Beef	2,090	485	2,575
Total 1998	4,240	1,530	5,770

Post Estimates

Table 11: Russian Meat Supply in 1997 (1,000 MT)

Product	Production	Imports	Total Supply
Poultry	630	1,240	1,870
Pork	1,570	444	2,194
Beef	2,260	659	2,919
Total 1997	4,460	2,343	6,803

Post Estimates

Sanitary Measures

Import Bans for Countries Reporting Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreaks

In June, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture announced a one year ban on imports of pork and beef from three Chinese provinces in response to recent outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. However, since the ban only affects three isolated regions of China, it is not expected to have a significant impact on Russian imports of meat from China.

In July, Russia also prohibited imports of meat from Kazakhstan because of foot and mouth disease. According to the ministry, the ban will be valid the disease has been eliminated. Kazakhstan is not a major exporter of beef to Russia.

According to an official at the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, Russia does not plan to cancel its current ban on imports of meat from Great Britain because of mad cow disease.

The Dioxin Scare

When news of EU dioxin contamination first broke, some customers were informed that their orders had been canceled, and suppliers threatened to raise prices of pork and poultry. However, when the GOR announced that there was no ban on products shipped after June 1, 1999, threats to increase prices subsided. Although the Russian Veterinary Department did report finding dioxin in meat imported from the EU, the dioxin ban no longer threatens to have a significant impact on EU trade with Russia. However, Russia still maintains a ban on some meat and poultry imported from Belgium.

Marketing

The Impact of EU Subsidies on Trade

The Russian financial crisis had a profound impact on beef and pork trade. Because the EU is not allowed to export offals to Russia (except for further processing) U.S. trade in beef liver for retail sale has been doing exceptionally well. However, U.S. cuts of beef and pork have been almost shut down as a result of EU subsidies. U.S. red meat products are not price competitive against imports from the EU (especially France, Denmark, and Germany). Also, because of the dynamics of the crisis, imported meat trade is dominated by a few monopolistic importers. Currently, most Russian importers are developing strong EU trade ties, as wholesale prices of EU meat cuts range from 10 to 70 percent cheaper than U.S. prices. Reportedly, only U.S. liver and chicken leg quarters have been able to compete in the market since April 1999, and no U.S. red meat has been able to compete with low priced cuts from the EU.

Since early 1999, the gap in price between US and EU pork (picnic and trimmings) has widened significantly. According to U.S. meat traders, by the end of March 1999 the price difference per MT of imported 72 picnics, 72 trimmings, and 42 trimmings was 270, 420, and 570 dollars, respectively. However, the Russian "supersubsidy" of 70 Euros/100 kg was recently reduced to 53 Euro for carcasses, legs, shoulders, loins and other boneless cuts (bellies not included). Importers of U.S. pork products are hopeful that EU subsidies will soon stop, and U.S. pork (and beef) will once again become competitive in the marketplace. U.S. traders allege that price differences

between U.S. and EU product are about equal to the levels of EU subsidies. According to them, U.S. trade will not recover market share without EEP.

Table 12: St. Petersburg Listed Wholesale Prices for Imported EU Beef and Pork, July 1999

		Rubles per kilo	\$ per kilo
Beef			
Hindquarter	Germany	33.9	1.39
	Italy	31.0	1.28
Forequarter	Germany	27.9-28.6	1.15-1.18
	Danmark	28.0	1.15
Carcasses and half carcasses	Belarus	33.5	1.38
	Ukraine	32.40	1.33
	Holland	30.1	1.27
Other cuts with bone in	Germany	33.9	1.40
	Italy	31.1	1.28
Boneless	France	51.3	2.11
	Ukraine	80.0	3.30
Pork			
Trimblings	Denmark	25.3	1.04
	Austria	19.6-26.5	0.81-1.09
	Germany	25	1.03
	Italy	28	1.15
	US***		0.98
Carcasses and half carcasses	Poland	25.0	1.03
	Norway	30.0	1.23
	Finland	25.8	1.06
	Belarus	23.5	0.96
Hams, shoulders and cuts there of with bone in	Spain	36.0	1.48
	Danmark, Finland,	29.5	1.22
	France	29.5	1.22
	Austria	24-25.5	0.99-1.05
Boneless	France	60	2.45

