

**ECONOMIC UNITY OF PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF
SLAUGHTER ANIMALS AND MEAT
(PATHS OF INITIATION OF LONG TERM SOLUTIONS IN
CROATIAN ANIMAL BREEDING)**

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Abstract

For starting a long term programmes in Croatian animal production, formation of "economic unities" is necessary. Presentation and explanation of production and trade unity for animal production and marketing with subjects and phases is given here. It is pointed out that production of slaughter animals and meat is key interest of market and economic policy as well as of development of agricultural country. It seems that production and trade of meat in Croatia is not organized enough in overall market competition and in meat processing. Creating the economic unity of production and trade of slaughter animals can help in relative fast and efficient solving of problems accumulated in agriculture, especially in meat production (PIK Vrbovec, Danica, Belje etc). For initiating and getting in function the phases of production and trade of slaughter animals and meat, proper legislation should be introduced. This legislation should comprehensively define the idea of agricultural economy as a subject of legislative and normisation acts for overall, process and market oriented functioning of multidisciplinary agricultural systems. Additionally, law on trade of slaughter animals, meat and agricultural products should be introduced in order to form a market and determine the share and obligations of certain participants in structure of such market.

Introduction

Agriculture of Croatia, as the country in transition, needs systematic and organized definition of unities. According to this definition, number of issues

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on current state and development of economic unity should be continuously studied and solved. Beside meat production, definition of unities also applies on trade and marketing of animals and meat which is today not synchronised in inland trade but also in export-import operations.

Long time of nonsynchronised production and market gives impression that there is no organised trade and market of these products in Croatia. Because of this the data on animal and meat production are insufficient and inaccurate; there is a lack of real analysis and efforts on organized solving this situation. The economic damage, which results from this, is huge and consequences almost irreparable.

About economic unity of production and trade of slaughter animals and meat

Current form of animal production organisation in EU we named for our conditions "economic unity of production and trade of slaughter animals and meat". It is meant to be presented as programme for development in meat production. It is initially founded on agricultural economy which is usually owned by one family. The term is defined as: "Economic unity of production and trade of slaughter animals and meat" (in further text-unity) is: "Unity" is long term, structurally connected with work in agriculture and slaughterhouses, which operates initial processes in production of animal food and finishing processes when the product of "unity"-meat turns up to be asset and goes to trading place.

In agricultural economies there can be several economic unities. "Unity" and agricultural economies without market and without protection from the state are sensitive on different "blows" in animal, meat and meat products market. This "blows" severely damaged unity in Croatia in past decade. "Unities" don't have functional binds and organisation within agricultural production, slaughterhouses and market. They lack necessary development programmes for connecting in order to reach optimal values, quality structure, competitiveness and profit.

Slaughter and meat processing issues

Slaughter and meat processing in Croatia act separately and disorganised within market and economy of the state. These branches don't have conceptual idea and long term programme on position of plants or on magnitude and content of slaughter and meat processing capacities. The role of slaughterhouse

in meat production and on market is not defined as well as their process and market relation to animal and meat production.

Expert organisations which should deal with all the questions of managing and developing of this kind production do not exist. Within slaughter plants and people involved there is no interest in collaboration with animal production unities because import of meat created addition on import licences and group at powerful people which rule the import of the meat from all EU and other surces. This hurts "unities".

Every subject in slaughter business works in the way import of the meat and terms of payment enable.

A lot of people open slaughterhouses quick, but state slaughterhouses and big meat industry are going down in businnes.

Conditions for future of the "unity"

The future of Croatia is in joining EU, WTO and CEFTA. This means that Croatia should accept all ways in doing business, development and competetiveness. In agriculture of EU countries, like in every part of economic unity, everything is precisely organized and dinamically monitored according to programme, laws and regulations. They are synchronised with organized subjects, well defined and dynamicaly interested with development.

What is happening in Croatia now is that disorganized parts of unity search the means for survival and exclusively from the Ministry of agriculture and forestry. This is because framework and definitions of subjects which should and could initiate systematic solution to the problems are not given so every answer is looked for in Ministry which lacks the unit for organization of the unities.

Our efforts in aplying the european regulations and norms produce difficulties to existing subjects. Because of disorganisation of subjects and unities the EU regulations have been imposed by force, but this is not possible without basic organisation of subjects into unity and without ordered market and means so there is no move forward.

The relation of the unity to slaughtering, agricultural and other productions have to be comprehencively concieced and defined. Without this, like now, trade of slaughter animals, meat and meat products become "barging" and creates grey economy.

This is certainly not the way of dealing with processes and relations within unity and remove the conditions which destroy agriculture of Croatia.

About terms and their meanings

Before programming and organizing the development of economic unities it is necessary to clear out the terms and roles of unities and subjects. After that, roles of subjects should be binded in economic unities in EU manner. Processes of producing the goods for market should be divided and function and processes according to which subjects and contents of unity together with activities take part in production and market as organised economy should be followed.

Often changes of social and economic systems of production in Croatia borought some terms which are not dearly defined and by this their usage in organizational and market sence is not fully clear.

A lot of terms and expressions appeared by inppropriate translations from more languages rich with complex words as well as from contradictory economic systems of socialism and capitalism.

First of all we should start with terms of agricultural economy, agriculture, economic unity and other basic terms for organization of agriculture and bring them to the market or other purposes with all activ explanations. Elements for development of agriculture should be reached.

Position and significance of animal production economic unities for agriculture and economy

Animal production as branch of agriculture, with economic unities and process directions of market goods is the biggest buyer and consumer in agricultural activity. Animal production spends about 70% of overran agricultural production. For this reason intensity and magnitude of agricultural production in EU conditions are influenced great deal by animal production. Without developed animal production agriculture becomes extensive and suffers significant economic consequences. This is very obvious in Croatia: animal production in past 10 years is cut in two and agriculture is colapsing.

