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Ukraine

Livestock and Products

Country Report

2006

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Report Highlights:
Ukraine will remain a net importer of red meat and products in 2007 despite a slight rebound in the domestic pork industry and stable beef production. Importers will attempt to satisfy the growing demand of Ukrainian consumers and will offer pork as a substitutable product for chicken. Ukraine will not longer be a transshipment point for South American beef carcasses destined for Russia, due to the Russian ban on meat exports from Ukraine. The signing of a U.S.-Ukraine protocol for beef and pork could open the Ukrainian market for U.S. meat exporters in 2007.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Kiev [UP1]
[UP]

Data included in this report is not official USDA Data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd

Section I. Narrative

Executive Summary

In 2007, Ukraine's pork industry will continue to recover. Substantial foreign and domestic investments in pork production will lead to expanded production capability and industry efficiency. This trend is especially relevant for production in large industrial farms. Production in the household sector will remain substantial but relatively inefficient. The number of animals and productivity in households is expected to decrease slightly. Imports of pork into Ukraine are expected to remain significant (assuming no political changes). The trend is being fueled by three factors: increased purchasing power of the average consumer, slow domestic production growth and decreased poultry imports.

Beef production in both the household and industrial sectors will remain highly inefficient in Ukraine. The stabilization of beef production was achieved at the expense of the reduced number of head. No significant investments have taken place in the industry and none are expected in the short to medium term. Ukraine can no longer export beef to Russia due to the Russian ban on Ukrainian products of animal products. Ukraine will however remain a net importer of beef. The U.S. and Ukraine signed a bilateral protocol for both pork and beef in March 2006, however U.S. exports are still unable to enter the Ukrainian market due to unresolved technical reasons.

Production

Swine

Industrial production of pork continues to attract both foreign and Ukrainian investors. Small to mid-sized international companies have invested in industrial operations of 10,000 – 40,000 head. FAS Kiev is aware of approximately a dozen projects in Southern, Central and Western Ukraine. Please note that the industry growth rate is much higher than the numbers in the PSD table suggest, where both industrial farms and household production is aggregated. Household production in the first half of 2006 contracted by 0.2%, while industrial production grew by 23%. Investments were fueled by high pork prices. Despite some reduction in pork prices in the beginning of 2006, Ukraine's domestic price for pork remains well above the price of beef. Because the growing cycle is much shorter in the swine industry relative to the beef industry, investors are more willing to invest in pork production facilities to take advantage of the much faster return on investment.

A significant increase in imports from Slovakia and Denmark of pedigree pigs and piglets for further fattening also reveal significant production changes in the swine industry. Emerging commercial hog operations prefer to use productive nucleuses from Western-European selections. Availability of cheap feed grain in marketing year 2006/07 in addition to the availability of cheap labor in rural Ukraine gives the Ukrainian industry a significant competitive advantage. Ukraine's weak ecological requirements also help to ensure that producers maintain a healthy profit margin. Development of the swine industry was promoted heavily by the Ministry of Agricultural Policy throughout 2006, but only a few investment projects materialized from the well-advertised "Ukrainian swine production" campaign.

Cattle

Ukraine's beef production remains a by-product of the dairy industry and is highly dependent on dairy market fluctuations. Meat processing enterprises continue to procure dairy (sometimes dual-purpose) animals that have been rejected by a dairy operation or young calves (typically 1 – 1.5 year old male calves, sold generally during the end of the grass-feed season). The ban imposed by Russia on all Ukrainian products of animal origin had a severe negative impact on the industry. Industrial enterprises (and some household) began to slaughter their animals because they were unable to sell milk. The GOU released multiple statements during the early phases of the ban in which they proclaimed a resolution was imminent. This helped to slow the herd reduction, but it failed to stop the process. The number of animals is expected to continue to decline in 2007 due to low cattle enterprise efficiency, and prospects for a resolution to the Russian ban remain elusive.

FAS Kiev has noted some sporadic investments in the Ukrainian dairy sector, but businesses are not yet ready to invest in the Ukrainian beef industry and continue to target the poultry and swine sector because of higher and faster rates of return. Low cattle prices (even lower than for swine) is also a good indicator of the poor condition of the beef industry. In an attempt to increase beef and dairy herds, the GOU announced an ambitious support plan that includes per head payments to all livestock owners possessing 15 cows or more. The payments were supposed to reach 1,000 UAH per head ($198) per year. If implemented, the program could influence the cattle number in industrial farms, but thus far no funds have been allocated from the budget.

