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Impacts of the 2014 Russian trade ban on seafood

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Abstract

In August 2014 Russia introduced a trade ban on imports of main food commodities from the EU, USA, Canada, Australia and Norway. Russia is a main destination for exports of seafood from Norway and 7th in the list of major export partners of seafood for the EU. This report provides an analysis of the impacts of trade ban on international seafood trade. A special focus of the analysis is on the consequences for the fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing sectors in the EU. The work is based on monthly data from Russian customs and EUROSTAT Comext databases for 2013-2014.

Trade flows affected by the trade ban had a share of 2.8% (6.4 billion euro) to the total annual Russian imports of 2013. Fish and seafood import represented 13% (2.2 billion euro) in relation to the total flow of products affected by the ban, 55% of fish and seafood imports to Russia were originating from the countries listed in the ban.

The major trade flows affected internationally are imports of salmon, herring and trout from Norway and cold-water shrimps from Canada. The impact for the EU is limited. The main trade flows, which might be affected in the EU are cold-water shrimp and trout from Denmark, small pelagics from Eastern and Northern Baltic countries, UK and Ireland, oyster from France, seabass and seabream from Greece.

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Summary

- Trade flows affected by the trade ban had a value 6.4 billion euro in 2013 representing a share of 2.8% to the total Russian imports and 38% to food imports. Banned fish and seafood products with a value of 2.2 billion euro represented 18% of the flows affected by the ban.
- Comparing the first 11 months in 2013 and 2014, the value of banned import flows (banned products from banned origin) decreased by 39% (-2.2 billion euro). In the same period, imports of food products decreased by 10% (-1.4 billion euro), showing a partial substitution of imports from non-banned origins. In terms of quantity the import of food products decreased by only 5%.
- For all food commodities groups, except dairy products, Russian imports in October and November 2014 started to recover after the decrease in August.
- The major seafood trade flows affected by the ban are imports of salmon, herring and trout from Norway and cold-water shrimps from Canada.
- The reduction of imports from Norway has been partly compensated by an increase of imports of salmon from Chile and the Faroe Islands, of mackerel and herring from Iceland and the Faroe Islands of trout from Chile and Turkey.
- Imports of cold-water shrimp from Canada and Denmark have been compensated with a diversion of trade through Greenland.
- The impact for the EU is limited since banned products with a value of 153 million euro in 2013, represent only 3.8% of total EU seafood trade towards third countries and 0.6% including intra-community trade.
- The main trade flows affected in the EU are cold-water shrimp from Denmark, mackerel from UK and Ireland, other fish from Spain and seabass and seabream from Greece.
- Giving the seasonality of the fishery a greater impact may be expected between January and May 2015 for the exports of mackerel from Ireland and UK.
- The major EU exporting countries for sprat and herring are Finland and Estonia. Diversification of the Estonian exports prevented the industry against losses and Russian market been partly substituted by expansion of export to Ukraine and Benin, while Finish exports in November were still trying to find new destinations.
- There might be some effects on trout aquaculture in Denmark and French oysters, however the impacts should be minor as Russia represents quite small share of the market and a reduction of the exports to Russia was partly compensated by the expansion of other trade flows. No major impacts is expected for seabream and seabass from Greece since a reduction of trade relations with Russia was already antecedent to the trade ban.

Introduction

In August 2014 Russia introduced a trade ban on imports of all main food commodities from the EU, USA, Canada, Australia and Norway.

Russia is a main destination for exports of seafood from Norway. A considerable amount of these exports is transiting through Baltic and Scandinavian countries. In addition Russia is increasingly becoming a new destination for exports for EU aquaculture production of trout, seabream and seabass. Given the dynamicity of the seafood market, trade relations may have been rapidly substituted with imports from other sources. It is important to understand if new trade routes established after the entry into force of the ban were able to compensate and reduce its impacts.

This report provides a descriptive analysis of the impacts of this trade ban on international seafood trade. A special focus of the analysis is on the consequences for the fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing sectors in the EU.

The analysis is performed on the basis of trade statistics extracted in January 2015 from the Russian custom database and Comext.

This document was produced as part JRC institutional research activities on seafood trade. These research activities complement the annual evaluations on the economic performance of the fisheries, aquaculture and seafood processing sectors by the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) and the market intelligence analyses provided by DG MARE in the context of the European Market Observatory for fisheries and aquaculture (EUMOFA). More information on JRC seafood trade analyses can be found at <https://fishreg.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/seafoodtrade>.

Sectors covered by the trade ban

A ban on imports of agricultural products, raw materials and food, originating from USA, EU countries, Canada, Australia and Norway was implemented by Russia on 6th of August 2014. The trade ban was introduced for one year, with an ordinance of the president of Russian Federation¹, as a reply to the economic sanctions implemented by mentioned countries against Russia. The trade ban covers the imports of most commodities in the 5 groups of meat, fish, milk and milk products, vegetables, fruits and nuts. The full list of products is available in the Annex .

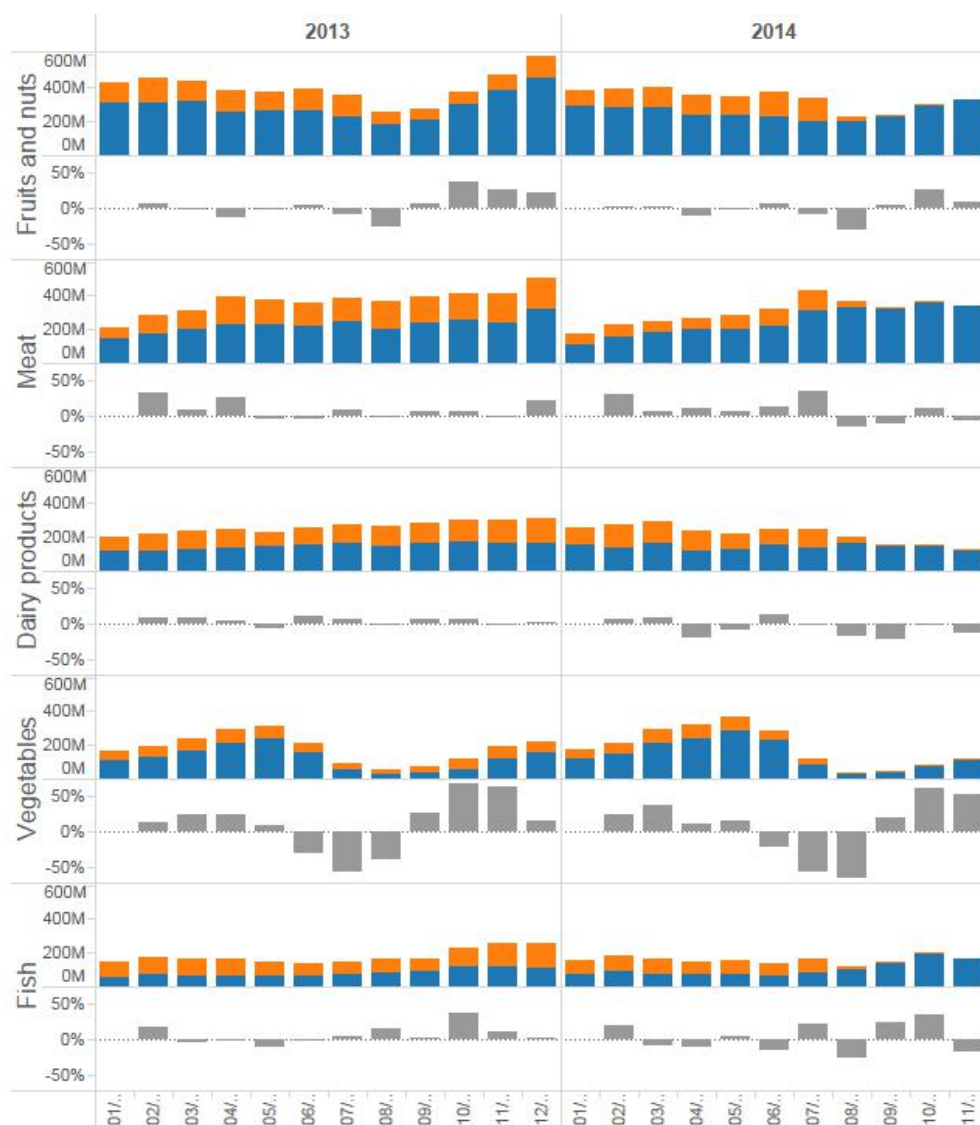


Fig 1. Trade flows of the banned products to Russia by main categories (orange represents banned flows, grey represents percentage change in respect of previous year). ^(a)

