



National Statistics Office of Georgia

**SURVEY RESULTS FOR COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK
SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES**

2018



14.06.2019

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NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA

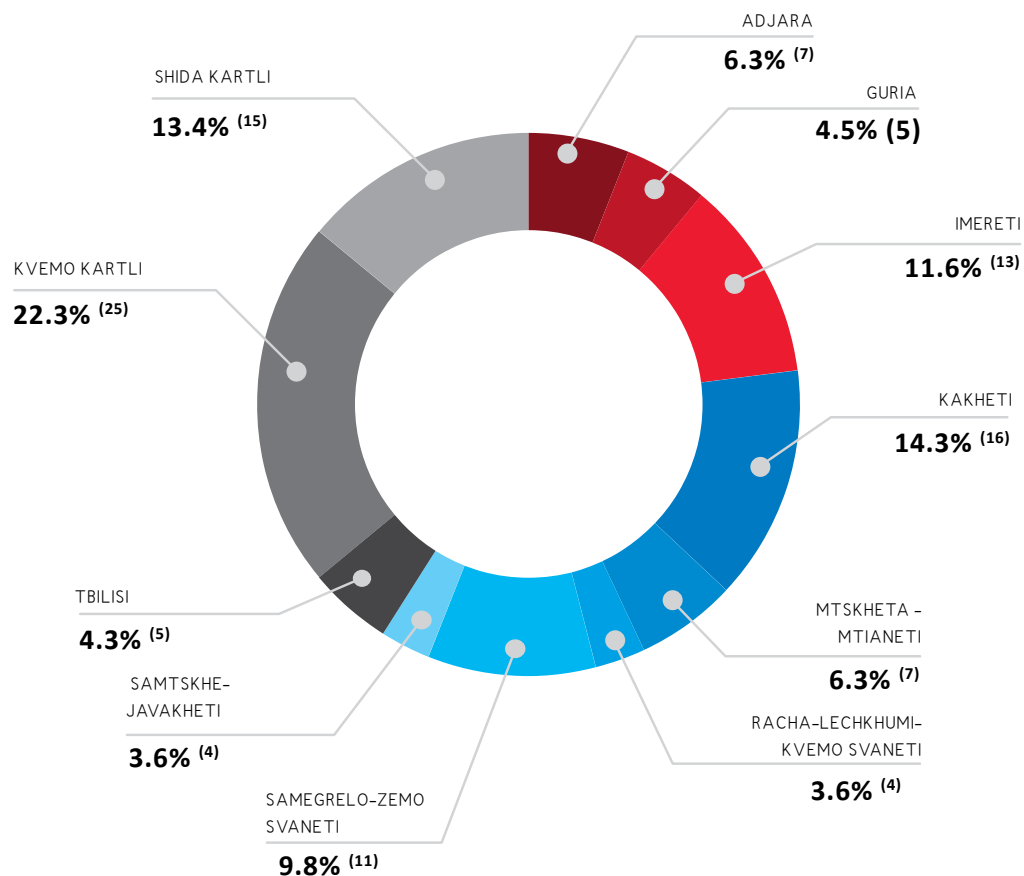
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SURVEY RESULTS FOR LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES 2018

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In 2018, the number of active livestock and poultry slaughterhouses was 112 in Georgia, 22.3 percent of which were located in Kvemo Kartli region, 14,3 percent – in Kakheti region, 13,4 percent in Shida Kartli region, 11,6 percent in Imereti region, 9,8 percent – in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region, and remained 28,6 percent in other regions.

ACTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN GEORGIA, 2018



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According to survey results, slaughtering of 43,768 unit of livestock and poultry were possible during a day.

In 2018 the 583,3 thousand livestock were slaughtered in the slaughterhouses according to survey results, 30.4 percent of which were cattle and 69.6 percent – sheep, goat, pig etc. In addition, the number of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses during the reporting period amounted to 10,979.5 thousand.

43,774.7 tons of meat were produced by slaughterhouses (i.e. slaughtered weight, including poultry meat) during the 2018, 40.1 percent of which is beef, 34.5 percent – poultry meat, 15.5 percent – pork, 9.9 percent – sheep and goat meat and share of other was not significant.