Ukrainian households will continue to be the major producers of pork and beef in 2007. In mid-2006, households accounted for 64% of all cattle and 62% of all swine in Ukraine. Backyard production practices remain very primitive with very little attention paid to animal genetics, feeding rations and animal health issues. Contrary to the industrial sector, subsistence beef and pork production is expected to be stable and not subject to market fluctuations. Industrial production of beef will continue to decline while industrial production of pork will increase.

Cattle, cow and swine inventories for 2005 were changed in the PSD table to reflect official changes in Ukrainian State Statistical Committee calculations and official year-end statistics. Production (Pig crop and Calf crop) levels are a bit higher than expected. As required by the reporting instructions, beef import figures (including the growing HS 1602 category) for the PSD were converted into CWE.

Please note that retail price information previously published by the State Statistics Committee is no longer available, so wholesale prices for pork and beef from Vinnitsa region are provided in Section II of the report. For beef and pork, procurement prices from slaughterhouses (in UAH is for 1 kilogram of LWE) are provided.

Consumption

Continued economic growth in Ukraine and an increase in consumers' disposable income are the major factors fueling the consumption increase recorded in 2005-2006. Traditionally, many low-income consumers chose not to consume large amounts of red meat because of excessively high prices for beef and pork. Presently, many of them are now in a position to increase spending levels for food. (Note: the average monthly disposable income in Ukraine remains quite low at UAH 495 ($98) as of May 2006.) The Ukrainian meat market remains extremely price sensitive and 2007 consumption patterns will greatly depend on availability of cheap product. Given recent developments in the beef and pork industry, consumption in 2007 will largely depend on the availability of imported product. In the submitted PSD table, consumption is forecast to remain stable in 2006 due to uncertainties associated with the Ukrainian government's import policies.

Large-scale imports of high-quality beef and pork (as understood in Western countries) is unlikely in Ukraine for the near to medium term because of traditional consumption preferences. Ukrainian consumers traditionally prefer veal and fatty pork from 140-150 kilogram hogs. The majority of Ukrainians are not ready to pay a premium price for beef derived from beef cattle. Consumers also have a preference for fresh meat (animals slaughtered the day before sale) that they purchase in open-air markets and chilled beef that is sold in supermarkets. No frozen meet is available for sale in retail chains.

Imported frozen beef and pork (mostly meat trimmings) are generally used by meat processors to produce sausages, bolognas, canned meat and smoked meat products. Consumption of processed red meat products in Ukraine is on the rise and expected to grow in 2007. Semi-prepared meat products (dumplings, meat cutlets, etc.) are also gaining popularity among hi-income consumers in towns and cities. The urban lifestyle and a trend for more family members to be employed have significantly changed consumption patterns in recent years.

The traditional Ukrainian diet contained significantly less poultry then beef and pork. Throughout the 1990-s, most consumers switched to poultry because of the decrease in their relative incomes. However, with incomes once again growing in 2003-2006, some elderly consumers have switched back to more traditional red meat products. Concomitantly, many low-income consumers will continue to purchase poultry in 2007 even at somewhat higher prices.

Marketing

The increased growth of red meat imports in recent years has formed two distinctive market segments in Ukraine. Domestically produced chilled or fresh beef, and pork are usually sold through the network of open-air outlets, butcher shops and supermarkets. Imported frozen meat products are sold to meat processing facilities for further processing. For this reason, Ukraine imports mostly cheap meats and meat cuts.

Ukrainian meat producers do not brand, advertise or promote their products (FAS is aware of one exception, when a single producer targeted high-income consumers). This lack of advertising is a result of a large share of production coming from households. These household operations do not have an adequate level of funding to conduct marketing activities and individually produce an insignificant amount of product when compared to industrial farms. Processing companies do not advertise or promote frozen imported products because of concern of being targeted by the government, however they often do promote their end products. Low prices continue to be the major selling point for imported red meats.

Trade

The Russian ban on all Ukrainian products of animal origin had a tremendous negative affect on the Ukrainian beef and pork sectors. The ban included all dairy, red meat and poultry products exported to Russia or transshipped through the Ukrainian territory. It was imposed on January 20, 2006, although the ban on transshipped red meats was introduced in late December 2005. The Russian veterinary authority claimed the ban was introduced because Ukraine failed to implement sufficient veterinary controls over imported meat products (and including transshipped products) and the generally low quality of Ukrainian dairy products.

