Summary & Conclusion

Kaliobia governorate is considered one of the most important areas in producing milk as it is near to Cairo. But its production is less than other gavernorates. The research is based on field information. The research Consists of five parts :

The First :

Reference review of previous studies in which I found out that national studies are more available than local ones although local studies are the basis of national studies for establishing the right plan for milk production.

The Second :

It concentrated on studying milk production capacity in kaliobia governorate which is discwsed in two capter :

1- Milk production in Egypt from which I found out that milk production is generally important from agricultural level and especially important from live stock production. The average proportion of an individual from Milk is gradually decreasing in the period from 1980 to 1995. Thus till they reached 405 million pounds in 1991 and 416 million pounds in 1996.

2- This chapter is concorned with studying milk in Kaliobia which showed that milk production is increasing during the last few years with a rate of 3.0% per year with in 1985 to 1991. There are chances to increase the amount of milk production and this is by changing local breeds with other foreign ones.

The third :

It focused on the milk production activity in kaliobia in two chapters.

1- Studying milk cattle in kaliobia showed that the amount of milk produced in traditional farms is about 1606 kg/year but cow milk production is about 700 kg/year. In winter, the productivity is higher than that of summer. Milking days in cows reached 245 days a year but in buffalses they reached 376 days. In local cows unmilking period is longer than that of buffaloes. Winter importance of production for buffaloes is 57.3% but for cows it reached to 65.7% from the whole production. Producing milk from cattle is the most important one apart from the other products from them.

Egyptian buffaloes are the main buckbone for producing milk in kaliobia. Buffalo producing benefit is more proditable than cow producing ones as the first achieves a higher profit vate for the animal in a sold Ikg.

As for specialized farms it is found that there are not any cows as a producing unit for milk because its productivity is less than that of foreigh cows.

On applying the previous measures in estimating the productivity berefit for frizeiun cows and mixed - breed cows besides buffaloes it appeared that frizeian cows scored the highest productivity vate and also the total profit of animal unit.

2- It is oncerned with the costs of milk production in kaliobia. It showed that the costs of feeding are high related to other costs. Reducing the feeding costs will reduce the total costs of producing Milk and leads to

the satisfaction of consumer. Studying Milk costs statistics for different producing units showed that the specialized forms are more efficient than traditional ones especially for local cows. The first are better.

Fourth :

It concentrated on marketing milk in kaliobia in two chaptrs :

1- The marketing activity; in this chapter. I

handled the functioning and comissioner entry for marketing milk I found that defining marketing styles is defferent in tradtional farms than those specialized farms.

2- It focused on display and demand for mik.

This in meant to study the goods entry for marketing milk. Studying milk consumption showed the decreasing direction with 1.01 kg per year equavelant to 2.4% from the average in the period from 1980 to 1995. The Egyptian Gitizen rate of milk proportion is lower than that of other world countries such as UK and Isereal.

The study showed the factors involved in milk consumption such as population number, their ages, tastes of consummers, consummer inconeetc. Kaliobia is are of the exporting governorates of milk to consuming city centres.

As for milk pricess the study showed that milk in kaliobia is cheaper than that in ather governorates especially cairo.

Fifth :

In concentrated on studying marketing efficiency of milk in kaliobia. I studied the marketing margines which varies according the kinds of milk, production, season and commissioner.

As for the kinds of milk, buffalo milk marketing varies from cows milk. Those absolute murgins of buffalo milk reach 30PT per kg during winter months. In summer buffalo milk reaches 40PT per kg but cows milk vealles 25PT per kg.

The absolute margins differ according to commissioner who transports milk from the producer to consummer, This margin reaches 32.5 PT for a touring seller 27.5 PT for collecting milk units and 42.5 PT in shops selling milk in retail.

This margin ranges from 45 to 50 PT in case of multi-commissioners. In cows milk the margih is len than that of buffaloes margin as it reacles 22,5PT 17.5 PT and 275 PT per kg in touring selling, collecting milk units and shops selling milk in retail. These margins range from 30 : 35 PT per kg in cows milk in case of multim commissioner.

The relative marketing margins include a big part of the consummer price. The commiosioner proportion reacles 28% for buffalo milk and 23.8% for cows milk. Studying the uinits of marketing margins for milk. I defined some independant changes which control the amonnt of absolute margins and thus the relative margins of milk marketing; the amount to be sold, the distances the number of commissioners, the season, the transport and the quality of roods those are considered the most important factors in marketing milk controlling the marketing margins in kaliobia governorate.

APPROVAL SHEET

ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN KALUOBIA GOVERNORATE

By
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Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement For
The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

In
Agricultural Science (Agricultural Economics)

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