Russia imports of food and beverages had a value of around 31.5 billion euro in 2013 and contributed by 13.6% to total imports of the country. The food products included in the trade ban represented around 54% of total Russian food imports in 2013. The banned trade flows (combinations of commodities and country of origin) represented around 38% (6.4 billion euro) of the value of food imports and 2.8% of total imports in 2013. Comparing the first 11 months in 2013 and 2014, the import value of the banned flows decreased by 39% (-

¹ Указа Президента России от 6 августа 2014 года №560 «О применении отдельных специальных экономических мер в целях обеспечения безопасности Российской Федерации».

2.2 billion euro), while the overall imports of banned products decreased by 10% (-1.4 billion euro), showing a partial substitution of imports from non-banned origins. In terms of quantity the import of banned products decreased by only 5%.

The main commodity groups affected by the trade ban were: fruits and nuts (28% of import value of the group in 2013), meat and meat products (27%), milk and milk products (19%), vegetables (13%) and fish (13%).

During August 2014, the first month of implementation of the ban, Russian imports had decrease ranging from -15% in the case of meat to -66% in the case of vegetables. For all products, except milk, the supply in October and November 2014 has been partially supplemented by imports from other origins (Fig. 1); however, this increase allowed only a partial recovery to the level in 2013. In the case of dairy products imports continued to decrease until November 2014. This might be explained by the fact that the supply in surrounding markets which could substitute the EU countries exports is limited. In case of fish products, the value of banned imports in October 2014 was 60% higher than in August; however, it was still 16% below the level of the imports in October 2013.

From the EU perspective, Russia is one of the major Third Country destination for the exports of food and beverages. The share of exports to Russia for the banned food commodities was equal to almost 18% (4.9 billion euro) in 2013. For some commodities groups, e.g. fruits and vegetables, exports to Russia have a very significant role and accounted respectively for 33% and 25% of the EU export value in 2013.

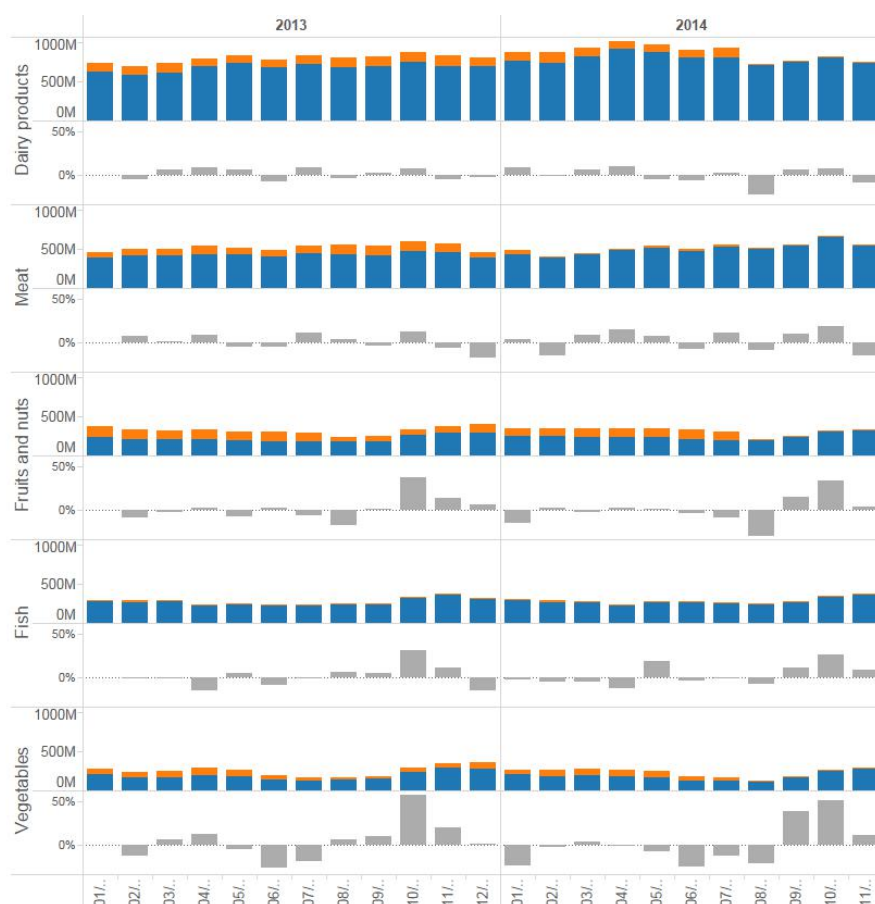


Fig 2. EU external exports of banned commodities by main categories (orange represents banned flows, grey represents percentage change in respect of previous year)^(b)

Fig. 2 indicates that all the major groups of products have been affected by the trade ban in August 2014. The recovery in September – November 2014 seems to indicate that the EU

trade found new destinations. The export of dairy products was 10% lower in November 2014, compared to the same month in 2013; exports of vegetables decreased by 14%, however for the other products the exports value have been restored to almost the same value as in 2013.

Impacts on international seafood trade ^(a)

Fish and seafood imports represented 18% (1.2 billion euro in 2013) of the total flow of products banned. Within the seafood sector, the top 5 commodities affected by the trade ban were salmon (566 million euro, representing 48.3% of total of seafood imports banned in 2013), trout (159 million euro, 13.6%), herring (109 million euro, 9.3%), cold-water shrimp (86.3 million euro, 7.3%) and mackerel (61.3 million euro, 5.2%). The top 5 countries affected were: Norway (859.5 million euro, representing 73.4% of total of seafood imports for banned commodities in 2013), Canada (89.8 million euro, 7.6%), USA (57.4 million euro, 4.9%), Denmark (39.1 million euro, 3.3%), and UK (22.2 million euro, 1.9%).

Considering the combination of countries and commodities Norwegian salmon, trout and herring are the top trade affected by the trade ban (Fig. 3). They represent respectively 550 million euro (corresponding to 47% of total seafood banned imports in 2013), 140.8 million euro (12%) and 105 million euro (9%). Cold-water shrimp imported from Canada (63.9 million euro, 5.5%) and mackerel supplied by UK and Norway contributed by another 18.9 million euro (1.6%) and 18.3 million euro (1.6%).