The ban resulted in a collapse in the price of Ukrainian raw milk and facilitated an increase in the slaughter of dairy cattle for beef production. The ban completely altered red meat trade patterns in Ukraine. Ukraine became an importer of red meats and exports of meat practically ceased. Ukrainian companies that used to import beef that was subsequently transshipment to Russia under the existing Free Trade Agreement stopped their activities.

The marginal decreased in August 2005 of import duties had a positive impact on red meat imports (Refer to report number UP5014 for the new meat tariff schedule). The level of red meat imports continued to increase despite numerous attempts by the Ministry of Agricultural Policy of Ukraine to stop trade. The import pattern recorded in late 2005 and first half of 2006 was unique because of the massive amount of hogs imported from Poland into Ukraine for slaughter. Due to the low 5% import duty for live pigs used for slaughter, many Ukrainian meat packers began importing live pigs to avoid the excessive duty rates applied to pork meat. The GOU responded with veterinary measures designed to stop all imports from Poland. Imports of breeding pigs from Denmark were not affected by these actions. Import of live pigs for slaughter decreased sharply in February 2006. The forecast for imports in 2007 assumes no resumption in imports.

In the past, the Ukrainian veterinary authority insisted that beef and pork be imported only in carcass form, however recent trends suggest that this requirement is not strictly enforced. Another important justification for importing carcasses and halves was because Russia also had a similar import requirement. Some of the imported beef carcasses were re-exported to Russia but with Ukrainian seals. With the introduction of the Russian import ban in January 2006, the demand for imported beef carcasses and halves disappeared. Imports of boneless beef and pork are increasing in 2006 and will continue to grow in 2007.

Ukraine’s WTO accession will lead to a significant reduction in tariffs and simplification of red meat import requirements. Despite numerous GOU declarations of Ukraine’s intention to accede to the WTO as rapidly as possible, many in the new government appear more resistant to WTO accession so the timeframe remains unclear. In March 2006, the United States and Ukraine signed bilateral protocols for U.S. beef and pork, however official imports have not yet begun due to unresolved bilateral issues. FAS/Washington, FAS Kiev and USTR continue to work with the GOU (specifically with the Ukrainian veterinary authority) in an attempt to open the market for U.S. products.

Since October 2004, exports of all kinds of red meat remains subject to export licensing; although the significant reduction in Ukrainian meat exports made this trade-regulating tool redundant.

Policy

Russian Import Ban

The government of Ukraine’s regulatory policy throughout 2006 was designed to combat illegally imported red meat and to limit the amount of legal meat imports. These policies were designed to block imports of meat through the use of veterinary measures and to secure a minimal level of revenue for domestic agricultural producers. The Ukrainian veterinary authority also attempted to overturn the Russian meat ban with little success. Some of these goals were partially achieved, but most of them were not. Despite the formation of a new government in early August 2006, major changes in Ukraine’s agricultural policy are not expected in 2007.

The significant effort made by the GOU in 2006 to stop the inflow of smuggled meat and meat products was partially inspired by the allegations made by the Russian veterinary service (Rosselhoznador) about Ukraine not controlling the volume of illegal meat that is transshipped through Ukraine to Russia and partially by domestic producers who wanted to eliminate foreign competition. Veterinary and sanitary border controls were tightened significantly and an anticorruption campaign was implemented by Ukraine's State Customs Service. The campaign had only limited success and was disregarded by the Russian veterinarians. The Russian meat import ban remained in place at the time this report was drafted. Some analysts believe that the ban was politically motivated and also condoned by the agricultural lobby in Russia.

Inspired by the effectiveness of the measures used by the Russian veterinarians to stop trade, the GOU decided to mirror their actions by introducing similar import bans for meat from Poland, Belarus and Moldova. Later limited imports from Belarus were allowed, while Poland and Moldova continue to suffer significant losses. A separate ban was introduced for live hog imports from Poland. The GOU stated the ban was imposed because of veterinary concerns. Multiple meetings between Polish and Ukrainian officials have not resolved the problem.

Price Control and Budget Support

In an attempt to reduce livestock slaughter, the GOU introduced some price control measures. Introduction of minimal prices for milk in June 2006 met significant resistance from dairy processors. Due to the lack of an effective enforcement mechanism, the GOU's policy is completely ignored by the industry. An announced by the government to establish minimal meat procurement prices in 2007 is expected to fail as well. The GOU plans to force meat slaughterhouses to pay 8.77 UAH ($ 1.74) per kilogram of beef animal (LWE) and 9.46 UAH ($ 1.97) per kilogram of hog (LWE). Since these prices are, in most cases, above the market price level (please refer to the price table at the end of the report) the industry is likely to ignore them or retreat into the shadow economy.