Source: Russian Statistics

Loss of Market Share

In March 1999, traders reported a significant loss of market share for importers of U.S. cut meat, to importers of subsidized EU half carcasses. According to traders, currently U.S. imported beef products are not price competitive in the Russian market, as a consequence subsidies. In addition, while Russian meat importers are establishing strong ties with shippers of EU meat, their relationship with U.S. meat traders is deteriorating. This could make it even more difficult for U.S. meat products to regain market share in the future.

Lack of Credit Facilities

The lack of credit facilities is also contributing to the loss of U.S. market share in beef and pork trade. The crisis precipitated Russia's default of government debt and therefore a cancellation of the GSM program for Russia. Meanwhile, other governments have reacted to the crisis by implementing programs meant to maintain or gain market share during the financial crisis. The use of subsidies is a good example of such strategies.

The Impact of Food Aid

Under the U.S. and EU humanitarian assistance packages, some 500,000 MT of meat products will be shipped to Russia. Commercial traders complain that the U.S. and EU food aid packages discourage development of commercial trade in meat products, and allege that buyers are waiting for inexpensive humanitarian shipments of meat. Some loss of trade, they attribute to psychological factors. According to the trade, buyers hesitate to purchase because they anticipate cheaper products becoming available as soon as food aid arrives. For example, no U.S. meat exporters have registered to participate in the annual World Food Expo '99 scheduled to be held in Moscow at the end of September. Traders indicate that they believe that food assistance will erode commercial opportunity. They also point to a recent increase in the VAT from 10 to 20 percent, and a new sales tax in Moscow as evidence that their commercial sales will be impeded by tax exempt food assistance.

However, both U.S. and EU food aid is targeted for regions where food shortages are expected to occur, and therefore commercial trade should not be affected. Furthermore, both the U.S. and EU food assistance agreements specify that shipments will be sold at market prices, therefore no distortion of commercial trade is anticipated.

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	Cattle, numbers					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	31700	31500	28630	28600	0	26600
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	15000	14500	14000	13500	0	12600
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	10800	10450	10200	10130	0	9400
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	35	30	35	30	0	30
TOTAL Imports	35	30	35	30	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	42535	41980	38865	38760	0	36030
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	15	15	15	15	0	15
TOTAL Exports	15	15	15	15	0	15
Cow Slaughter	2600	2700	2000	2100	0	2000
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	9500	9500	8900	9100	0	8300
Total Slaughter	12100	12300	10900	11200	0	10300
Loss	1790	1065	200	945	0	900
Ending Inventories	28630	28600	27750	26600	0	24815
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	42535	41980	38865	38760	0	36030
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.						
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.						

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation			1.18	<-Conversion factor for CWE	
Commodity:	Cattle	Meat, Beef&Veal				
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Slaughter (Reference)	12100	12300	10900	11200	0	10300
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2090	2090	1900	1910	0	1800
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	400	485	400	590	0	590
TOTAL Imports	400	485	400	590	0	590
TOTAL SUPPLY	2490	2575	2300	2500	0	2390
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5
Human Dom. Consumption	2385	2470	2080	2395	0	2290
Other Use, Losses	100	100	215	100	0	95
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2485	2570	2295	2495	0	2385
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2490	2575	2300	2500	0	2390
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Animal number, swine					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin						01/2000
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	16579	16579	16500	16400	0	16000
Sow Beginning Stocks	3040	3040	3030	3040	0	3000
Production (Pig Crop)	31000	31000	30600	31000	0	30600
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	35	35	35	35	0	35
TOTAL Imports	35	35	35	35	0	35
TOTAL SUPPLY	47614	47614	47135	47435	0	46635
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	27834	27950	26587	27534	0	26934
Total Slaughter	27834	27950	26587	27534	0	26934
Loss	3279	3263	3800	3900	0	3800
Ending Inventories	16500	16400	16747	16000	0	15900
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	47614	47614	47135	47435	0	46635
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0			0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0			0	0