5,343.8 tons of meat from the slaughtered livestock were purchased in 2018 of which 43.0 percent is goat and sheep meat, 26.3 percent cattle and 30.7 percent – pork.

The service was provided to 42,9 thousand persons, 45.2 percent of which were households. The monthly average number of people employed in slaughterhouses equaled 1032 persons.

The average cost of the service of slaughtering per each livestock made up: slaughtering cattle – 24,7 GEL, sheep or goat – 11,2 GEL, and pig – 21,5 GEL.

Most of slaughterhouses are fully equipped with modern technologies (49.1 percent), 48.2 is partially equipped and 2.7 is not equipped with modern technologies at all.

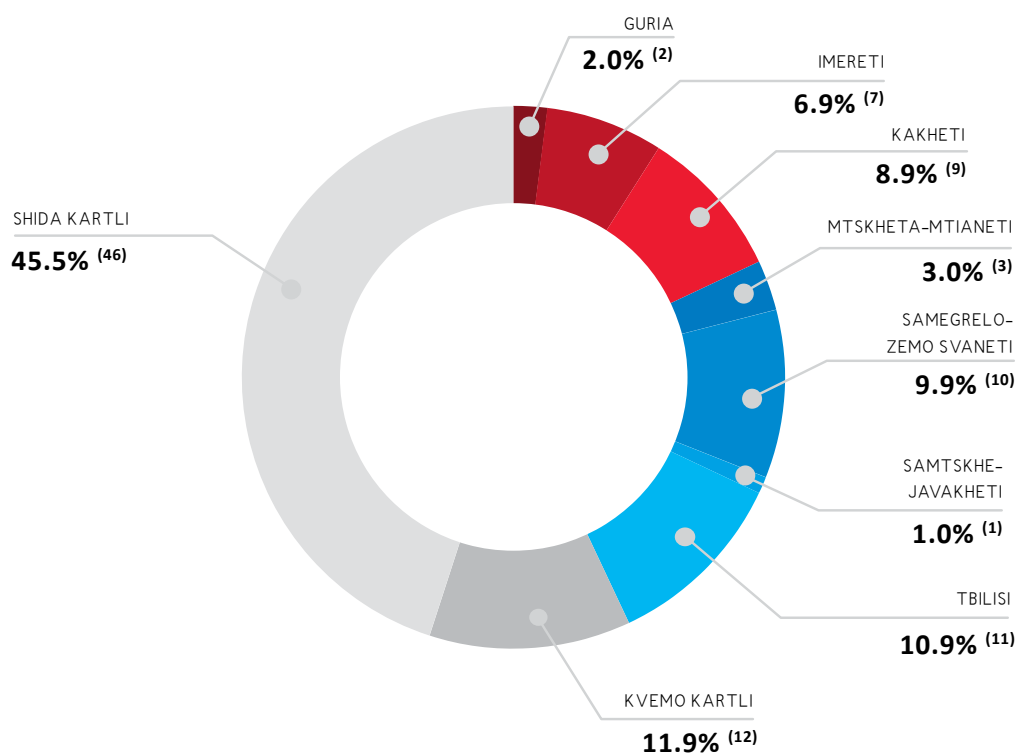
69.6 percent of slaughterhouses do not use loans while 30.4 percent has taken loans by several reasons: 60.9 purchasing fixed assets and 39.1 percent for the working capital.

27.8 percent of slaughterhouses think that the most important influence on competitiveness can be considered lack access on the appropriate equipment / technology. The communal tax rate as main factor is defined by 19.6 percent of surveyed slaughterhouses, employee qualification is called by 17.9 percent, lack access on financial sources is called by 10.1 percent, state tax rate is called by 9.3 percent, weak connection with producers is called by 8.4 percent. Low demand is important for the 6.9 percent of slaughterhouses.