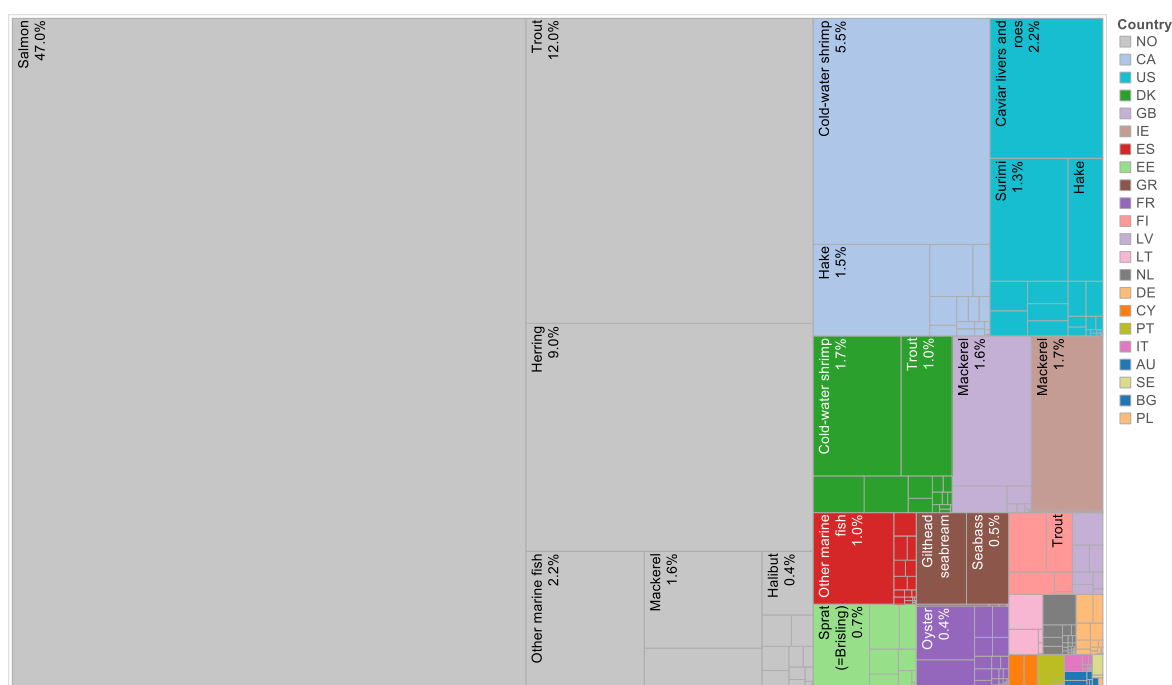


Fig 3. Share in value for main flows on total seafood banned imports in 2013^(a)

The comparison between November 2013 and 2014 (Fig. 4) is indicating that banned trade flows were not completely restored both in terms of value and quantity. The reduction of imports between the two months was of - 41.27 million euro in terms of value and -11.23 million kg in terms of quantity.

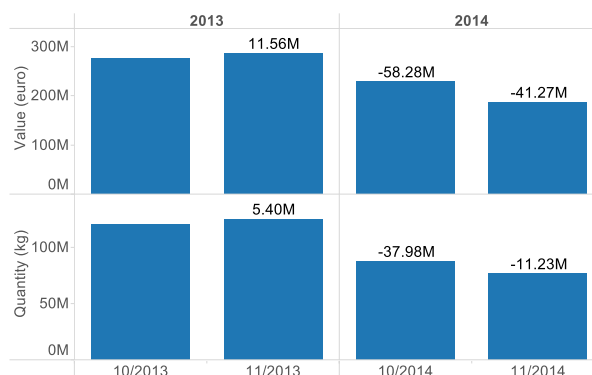


Fig 4. Changes of imports to Russia in value and quantity and value between Oct-Nov 2013 and 2014^(a)

Considering the main banned species (Fig. 5) imports in value were reduced between September - November 2013 and 2014 by - 52% for cold-water shrimp, by -44% for trout, by -24% for mackerel, by -29% for herring and by -12% for salmon. In terms of quantity during the first 3 months after the ban implementation the imports were decreasing in particular for cold-water shrimp (-58%) followed by trout (-48%), herring (-33%), salmon (-20%) and herring (-33%) and mackerel (-9%).

In terms of quantity, the import of banned Norwegian salmon was partly substituted by increased imports from Chile and the Faroe Islands. For herring and mackerel there was an increase of imports from Iceland to compensate the reduction respectively from Norway and UK (Fig. 6). For trout there was a slight increase of imports from Chile (+4%) and Turkey (+86%) which however was not able to compensate entirely banned imports from

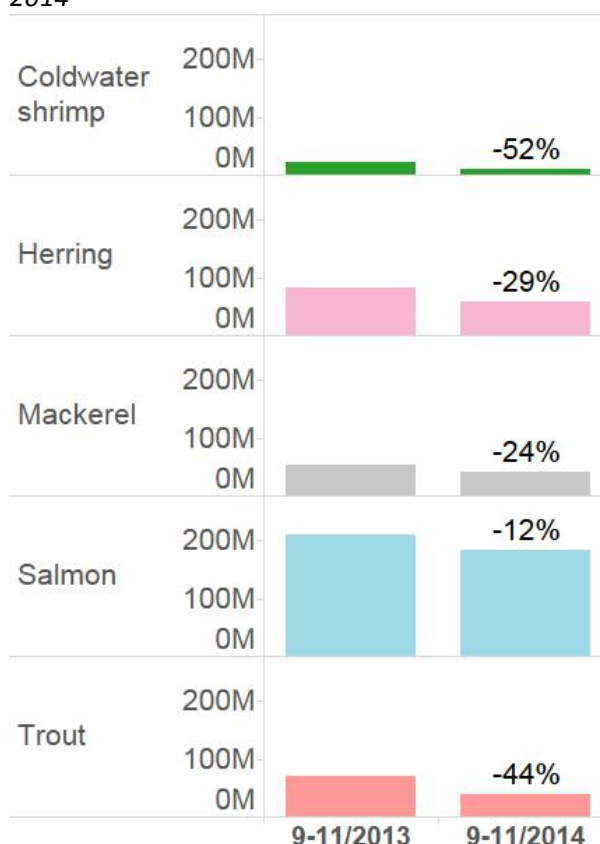


Fig 5. Changes in value for main species affected by the ban between September - November 2013 and 2014^(a)

Norway. The only cases where a re-direction of trade is likely to have occurred is in the case of cold-water shrimp from Canada and Denmark through Greenland. EFTA trade data for Norway^(c) confirms that the loss of exports of salmon to Russia (with a monthly value between 41 and 73 million euro and representing around 13% in value of total Norwegian salmon exports) was not recovered with expansions to other destinations. The composition of trade flows in terms of processing and preservation did not change substantially in the case of mackerel and cold-water shrimp, while in the case of salmon and trout there was a substitution of fresh products with whole frozen due to the imports from distant Chile instead of Norway. For herring there was an increase in processing which was associated with the expansion of imports of processed products from Iceland.



Fig 6. Changes in imports by origin and processing between Oct 2013 and 2014^(a)

Impacts on EU seafood trade^(b)

The banned trade flows from EU countries to Russia had a value of 153 million euro in 2013, representing 3.8% of total EU seafood trade towards Third Countries and 0.6% of total trade including intra-community exports.

The top 5 EU MS affected by the trade ban considering the value of the banned seafood exports to Russia in 2013 were: Denmark (36 million euro), Ireland (20.2 million euro), UK (18.8 million euro), Estonia (15 million euro) and Spain (11.9 million euro). In relative terms, considering the incidence to the total seafood trade to Russia, also Greece (10.5 million euro), Finland (9 million euro), Bulgaria (2 million euro) and Cyprus (1.4 million euro) were considerably affected. Part of trade from Latvia (30 million euro), Denmark (6.6 million euro), Germany (4.2 million euro), UK (1.8 million euro) and Lithuania (1.8 million euro) was not affected by the trade ban since it is represented by prepared and preserved products which were not included in the list of banned commodities.

