

THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF FUR FIELD IN SIBERIA

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Эта статья об истории Российского меха, меховой промышленности и ее видов и главных проблем пушно-меховой отрасли в Сибири. Статья так же описывает методы обработки меха и трудностей сохранения популяции пушных зверьков.

The history of the Russian fur goes to the deep past. Hunting in Russia has played an important role giving people food and clothing.

People were engaged with dressing and processing pelts of fur-bearing animals from an antiquity. It was necessary to keep warm during long winter period in Siberia. That's why the mass murder of fur-bearing animals was the norm. But the hunting economy reached a critical point in the post-revolutionary times at the beginning of the XX century.

After October revolution V.I. Lenin issued Decrees, resolutions on the organization of hunting economy, as «branches of a national economy», and restoration of number of disappearing animals. State-owned industrial society, fur cooperatives, state farms, reserves, specific wildlife areas, etc. which were engaged in rational maintaining hunting economy were created. All these provides not only receiving profit from trade production and sale of hunting production, but also restoration of hunting resources. But with disorder of the USSR the profit became for the trade organizations on the first place that harmful affected further preservation of natural resources and branch preservation in original state.

For the last 15 years fur farming, rabbit breeding is almost completely destroyed; reserves lose the status, valuable animal species are destroyed, the number of predators (a wolf, a glutton) isn't regulated and, as a result, the quantity of wild hoofed animals (an elk, a goat, a maral) sharply decreased. In this regard hunting for an elk in Krasnoyarsk Krai during a hunting season of 2005 - 2006 was closed. Poaching blossoms in reserves...

Thus, there is a big problem in keeping the population of fur-bearing animals.

Not a long time ago this branch has been developed and supported by some private firms situated mostly in Siberia, which were busy with completion of a genofund of fur-bearing animals by creating of own fur farms that partially carry out control function due to selectivity of purchases, both on the range, and on quality in places of furs reception in different country regions, supporting thus national hunting economy.

Nowadays the management of hunt-farming is strictly under the regulation of the federal and regional legislative levels. These rules, which are common for all hunters, are made so that the interference should not produce damage to the environment. There are high-level schools and middle-level schools, where hunt-farming experts get an education. They try hard to restore the stock of many kinds of hunt animals. And so, for example they have managed to restore the sable and beaver

livestock and have brought and introduced raccoon and American mink from Finland and America.

So, another problem for not only Siberian fur companies, but also for all fur business in Russia is the complicated procedure of registration of accompanying veterinary documents in turnover of fur raw materials (production, purchase, dressing) while preparation for the Auction.

But unfortunately fur clothes began some kind of showing the life status for many people.

Modern fashion trends dictate need to put on in furs even to inhabitants of the warm countries that increases the volume of the fur raw materials.

The modern fashion industry, aimed at the satisfaction of very different tastes, offers a large number of methods of fur processing that are used by manufacturers separately as well as in combination.

All methods of fur processing can be symbolically united in two groups: dyeing and clipping.

In recent years the dyed fur has already conquered half of the world's market and this trend doesn't seem to be stopping. Acid dyeing with the aid of which new fine colour schemes are made now supersedes the urzol acid that was applied in the past. And the combination of discoloration with dyeing allows the wider use of furs with colour defect and the creation of new colour effects.

But the natural color of the fur sewn product always remains a priority. Rich clients are ready to pay huge amounts of money for a sable coat of rare color. To find a nice lot of 50-70 Sables for further tailoring need to revise not less than 5 thousand pelts of fur raw materials (by the presence of gray hair, size, colour and quality, height hairline) from the one region. Such product can cost 50-70 thousand dollars

Today condition of the market in this field looks like a well-developed distribution system of this production. Because of a growing demand, there is a high competition at the international level for gaining of the market share in sale of raw materials and development of methods on rational and scientific carrying out the hunting economy.

All new standards on a humanization of production and restriction in a form, color, the size, height of indumentum of fur-bearing pelts are accepted.

But, actually, there is one more problem of fur business. That is seasonality. The fur raw materials are prepared during the winter period, as indumentum of a fur-bearing is the most qualitative for this period according to the following characteristics: density, tannin, color, ease, skin fabric gets durability.

In production this product goes to the summer period. It is completed according to certain characteristics (lot), and only then arrives on manufacture: dyeing, hairstyle, toning (if necessary). In sewing fur raw material goes to the summer period, and on sale arrives by the next season.

Thus «freezing» of money often takes more than 6 months. And it influences enterprise development not in the best way. And to the beginning of a new fur season company has no enough money to pay for fur raw materials to the hunters.

Specifics here is that the hunters require cash payment for fur raw materials. Enterprises have no enough money at the time of the furs stock. Thus companies have

to apply to the banks for loans and credits, but practice shows that in such cases banks often refuse than agree. All this causes the respite time by cash payments for furs. The company is losing providers who go to other small firms to sell their goods, even for a smaller amount, but immediately.

In the result, the firm loses not only suppliers of raw materials, but also the opportunity to expose more of lots in forthcoming auctions, which are held only 4 times a year and mostly in winter time. All this will certainly lead to future losses in profit.

To prevent this situation and try to solve similar problems in another fur companies, it is necessary to develop strategy of management of the financial instruments in the material flow of corporations.

References

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