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

In 2018, 101 cold storage facilities were active in Georgia, most of them were located in Shida Kartli region (45.5 percent). Active cold storage facilities are also located in Kvemo Kartli region (11,9 percent), Tbilisi (10.9 percent) Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (9,9 percent), Kakheti region (8.9 percent), Imereti region (6,9 percent), Mtskheta-Mtianeti region (3,0 percent), Guria region (2,0 percent) and Samtskhe-Javakheti Region (1.0 percent):

ACTIVE COLD STORAGE FACILITIES BY REGIONS IN GEORGIA, 2018

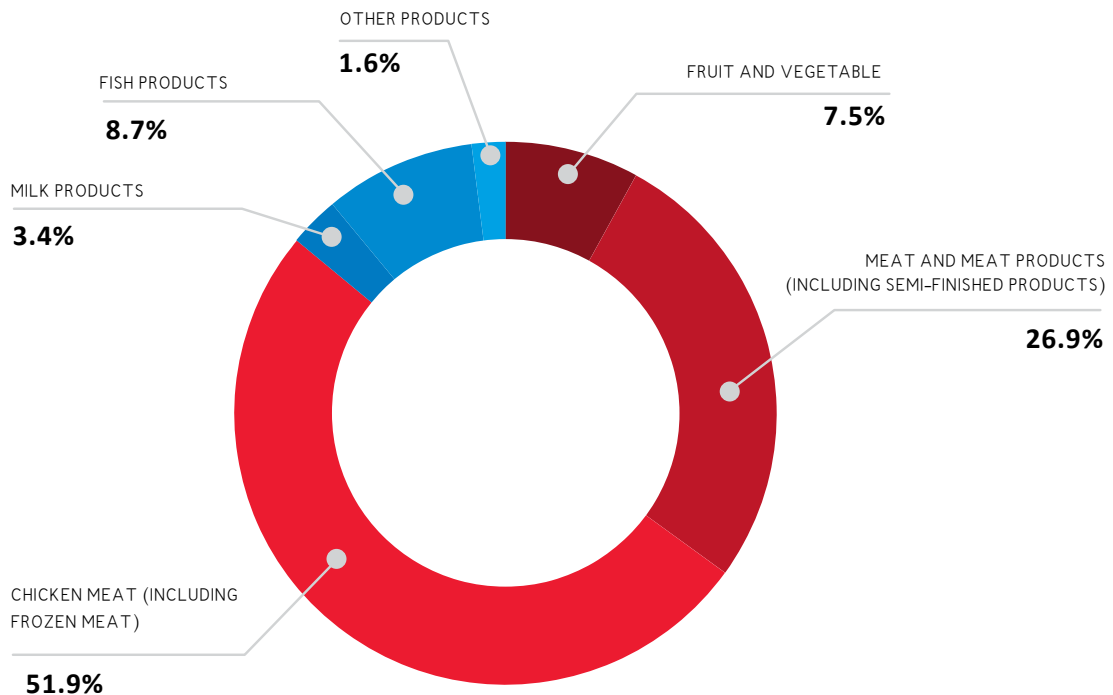


In 2018, the service was provided to 654 customers. The number of producers and resellers, from whom the product was purchased, totaled 372, while the annual average number of employed persons in cold storage facilities totaled 907.

In 2018, 244,8 thousand tons of products were stored in cold storage facilities, 51.9 percent of which was chicken meat (including frozen meat), 26.9 percent—meat and meat products (including semi-finished products), 8.7 percent – fish, 7.5 percent – fruit and vegetable, 3.4 milk products, while remaining products had a small share:

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PRODUCTS STORED IN COLD STORAGE FACILITIES, 2018



In 2018, 13,7 thousand tonnes of products were purchased for the further realization by cold storage facilities. The service fee amounted to 16,0 million Gel.

In 2018, products (29.4 thousand tones) of 119,4 million Gel were sold by cold storage facilities, relatively big share (52.4 percent) of which was local (own) products. Herewith, 87.3 percent of local (own) products sold by cold storage facilities was chicken meat. Significant share of imported products was meat and meat products (including semi-finished products) (51.1 percent), fish (23,1 percent) and chicken meat (including frozen) (15,5 percent).