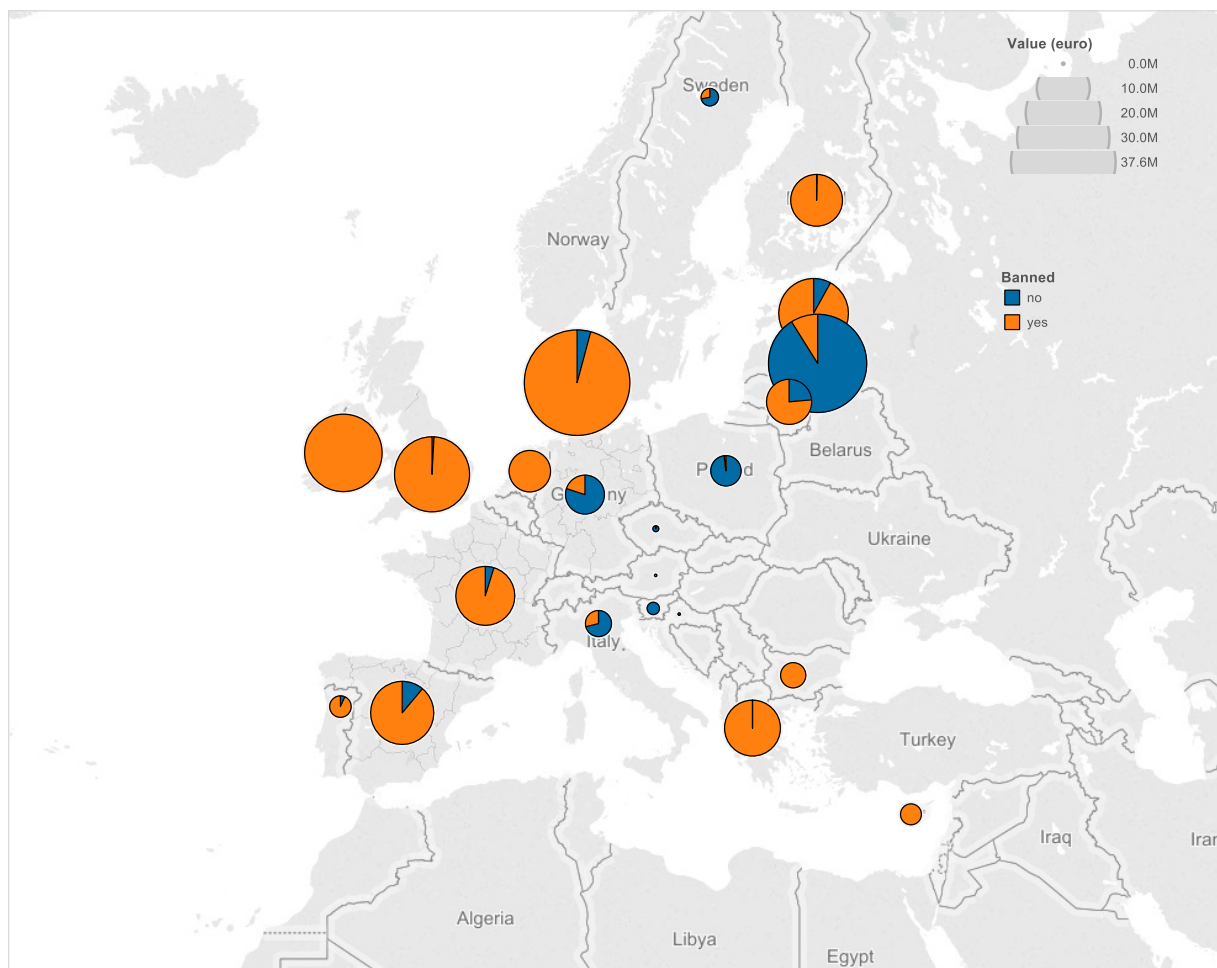


Fig 7. Total value of the seafood exports to Russia in 2013 and relevance of banned commodities^(b)

The main species affected by the trade ban in the EU on the basis of the value of their exports to Russia in 2013, were: mackerel (35.0 million euro, 22.8%), cold water shrimp (21.4 million euro, 13.9%), trout (16.4 million euro, 10.7%), sprat (12.3 million euro, 8.0%), salmon (11.6 million euro, 7.6%) and seabass (9.2 million euro, 6.0%) (Fig 8).

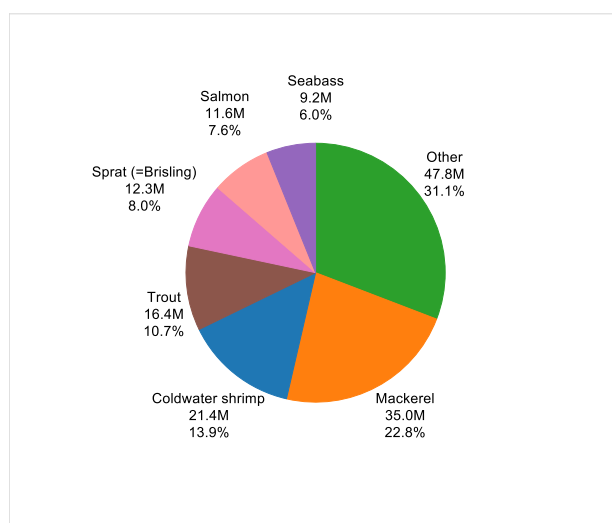


Fig 8. Main banned species in terms of value (2013 annual data)^(b)

The top 5 trade flows affected in terms of value were cold-water shrimps from Denmark (19.6 million euro of exports to Russia, representing 12.7% of total EU exports for banned seafood commodities in 2013), mackerel from UK (16.2 million euro, 10.5%) and Ireland (14.5 million euro, 9.4%), other fish from Spain (11.3 million euro, 7.3%) and seabass and seabream from Greece (9.8 million euro, 6.4%).