Animal production by its composition, magnitude and directions determine the magnitude and structure of agriculture in general. This count in all elements of agriculture: soil utilisation intensity, selection of the plants, the ways of production, turns in plant production, total development, employment and main incomes of agricultural economies per acre and in total. Sustaining the fertility and biogenity of soils is hardly possible without animal production.

Agricultural economy

Agricultural economies in our conditions and for our way of development we tried to define in 1999 as: Multidisciplinary production units which manage agricultural land as national good in the way which secure human nutrition, protection of land and environment, social stability and profit. Term "family economy" suits better to sociological thoughts than to process and market organisation. The term family economy is used with this meaning in EU agriculture.

On the type of agricultural economies regarding the magnitude and structure, a lot of following economic activities depend: manufacture, industry, merchandise, tourism, social and scientific activities and other.

Multidisciplinary family economy lives and acts in interaction of natural resources and soil with society and market. With regard to the land surface, modern development of society with hyperproduction of food, agricultural economies by technic and biotechnology seek optimal ways for classic products such as meat, milk, weats and new structural additional products and changes for income, conditions and way of life.

About production of slaughter animals and meat

Meat production is defined as: "Biological process which starts by production of plant mass and renewable energy on the land of agricultural economy, by selection of animals for reproduction according to purpose, by rearing and fattening of bred animals, ending by slaughtering, processing and chilling the meat in slaughterhouses". In slaughterhouses as end point of economic unity from tissues of animals made by transformations of mass and energy of plants, slaughter yields meat as good for market. Meat is transported from the slaughterhouse as fresh, prepared for consuming and as raw material for further processing.

Unity which in organized processes till market moves the chain of processes to the selling goods for sale is key unity for strategic and market oriented view on agricultural economies. In a whole, in phases of production, starting with renewable mass of energy from plant production, than by digestion and metabolism of matter in selected animals, animal tissues are produced, which after slaughter become meat and goods.

Processes organised for purpose in a whole ensure optimal management of energy up to quantity and quality of meat for market and to organic-biologic manure for sustaining the biogenity of soil. Such organized "unity" is

important base for managing, bilancing, sinchronization of quantity, quality, dynamics and costs of production. These "unities" should be systematically organized by government. Government should create and implement the concept of "unities" as a line of goods with legislative needed and means of encouragement and development.

Main points in "unity", for acting of the system and instruments of the Government-Ministry of agriculture and forestry, when it implements the concept of purpose unities in agricultural economy are:

1. point of animal food-plant production- between plant and animal production including one between soil and plant production,
2. point of meat production between animal and meat production and slaughterhouses where amount and quality of meat is determined,
3. point of trade of meat between slaughterhouse and meat market.

In these points of the system "unities", relations between plant and meat production, slaughterhouses and meat market are determined by bilance and contracts. In overall organized unity, by application of instruments of economic policy, it is possible to ensure the path to quality and production price capable to compete the developed countries in EU.

Basic work is in real bilancing and contracts, i.e. fulfillment of contracts in "unity" and with market. Market is cleared by specific Law on trading the slaughter animals, meat and meat products with regard to state of organization in meat production of Croatia. The form of organization and the way of implementation of market competition is regulated by the law.

Meat processing and "unity"

Meat processing or "production of meat products" is activity which produced meat forms into market and consuming forms. In relation to unity it is a buyer of final product or good from the unity on the market, at position of the final phase in slaughterhouse.

Meat processing processes and preparation for consuming are directed at preparation and processing in different meals in the best suitable way. Meat processing is in fact bigger or smaller scale manufacture or industry "kitchens" and food preparation plants on market. They are placed before consumer and behind meat producer. For this reason, meat processing is processing activity placed in food manufacture or food industry, and it develops in domain of food trade, while slaughterhouses belong in "unities" i.e. agricultural (animal production) development unities.

EKONOMSKA USKLAĐENOST PROIZVODNJE I TRGOVANJA ŽIVOTINJAMA ZA KLANJE I MESOM (SMJEROVI POKRETANJA DUGOROČNIH RJEŠENJA U HRVATSKOM UZGOJU ŽIVOTINJA)

Sažetak

Za pokretanje dugoročnih programa u hrvatskoj proizvodnji životinja za klanje potrebno je stvaranje "ekonomske usklađenosti". Ovdje se daje prikaz i tumačenje proizvodnje i trgovinske usklađenosti za proizvodnju životinja i marketing sa subjektima i fazama. Ističe se da je proizvodnja životinja za klanje i mesa od ključnog interesa za tržište i gospodarsku politiku kao i za razvoj poljoprivrede u zemlji. Izgleda da proizvodnja i prodaja mesa u Hrvatskoj nisu dovoljno organizirani u općoj marketinškoj konkurenciji i obradi mesa. Stvaranje ekonomske usklađenosti proizvodnje i prodaje životinja za klanje može pomoći u relativno brzom i djelotvornom rješavanju problema nastalih u poljoprivredi, osobito u proizvodnji mesa (PIK Vrbovec, Danica, Belje itd.). Za pokretanje i stavljanje u funkciju faza proizvodnje i prodaje životinja za klanje i mesa potrebno je odgovarajuće zakonodavstvo. To bi zakonodavstvo moralo sveobuhvatno definirati pojam poljoprivredne ekonomije kao predmeta zakonodavnih i normativnih akata općenito za funkcioniranje u multidisciplinarnih poljoprivrednih sistema. Osim toga, treba donijeti zakon o trgovanju životinjama za klanje te mesnim i poljoprivrednim proizvodima kako bi se formiralo tržište i odredili udio i obveze određenih sudionika u strukturi takvog tržišta.

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