From the total products sold by cold storage facilities (8.1), chicken meat, fruits and vegetables were sold on the foreign market.

According to the results of the survey, the average daily load of cameras (percentage of total leads) was 55.3 percent in January, 59.3 percent in February, 59.2 percent in March and 57.2 percent in April, In May - 55.9 percent, in July - 52.9 percent, in July - 52.5 percent in August, 53.0 percent in August, 51.1 percent in September, 59.1 percent in October, 59.1 percent in November and 56.8 percent in December.

Most of cold storage facilities are partly equipped with modern technologies (52.3 percent), 46.2 is fully equipped and 1.5 is not equipped with modern technologies at all.

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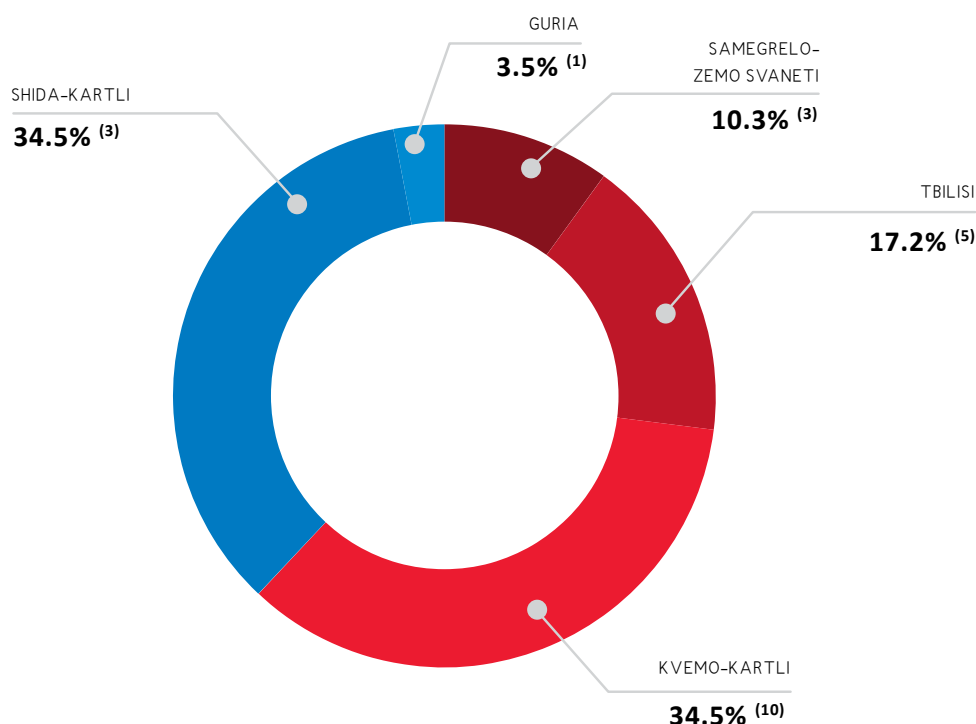
65.8 percent of cold storage facilities use loans from where the loans are taken for the purchasing fixed assets (including both purchase new equipment or improve the old ones) (29.8 percent) and 59.6 for the working capital. 10.6 percent of cold storage facilities got loans as purchasing fixed assets as for the working capital simultaneously.

17.7 percent of cold storage facilities think that the most important influence on competitiveness can be considered lack access on the financial sources. The appropriate equipment/technology as main factor is defined by 12.1 percent of cold storage facilities. The communal tax rate as main factor is defined by 11.4 percent of surveyed cold storage facilities. Weak connection with producers is called by 10.6 percent. State tax rate is called by 10.0 percent. Employee qualification is called by 8.5 percent. Low demand is important for the 5.8 percent of cold storage facilities.

ELEVATORS

In 2018, 29 elevators were active in Georgia, most of them were located in Kvemo Kartli region (34.5 percent). The same percentage from total share of active elevators (34.5) were located in Shida Kartli region, 17.2 percent – in Tbilisi, 10.3 percent – in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region and 3,4 percent – in Guria region.