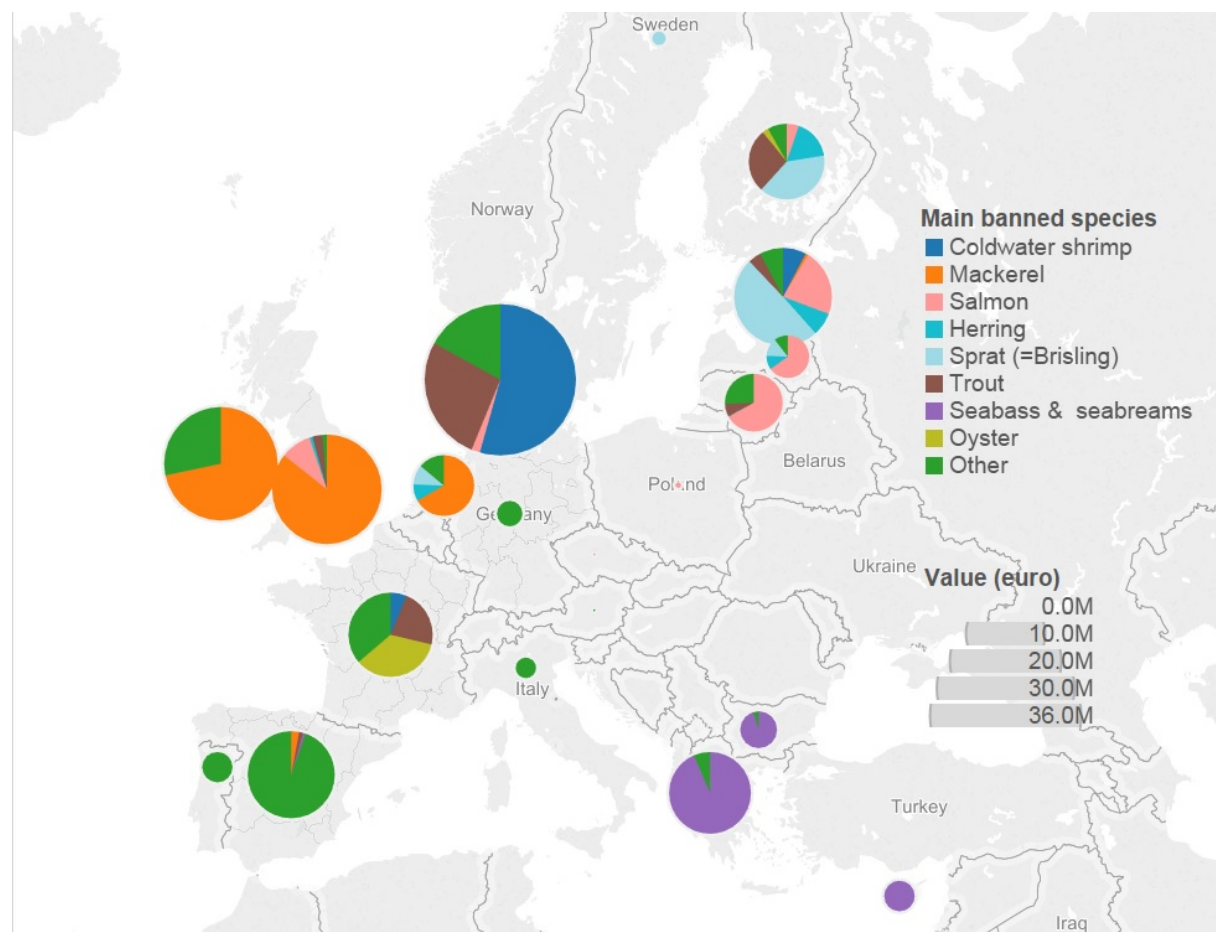


Fig 9. Main trade flows affected by the trade ban in terms of value (2013 annual data)^(b)

According to Comext even after the implementation of the trade ban there were exports of cold-water shrimp from Denmark to Russia while no trade from Denmark is reported under Russian statistics. A possible explanation could be that part of the exports from Greenland are reported in Comext under Denmark.

The repercussion of the trade ban in terms of redirection of trade towards new destination are difficult to perceive in the case of EU trade given the small relevance of exports to Russia in respect of total EU exports. Even considering the main trade flows affected by the trade ban a comparison of exports between the periods Sept-Nov 2013 and Sept-Nov 2014 does not show any significant redirection. In most cases there was a decrease in terms of value between 2013 and 2014 which is much larger than any possible relation with the trade ban.

Potential impacts on the fishing, aquaculture and seafood processing sectors in the EU

The value of EU exports of fish and seafood to Third Countries in 2013 was of 4.0 billion euro. Around 4.9% of it was represented by the trade with Russia and 76% of the products exported are included in the list of banned flows. In 2013-2014, Russia was 7th main destination for EU seafood exports to Third Countries after USA, Norway, China, Switzerland, Japan and Nigeria. The exports to USA are mostly represented by salmonids; exports to Norway by fish feed and small pelagics for aquaculture feed production and exports to China by a variety of seafood for processing and local consumption. Switzerland is a main destination for the EU given its geographical position, surrounded by EU MS and landlocked. Exports to Japan are mostly represented by tuna and tuna species (66%). Russia together with Nigeria and Egypt is a main destination for small pelagics. Russia has quite high demand and long historical traditions of consumption for mackerel, herring and sprat. Exports to Nigeria are favoured by the fact that it is close to some EU distant water fleets fishing grounds. An increasing share of these exports of small pelagics to Nigeria is destined to human consumption instead to the fish meal industry.

In absolute terms EU exports to Russia are quite small. Nevertheless there might be some potential direct and indirect effects of the ban for specific fisheries or aquaculture segments. Fig. 10 indicates that the seafood trade with Russia has a seasonal pattern. In particular there is a high share of mackerel exported in the 1st quarter of the year when most of the mackerel fishing is taking place. In February 2013 and 2014 the export of mackerel to Russia reached 10 and 20 million euro respectively, while the total annual exports were respectively of 35 million euro in 2013 and 37 million euro (around 20 thousand tonnes) in 2014. Almost all exports of mackerel to Russia are originating from UK and Ireland (only 12% in 2013 and 1% in 2014 originated from other countries). The landings of the Irish and UK fleet of Atlantic mackerel in 2013 were around 210 million euro²; the exports to Russia represented around 12% of the total first sale value of these fisheries .

² According to the data published by Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – The 2014 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF-14-16). 2014. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 26901 EN, JRC 92507, 363 pp.

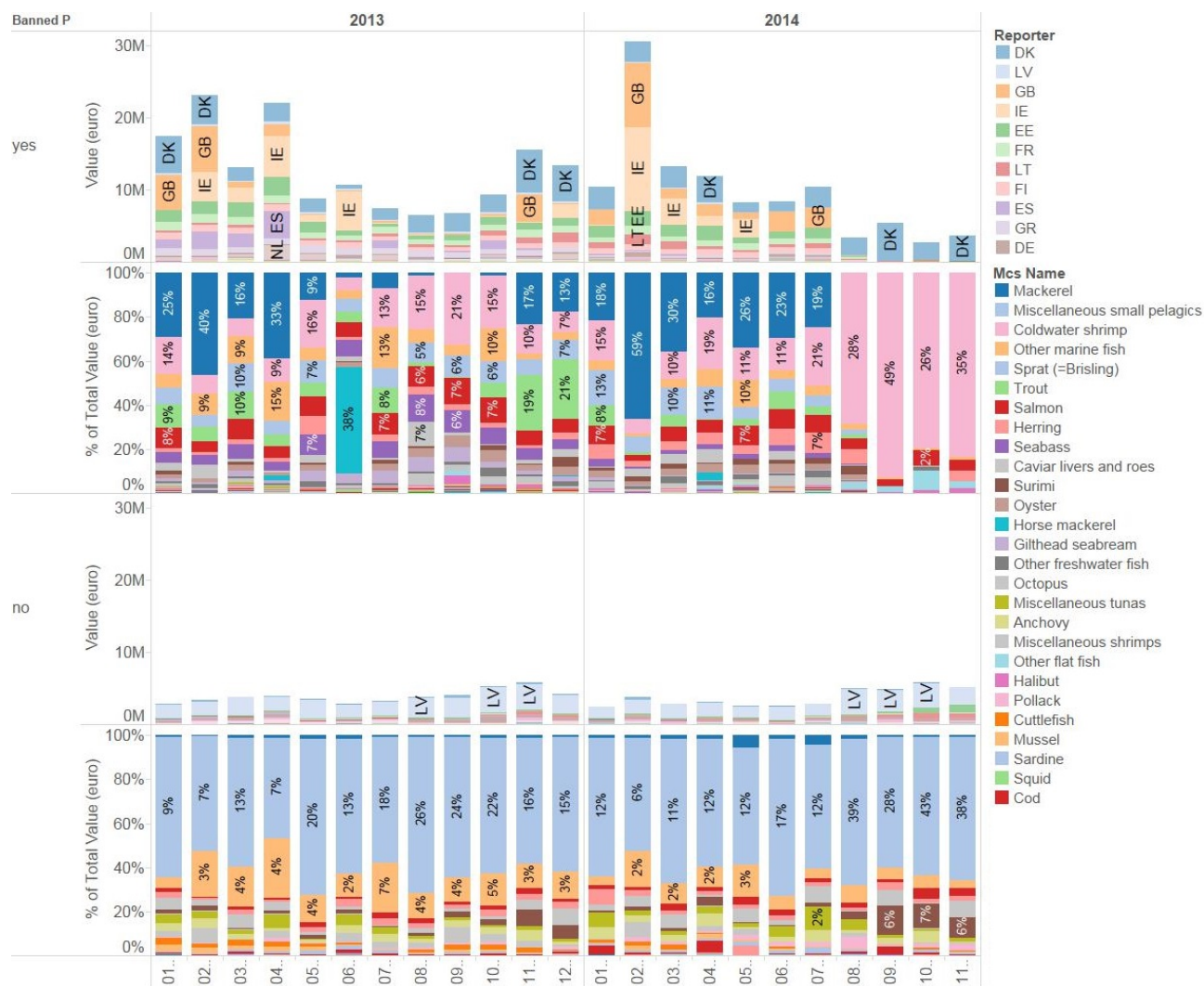


Fig. 10. Overview of the monthly EU export to Russia in 2013-2014^(b) The separation is made by banned and not banned product as well by reporter (exporting EU country, 1st and 3rd figures from the top), the shares are presented in terms of total exports over the month (2nd and 4th figure from the top).

