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Russian Federation

Poultry

Russia Restricts Border Crossing Points for U.S.

Poultry Imports

1999

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Report Highlights: Russia will limit points of entry for poultry by restricting imports of products from noncontiguous countries to 30 sea ports. If enforced, this regulation would eliminate U.S. poultry shipments to Russia through Baltic countries.

> Includes PSD changes: No Includes Trade Matrix: No Unscheduled Report Moscow [RS1], RS

GOR Decree #531

Russian State Custom Committee promulgated a decree (#531), "On determining the border crossing points of the Russian Federation for poultry imports" which was published in Rossiiskaya Gazeta, on September 27, 1999 p.14. According to the decree, poultry meat and offal (HSC 0207) shipped to Russia for consumption from countries which do not have land routes to Russia must enter Russia through sea ports which are included in the attached list of permitted crossing border points. Shipment of poultry products through other custom posts is prohibited. The decree will be implemented on October 27, 1999, 30 days after official publication.

Below is the list of the border crossing points through which imports of poultry products from countries which do not have land routes to Russia are permitted:

- 1. Viborg sea port
- 2. S-Petersburg sea port
- 3. Murmansk sea port
- 4. Arkhangelsk sea port
- 5. Kaliningrad sea port
- 6. Yeisk sea port sea port
- 7. Azov sea port
- 8. Taganrog sea port
- 9. "Kavkaz" sea port
- 10. Novorossisk sea port
- 11. Anapa sea port
- 12. Gelendgik sea port
- 13. Sochi sea port
- 14.Tuapse sea port
- 15. Astrakhan sea port
- 16.Nikolaevsk-on-Amyr sea port
- 17. Bay of providance sea port
- 18. Vanino sea port
- 19.Soviet habour sea port
- 20.Vladivostok sea port
- 21. "Eastern" sea port
- 22. Magadan sea port
- 23. Nakhodka sea port
- 24. Kholmsk sea port
- 25. Nevel sea port
- 26. Korsakov sea port
- 27. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky sea port
- 28. Posiet sea port
- 29. Zarubino sea port
- 30 Slavyanka sea port

Trade Discrimination

The new regulation affects countries that ship poultry products by sea and then to Russia through third countries (e.g. United States and Brazil). Countries that have land routes to Russia, will not be affected. EU countries, which have established land transportation routes, are unaffected by the new resolution. It would appear that the decree is not compatible with the US - Russian bilateral agreement which calls for most favoured nation treatment.

The Impact of the New Regulation

After the August 1998 crisis, many poultry import companies were forced out of business, particularly small companies because they were unable to afford entire shipments of 3,000 - 5,000 MT on full advance payment terms. In response, US exporters made their product more affordable by shipping to the Baltic states, storing it in warehouses, and selling smaller quantities to importers. Currently, Russian importers pay for and take possession of the product before it enters Russia. They are responsible for paying the duties. Imports through ports in the Russian Far East (RFE) almost ceased, as it became more economical for traders to import through the Baltics and ship to the RFE and Siberia by rail car.

Currently, US poultry accounts for almost 80 percent of the import market. About 85 percent of all US poultry products come to Russia through the Baltic ports of Kaliningrad, Klaipeda, Tallinn and Riga. The regulation limits border crossing points, and will eliminate trade US trade through Baltic countries. Now importers of US poultry products will be forced to pay for entire vessels of poultry on full advance payment terms. Meanwhile, EU poultry exports will gain market share, as importers of EU product will still be able to buy in smaller truckload lots, and bring only the amount of poultry across the border that they can afford.