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# Die Fleischerei

**INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE  
FOR MEAT PROCESSORS  
IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

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## IN THIS ISSUE

**MEAT INDUSTRY INFO** 761

**LATEST MARKET  
INFORMATION** 762

## TRANSLATION

*Hannes K. Steiner:*

Product innovation requires new  
problem solutions: Industrial-scale  
manufacture of preprocessed foods

*Dipl.-Ing. Helmut Weinberg:*

On the broad spectrum of the use of  
scales: Weighing and data  
technology for slaughtering and  
cut-up

(See 'Fleischerei' No. 12/93 for an  
English version of this article.)

## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

*Reinhard Hahn:*

Rights and duties of trainers and  
trainees: Legal foundations

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

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### FRANCE



Producers are paid on the basis they request: either liveweight or dressed weight basis. The producers themselves are present to observe the weighing as, in the past, there have been recurring disagreements regarding this point.

If dressed weight is chosen as the payment basis the Soviet system of commercial grades plays an important role in price-finding. In this nexus, it should be noted, however, that the Soviet grading system's setup distinctly differs from what is customary in Germany, for example. Post slaughter, each animal is assigned a certain coefficient which governs the purchase price. An animal falling into the best nutritional category is as

**Table 1: Livestock population in the Ukraine**

All farm categories				
figures in 1,000 head	1980	1986	1991	1992
cattle, incl. dairy cows	25,368 9,267	26,638 8,851	24,623 8,378	23,728 8,263
pigs	19,783	20,088	19,427	17,839
sheep goats	8,815 236	8,879 343	7,896 523	7,259 570
Livestock population on kolkhoz or sovkhos state or collective farms (private agriculture excepted)				
figures in 1,000 head	1980	1986	1991	1992
cattle, incl. dairy cows	21,486 6,786	22,797 6,550	21,083 6,191	20,186 5,986
pigs	15,643	15,655	14,071	12,557
sheep and goats	8,436	8,336	7,166	6,412
Livestock populations of the private sector				

a personal trip to Belarus or Russia (i. e. the places in the former Soviet Union where sausage encasings were produced) becomes necessary to have the needed supplies released and the contract fulfilled.

A machine for preparing the artificial casings from reeled film tubing is located right next to the sausage kitchen. The fact that the number of serious injuries sustained by operating personnel is still very limited must come as a big surprise to everyone who happens to see this machine in operation – with its sharp knives with absolutely no safety attachments provided. As already mentioned, privatization is still very much in its infant stages, particularly as far as

needed in everyday life are offered as well. In other words, the combine's management barter meat and sausage to other industrial combines in exchange for shoes, textiles and other food products. This "social network" of the collective combines is still a vital contributor to living and surviving in what used to be the Soviet Union, because no one could hardly make a living on the low wages alone.

In contrast to other collective meat combines in the CIS, the one in Kherson stands out both in terms of its general condition and its managerial leadership. And it stands out in a pleasant way. Mrs. Yasenchuk, the combine's women director, and Mr. Mamedovich, her chief engineer, have thrown overboard the communist dogmas a long time ago and are now actively engaged in a program of modernizing and expanding their plant. Market shares are to be secured and broadened, and a new smoking process system from Germany is way on top of their wishlist.

Unfortunately, the plant still doesn't have enough hard currency for a capital investment of this magnitude. Chief engineer

with last year's drop amounting to 34 per cent alone.

Primarily, the chief reason for this decline in production is the fact that feedstuffs are in extremely short supply. Table one at the end of this article shows the turn that livestock numbers in the Ukraine have taken over the past few years. But these enormous production downturns notwithstanding, the Ukraine is, and will remain, the second largest food producer among the former Soviet republics. To illustrate, table 2 gives an overview of the country's production of foods of animal origin. As table 3 shows, the Ukraine also ranks second place, behind Russia, in the CIS meat production comparison table with 3.3 million (metric) tons dressed weight. This high ranking comes as little surprise, however, because the Ukraine also holds an uncontested second place by population. Allowing absolute production data to get out of focus for a moment and instead looking at per capita production rates, the situation immediately changes.

Dividing the entire meat production in the CIS by the number of

**Table 3: Meat production in the Ukraine as compared to other CIS republics (quantities stated in 1,000 tons dressed weight)**

Former Soviet republic/ CIS republic	1990	1991	1992	percent share
Ukraine	4,358.1	4,029.8	3,330.5	22.1
Russia	11,128.4	9,530.1	8,282.3	54.8
Belarus	1,551.5	1,386.7	1,046.5	6.9
Moldova	401.6	307.8	206.2	1.4
Kazakhstan	1,668.3	1,633.7	1,363.1	9.0
Armenia	99.1	59.5	13.8	0.1
Kirgizstan	234.7	185.6	116.7	0.7
Tajikistan	98.8	73.0	49.4	0.3
Turkmenistan	95.5	87.6	71.6	0.5
Uzbekistan	349.1	291.8	249.0	3.6
Azerbaijan	122.3	102.2	74.8	0.5
total	20,283.4	17,715.8	15,103.9	100.0

**Table 4: Meat production in the Ukraine**

types of meat (1,000 tons)	1985	1990	1991
meat and first category meat subproducts, incl. among the above:	2,357	2,763	2,488
- beef	1,268	1,494	1,351
- pork	600	724	642
- poultry meat	293	355	292
- mutton/lamb meat	13.9	23.6	16.8