Sprat in the Baltic Sea is another example of fisheries with a partial dependency to Russian market. The major EU consumer of sprat for human consumption in the region is Latvia, which processes and exports canned sprat mostly to Eastern countries. However this country has its own fleets and imports additional raw material when the local supply is not sufficient for its processing needs. The sprat fishery has certain seasonality in the fleet activity. Warm weather during the summer affects fish quality; therefore most of activity is taking place between September and May. According to the Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet³ European sprat is caught by almost all EU countries, however Baltic Sea countries are particularly dependent on exports to Eastern markets. For example, Finish exports of herring and sprat to Russia represented 85-86% of overall value of export of these species, or around 25% compared to the value of landings of these species by Finish fleet in 2013. A similar situation is with the Estonian sprat and herring fisheries. The value of landings of sprat and herrings of the Estonian fleet in 2013 was around 11.3 million euro, while the value of export was twice higher and represented by mostly frozen products destined to Russia (40% in 2013), Ukraine (39%), Belorussia (11%) and Kazakhstan (7%). The diversification of the Estonian market prevented the industry against losses. The Russian market was partly substituted

³ Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – The 2014 Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (STECF 14-16). 2014. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 26901 EN, 363 pp.

by expansion of export to Ukraine and Benin. Estonian exports of herring and sprat was only 16% lower in November 2014 compared to the same month of 2013; while Finish exporters in November were still trying to find new destinations (exports value in November was only 6% of the value during the same period of the last year).

Denmark is one of the most important supplier of fish feed for Norway and most of its external exports of this commodity goes traditionally to this country. However recently (October – November 2014) the Faroe Islands appeared as one major destination for herring from Denmark, while in the meantime Russian import showed an increase of imports of herring from Iceland and Faroe Islands in September - November 2014. Also this case may be symptomatic of a re-direction of trade following the introduction of the ban.

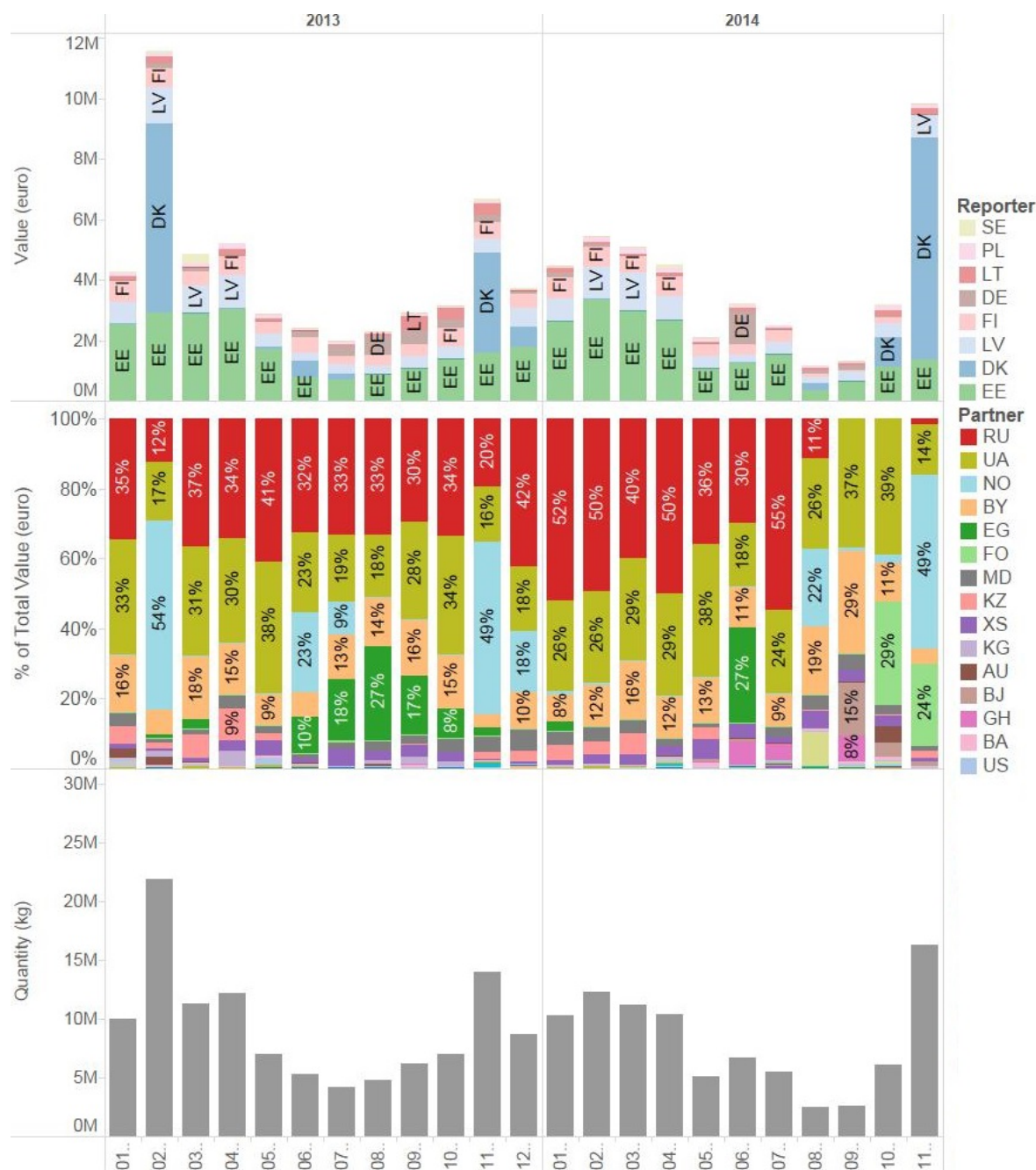


Fig 11. EU export of sprat and herring by Baltic states in 2013-2014^(b)

In the EU aquaculture sector there might be three possible segments affected by the ban: trout, sea bass and seabream and oysters producers.

The major trout producing countries are: Italy, France, Denmark, Spain and UK. Most of the fish is

consumed by the EU market and only 5-10% of the EU supply is exported to the Third Countries. The overall trout exports in 2013 reached 10 thousand tonnes valued 50 million euro. The major exporting countries were the same as the major producing countries. Russia is the second biggest destination for trout after Switzerland (Fig. 12). The overall export level seems to be restored in October and November 2014 due to an increase of exports to China, USA and Japan. Exports to USA are represented by an additional flow originating from UK, while Danish exports were partly redirected to China and Japan. Despite this the Danish exports in September – November 2014 were 9% lower in terms of weight and 2% in terms of value and showing a decrease of fresh products export and increase of frozen ones.