The GOU continued its support programs for producers in 2006 and proposed new ones for the 2007. In 2006, direct payments were paid to slaughterhouses and constituted 1.30 UAH ($ 0.27) per kilogram of cattle slaughtered and 1.05 UAH ($ 0.21) per kilogram of hog. In order to prevent slaughter of young animals, a minimum weight requirement was introduced. For industrial farms, the minimal weight of a beef animal at slaughter should be 390 kilograms; for hogs 95-130 kilograms. The government was concerned that the support program could lead to "encouragement of slaughter", so the GOU proposed a new program that featured per head direct payments. State support in 2007 may range from 1,000 UAH ($198) to 2,500 UAH ($495) per head for dairy cows and 600 UAH ($119) per beef cow. At this point it is unclear if the Parliament will endorse such a large agricultural support fund, since proposals are calling for total increase of 194%. It is highly unlikely that these measures will be approved by the parliament in it's proposed form, but even a more modest proposal could increase beef and pork production as well as the numbers of animals in the country.

Other Measures

In February 2006, the Ministry for Agricultural Policy attempted to adopt a new Law of Ukraine "On Meat and Meat Products". The Law contained controversial measures such as meat and meat products price controls, trade margin limits, regulating the use of additives in meat products, packaging and technical provisions. The Law was adopted by the Parliament but subsequently vetoed by the President after meat processors and agricultural lobbing groups criticized the measures outlined in the law.

In 2003, the Ministry of Agricultural Policies launched an animal identification (tracebility) campaign that was supposed to cover all live animals by 2006. Although the program worked for the larger industrial producers, household producers never complied mostly due to resource issues. Effective July 1, 2006, the program requires that no animal slaughter or milk procurement take place without proof of registration and a veterinary card. State support is also unavailable for unidentified animals. The majority of Ukraine's livestock herds in large farms were identified, but identification in most private households remains elusive. Household animal owners generally try to avoid expenses associated with the program since little or no state support is available for their cattle.

GOU procurement programs in 2006 were highly ineffective and had no market influence. The State Reserve Committee (SRC) was not able to procure significant amounts of beef and pork. In 2007, the GOU is likely to continue in its attempt to influence the market through the SRC, however expectations that this approach will result in the desired effect remain minuscule.

Section II. Statistical Tables

Ukraine Cattle PSD Table (1,000 Head*)

Country Ukraine
Commodity Animal Numbers, Cattle

	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01.2005		01.2006		01.2007
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	6992	6992	6712	6704	6510	6570
Dairy Cows Beg. Stks	3914	3914	3826	3708	0	3670
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	58	58	54	58	0	58
Production (Calf Crop)	3019	3098	2910	2980	0	2910
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL Imports	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	10012	10090	9623	9685	6510	9481
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	3	2	3	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	3	2	3	1	0	1
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	3228	3307	3043	3042	0	2908
Total Slaughter	3228	3307	3043	3042	0	2908
Loss	69	77	67	72	0	72
Ending Inventories	6712	6704	6510	6570	0	6500
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	10012	10090	9623	9685	0	9481
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**These are not USDA official numbers*

Ukraine Beef and Veal PSD Table, 1000 MT CWE (1,000 Head*)

Country Ukraine
Commodity Meat, Beef and Veal

	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01.2005		01.2006		01.2007
Slaughter (Reference)	3228	3307	3043	3042	0	2908
Beginning Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	15
Production	532	562	500	514	0	490
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	25	42	35	50	0	65
TOTAL Imports	25	42	35	50	0	65
TOTAL SUPPLY	572	619	550	579	15	570
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	85	62	90	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	85	62	90	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption	472	542	445	563	0	554
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	472	542	445	563	0	554
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	0	15
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	572	619	550	579	0	570
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**These are not USDA official numbers*

Ukraine Cattle Export Trade Matrix

Time Period		Units:	Heads
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Jordan	2904	Lebanon	1771
Lebanon	1683		
Syria	795		
Total for Others	5382		1771
Others not Listed	727		0
Grand Total	6109		1771

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Note: There were no cattle imports into Ukraine in 2005

Ukraine Beef Import Trade Matrix*

Time Period		Units:	1000 MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	1,2	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Brazil	0,5	Brazil	18,9
Argentina	1,2	Argentina	5,7
Georgia	0	Georgia	4,7

Australia	0,2	Australia	0,5
Hungary	0,5	Hungary	0,4
Russia	0	Russia	0,1
Total for Others	2,4		30,3
Others not Listed	0		0,6
Grand Total	3,6		30,9