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation				<-Conversion factor for CWE	
Commodity:	Meat, Swine					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Slaughter (Reference)	27834	27950	26587	27534	0	26934
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1500	1510	1430	1485	0	1400
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	300	300	300	350	0	350
TOTAL Imports	300	300	300	350	0	350
TOTAL SUPPLY	1800	1810	1730	1835	0	1750
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption	1659	1669	1580	1685	0	1600
Other Use, Losses	140	140	149	149	0	149
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1799	1809	1729	1834	0	1749
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1800	1810	1730	1835	0	1750
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation				<MT piece conversion	
Commodity:	Hides & Skins, Bovine					
	1998		1999		2000	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production In MT	235	235	215	210	0	200
Production In Pieces	9400	9400	8550	8460	0	8050
Intra EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	7	7	10	7	0	7
TOTAL Imports	7	7	10	7	0	7
TOTAL SUPPLY	242	242	225	217	0	207
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	202	202	160	190	0	170
TOTAL Exports	202	202	160	190	0	170
Domestic Consumption	40	40	65	27	0	37
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	242	242	225	217	0	207

PSD Table						
Country:	Russian Federation					
Commodity:	By-Products,Tallow & Grease					
		1998		1999		2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Calendar Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	340	340	340	330	0	310
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	35	100	40	100	0	100
TOTAL Imports	35	100	40	100	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	375	440	380	430	0	410
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Domestic Consumption	374	439	379	429	0	409
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	375	440	380	430	0	410
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0		0		0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix		Meat				
Country:			Units:	1000 MT PWE		
Commodity:	Cattle, meat					
Imports for:	1998		1999		2000	
U.S.	7	U.S.	125	U.S.	10	
Others		Others		Others		
Ukraine	94	Ukraine	95	Ukraine	100	
Ireland	42	Ireland	40	Ireland	55	
Germany	82	Germany	85	Germany	95	
China	32	China	33	China	45	
Poland	26	Poland	25	Poland	30	
Netherlands	18	Netherlands	10	Netherlands	20	
Australia	25	Australia	20	Australia	30	
Denmark	9	Denmark	9	Denmark	12	
Italy	15	Italy	15	Italy	18	
Spain	10	Spain	9	Spain	12	
France	11	France	10	France	12	
Kazakhstan	11	Kazakhstan	3	Kazakhstan	5	
Lithuania	4	Lithuania	4	Lithuania	6	
Total for Others	366	Total for Others	358	Total for Others	440	
Others not listed	24	Others not listed	17	Others not listed	50	
Grand Total	410	Grand Total	500	Grand Total	500	

Import Trade Matrix		Meat		
Country:			Units:	1000 MT PWE
Commodity:				
Imports for:	1998	1999	2000	
	Final	Preliminary	Forecast	
U.S.	60	90	90	
Others				
China	74	50	50	
Denmark	42	60	60	
Romania	10	10	8	
Germany	18	25	25	
France	15	25	25	
Poland	12	12	10	
Hungary	11	5	5	
Canada	13	15	15	
Ukraine	10	10	10	
Moldova	7	7	7	
Finland	6	10	10	
Total for Others	218	229	225	
Others not listed	22	31	35	
Grand total	300	350	350	

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000MT
Commodity:			
Time period:			
Exports for	1998	1999	2000
U.S.	5	7	6
Others			
Italy	115	110	100
Turkey	20	15	14
Spain	12	12	10
Poland	5	5	5
Netherlands	4	4	3
Hungary	4	3	2
China	7	7	7
Czech Republic	5	5	4
Total for Others	172	161	145
Others not listed	25	22	19
Grand Total	202	190	170