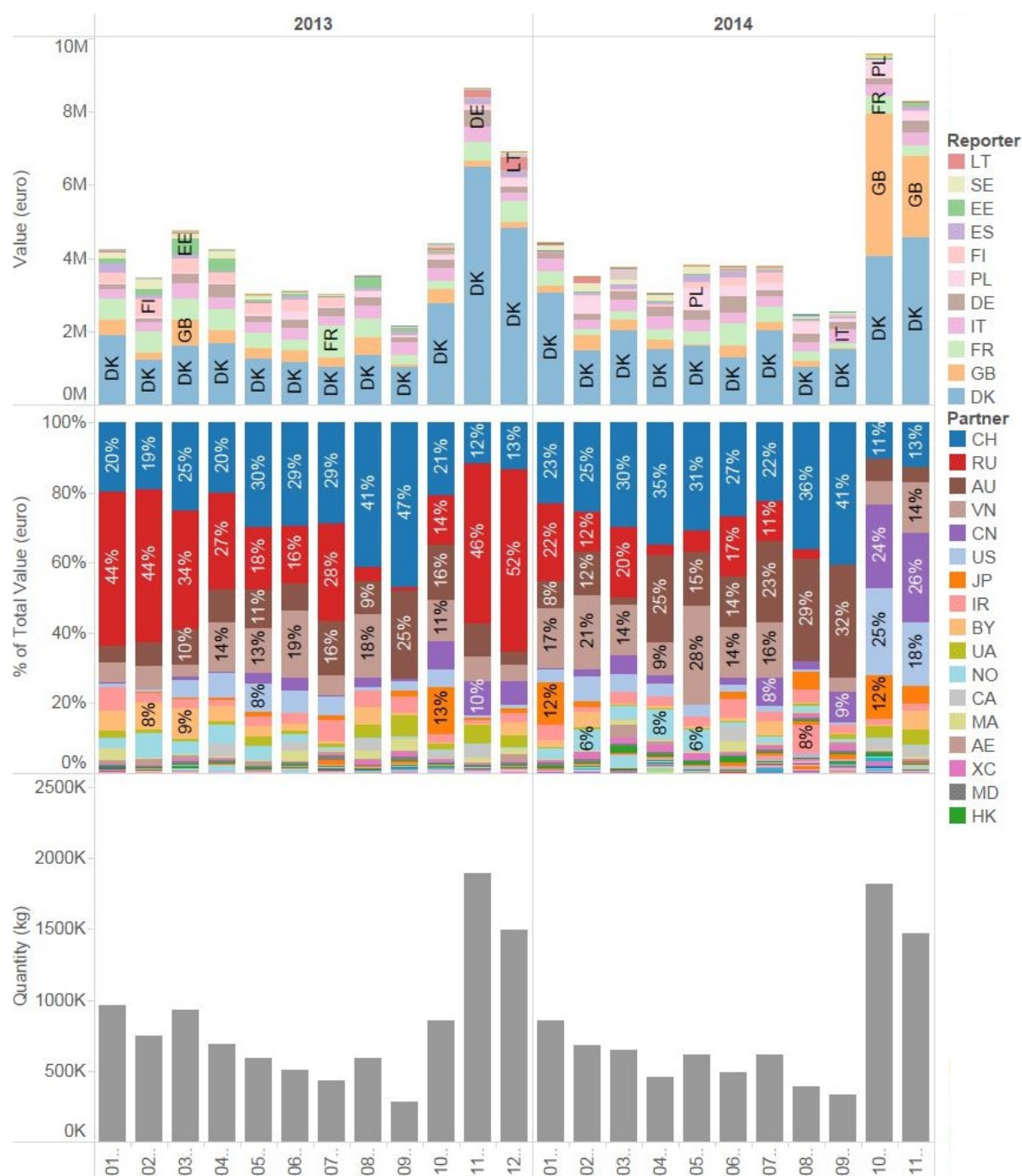


Fig. 12. EU export of trout in 2013-2014^(b)

European aquaculture production of the seabass and seabream in 2012 was estimated at the level of 150 thousand tonnes valued 924 million euro. The major producers are Greece, Spain and Italy⁴. Around 12 thousand tonnes valued 58 million euro of seabass and seabream have been exported in 2013 to Third Countries: Israel (24% in terms of value), Russia (23%), Switzerland (14%) and USA (13%). The Russian market was the most important for Greece in 2013 among Third Countries, representing 53% of the export value, while Cyprus was mostly trading with Israel (72%) and its export dependency to the Russian market was represented by only 8% in terms of value.

Fig. 13 indicates that the overall exports to Third Countries of seabream and seabass in 2014 were below the level of exports in 2013. During the first 5 months of the year the trade showed a decreasing trend accompanied by a reducing share of exports to Russia. The export ban to Russia affected a pre-existing reduction started in 2014; by July the export to Russia was representing only 7% in respect of 22% in 2013.

⁴ Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – The economic performance of the EU aquaculture sector (STECF 14-18). 2014. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 27033 EN, JRC 93169, 451 pp.

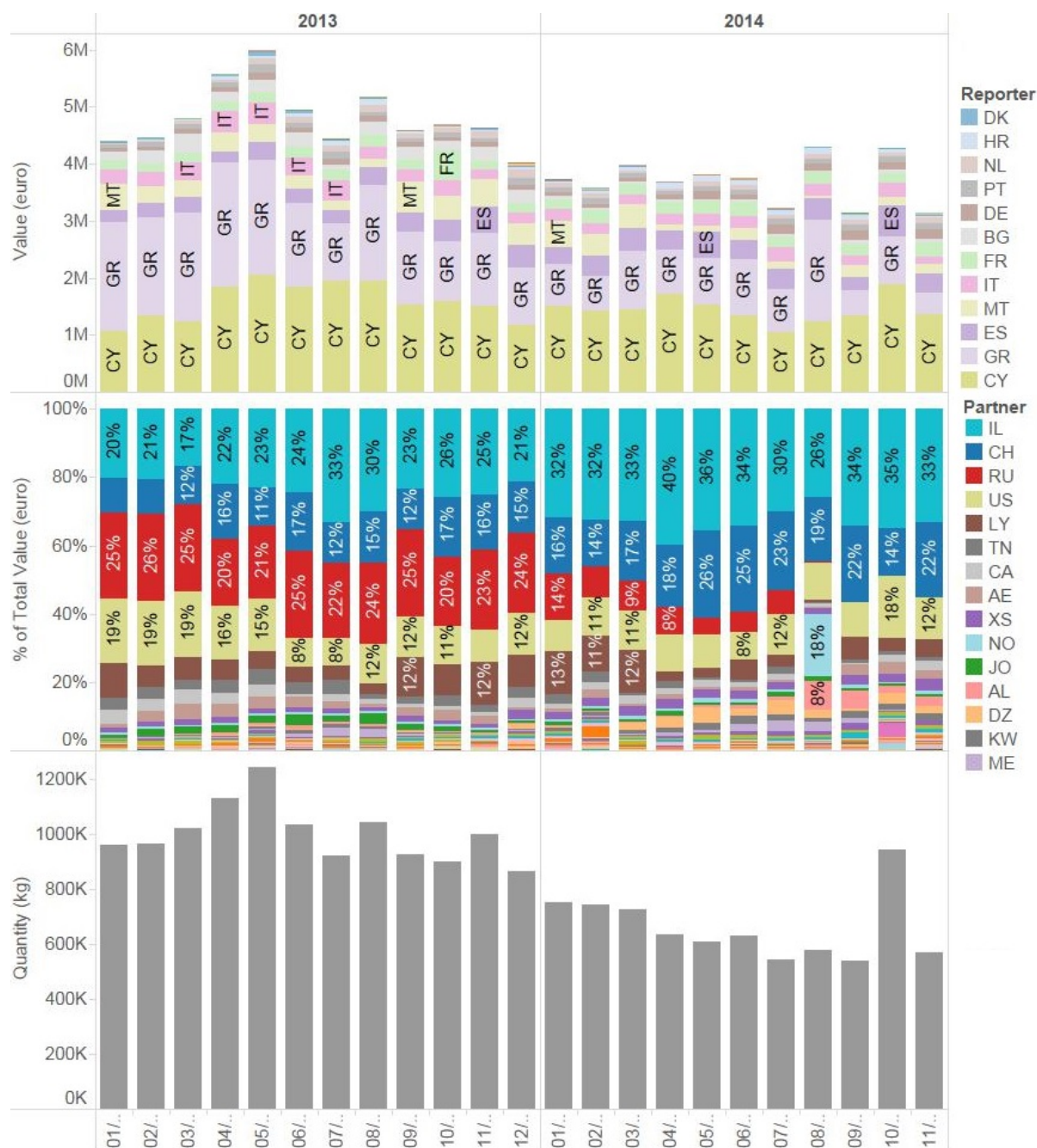


Fig. 13. EU export of seabass & seabream in 2013-2014^(b)

France is one of the major oyster producers in the world, supplying EU market with fresh oysters. Compared to the overall production of 83 thousand tonnes of oysters in 2012⁵ the export of 2.3 thousand tonnes valued 21 million euro in 2013 outside the EU market is quite minor. Fig. 14 shows that the Russian market is the 3rd biggest third market for oyster producers after Hong Kong and China. However even with an increase of supply to Tunisia in September – November 2014, the overall export of oysters in September – November 2014 was only 3% lower than in the same period of the previous year.