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine
** Ukraine's Imports in Product Weight Equivalent (Appropriate conversion rates are applied to HS 020220, HS 16025 and HS 020210); No coefficient is applied to HS 020230. Imports of chilled pork were insignificant.*

Ukraine Beef Export Trade Matrix*

Time Period		Units:	Heads
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Jordan	2904	Lebanon	1771
Lebanon	1683		
Syria	795		
Total for Others	5382		1771
Others not Listed	727		0
Grand Total	6109		1771

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine
** Ukraine's Exports in Product Weight Equivalent (DLP defined conversion rates are applied to HS 020220, HS 16025 and HS 020210) No coefficient is applied to HS 020230. Imports of chilled pork were insignificant.*

Average Monthly Beef Wholesale Prices in Ukraine, LWE

Country	Ukraine		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Prices in	UAH	per uom	1 kilogram
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	5,7	7,8	37%
Feb	6,4	7,8	22%
Mar	6,7	7,2	7%
Apr	6,2	6,6	6%
May	5,8	7	21%
Jun	6,5	6,1	-6%
Jul	6,8	5	-26%
Aug	6,8	5,5	-19%
Sep	7,2		
Oct	7,4		
Nov	7,6		
Dec	7,8		
Exchange Rate	5,05	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	08/19/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Data Source: Agricultural Marketing Project; Post's own estimates

Ukraine Swine PSD Table (1,000 Head*)

Country Ukraine
Commodity Animal Numbers, Swine

	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01.2005		01.2006		01.2007
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	6461	6466	6480	7052	6550	7970
Sow Beginning Stocks	510	509	520	580	0	690
Production (Pig Crop)	6120	6865	6240	7250	0	8280
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	0	139	0	35	0	30
TOTAL Imports	0	139	0	35	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	12581	13470	12720	14337	6550	16280
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	5301	5852	5370	5747	0	6225
Total Slaughter	5301	5852	5370	5747	0	6225
Loss	800	566	800	620	0	725
Ending Inventories	6480	7052	6550	7970	0	9330
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12581	13470	12720	14337	0	16280
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**These are not USDA official numbers*

Ukraine Pork PSD Table, 1,000 CWE (1,000 Head)*

Country Ukraine
Commodity Meat, Swine

	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01.2005		01.2006		01.2007
Slaughter (Reference)	5301	5852	5370	5747	0	6225
Beginning Stocks	22	22	22	22	22	22
Production	475	493	490	485	0	530
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	75	52	60	45	0	45
TOTAL Imports	75	52	60	45	0	45
TOTAL SUPPLY	572	567	572	552	22	597
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	6	11	10	1	0	0
TOTAL Exports	6	11	10	1	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	544	534	540	529	0	575
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	544	534	540	529	0	575
Ending Stocks	22	22	22	22	0	22
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	572	567	572	552	0	597
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

These are not USDA official numbers

Ukraine, Pork Import Trade Matrix*

Commodity Meat, Swine
Time Period Units: 1 MT

Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	519	U.S.	8025
Others		Others	
Brazil	16	Brazil	23
Poland	12	Poland	5
Belarus	0	Belarus	1
China	2	China	9
Total for Others	30		38
Others not Listed	3		2
Grand Total	37		40

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine
**Ukraine's Pork Exports in PWE (Conversion coefficients are applied to the HS020321 020322, 160249 and 160241 as required by DLP). No coefficient is applied to HS 020329. Import of pork in Ukraine under other HS Codes is not significant.*

Ukraine, Pork Export Trade Matrix

Country Ukraine
Commodity Meat, Swine

Time Period		Units:	1000 MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Russia	9	Russia	8
Total for Others			
Others not Listed	2		0
Grand Total	11		8

Data Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Average Monthly Pork Wholesale Prices in Ukraine, LWE*

Country Ukraine
Commodity Meat, Swine

Prices in	UAH	per uom	1 kilogram
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	10,8	10,2	-6%
Feb	10,8	10,2	-6%
Mar	10,8	9,0	-17%
Apr	10,6	9,8	-8%
May	10,7	9,3	-13%
Jun	12	7,2	-40%
Jul	11,2	7,2	-36%
Aug	11,2		
Sep	11,3		
Oct	10,2		
Nov	9,9		
Dec	9,8		
Exchange Rate	5,05	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	08/19/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Data Source: Agricultural Marketing Project; Post's own estimates
** Live weight procurement prices of meatpacking companies in Vinnitsa region.*