ACTIVE ELEVATORS IN GEORGIA BY REGIONS, I QUARTER, 2019



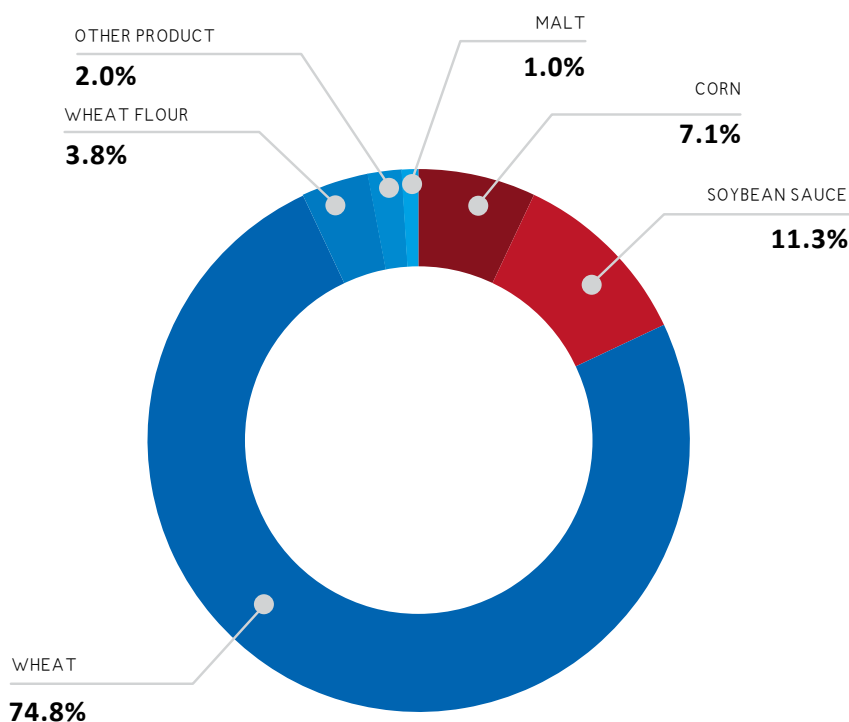
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In 2018, the service was provided to 16 customers. The number of producers and resellers, from whom the product was purchased, totaled 108, while the annual average number of employed persons in cold storage facilities equaled 1091.

In 2018, 524,4 thousand tons of products were stored in cold storage facilities, 74,8 percent of which was wheat, 11.3 percent soybeans sauce, 7.1 percent corn, 3.8 percent wheat flour, and 1.0 percent malt. Share rest of products where not significant:

PRODUCTS STORED IN ELEVATORS, 2018



In 2018, 358,0 thousand tones of products 250,5 million GEL was sold by elevators, 62.8 percent of which was local (own) production.

Cost on service amounted 0.5 million Gel, while expenditures on storage of products were 3,5 million Gel.

In 2018 biggest share of local (own) production by its volume was wheat (77.1 percent). The sold local production was mostly wheat flour (84.9 percent) and bran (14.0 percent). In foreign market only soybean sauce was sold.

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According to the results of the study, average daily loading of the availability stores was 33.1 percent in January, 33.5 percent in February, 31.6 percent in March, 37.2 percent in April, 32.9 percent in May, 32.8 percent in June and 30.6 percent in July, In August - 32.6 percent, in September - 33.3 percent, in October - 36.3 percent, in November - 37.7 percent In December and 37.1 percent in December.

34.5 percent of the elevators is equipped with modern technologies, 17.2 percent - partly and 48.3 percent are not equipped with modern technologies at all.

41.4 percent of the Elevator use loans. Out of this, 30.0 percent of the loan is made for the fixed assets (for new acquisition or existing improvement), 70.0 percent of elevators has taken loans for working capital.

11.7 percent of the total number of inventors thinks that the most important influence is lack of competitive equipment/technology. 8.3 percent indicate a low demand for service, 7.2 percent - weak producers with producers, 6.9 percent - utility payments and state tax rates, 6.6 percent - employees qualifications and weak access to financial resources.

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