⁵ FAO FishstatJ database

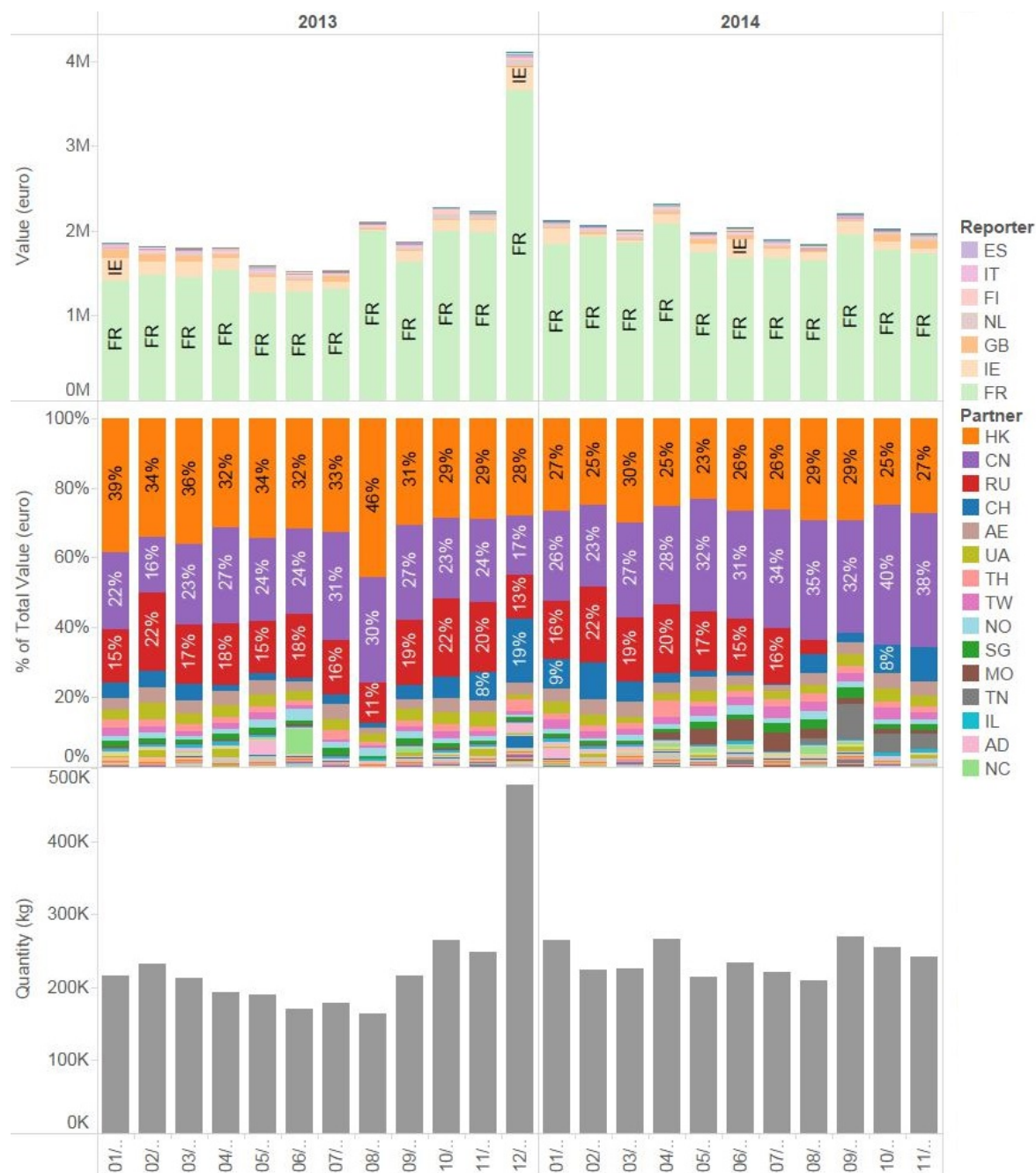


Fig 14. EU export of oysters in 2013-2014^(b)

Overall trade data analysis is showing possible limited negative effect of the ban to pelagic fisheries, and in the aquaculture sectors for Danish trout and Greek seabass and seabream however these effects might be limited in time since seafood trade is very flexible and changing over the time.

Annex Data sources and list of products affected by the Russian trade ban

The reports is based on the following data sets extracted in January 2015 from three data sources:

(a) Russian custom statistics: Russian export and imports, in value and quantity, for all partner countries of the world, all commodities at HS8 level of classification, monthly data in 2013 and until November 2014.

(b) Comext: EU MS export and imports, in value and quantity, for all partner countries of the world, seafood commodities at HS8 level of classification, monthly data in 2013 and until November 2014.

(c) Efta data set in Comext: export and imports of Norway and Iceland, in value and quantity, for all partner countries of the world, all seafood commodities at SITC3 level of classification, monthly data in 2013 and 2014.

HS code	Product name*)***)
0201	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
0202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen
0203	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No.01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen
From 0210**	Meat salted, in brine, dried or smoked
0301	Live fish
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No.0304
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No.0304
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat(whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine;smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process;flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption
0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine;crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine;flours, meals and pellet
0307	Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine;aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine;flours, meals and pellets of aquatic
0308	Aquatic Invertebrates, except those covered in 0306 and 0307
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter;products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included
0405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk;dairy spreads
0406	Cheese and curd
0701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled
0702	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled
0704	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled
0705	Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>) and chicory(<i>Cichorium spp.</i>) fresh or chilled
0706	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled
0707	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled
0708	Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled

0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled
0710	Vegetables(uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen
0711	Vegetables provisionally preserved(for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
0712	Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split
0714	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith
0801	Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
0802	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled
0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried
0804	Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried
0805	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried
0806	Grapes, fresh or dried
0807	Melons(including watermelons) and papaws(papayas), fresh
0808	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh
0809	Apricots, cherries, peaches(including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh
0810	Other fruit, fresh
0811	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
0813	Fruit, dried, other than that of headings, Nos.0801 to 0806;mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter
160100	Sausages & similar products; food preparations based on these products
1901901100	Other food preparations of flour, etc
1901909100	
2106909200	Other food preparations
2106909804	
2106909805	
2106909809	

*For the purposes of this list should be guided exclusively HS codes, the name given to to facilitate the use of this list

** For the implementation of this position HS code and the name of the product should be taken into account

*** Excluding products used for baby food.

Source: Правительство Российской Федерации п о с т а н о в л е н и е от 7 августа 2014 г. No 778 Москва, О мерах по реализации Указа Президента Российской Федерации от 6 августа 2014 г. No 560 "О применении отдельных специальных экономических мер в целях обеспечения безопасности Российской Федерации".

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