



THE ECONOMIC AND MARKETING SITUATION OF SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

The problem of food supply is the main problem that worries the world in recent times, and the problem of developing countries is increasing in size to increase population growth rate. The problem of research is the low efficiency of production and processing of dairy products in Egypt. In addition to the low level of dairy processing operations, the aim of the research is to identify the current production status of milk and dairy products and to identify the monthly seasonal prices of these products as well as the margins. The most important results were the annual increase in the production of the study products, which were studied and the focus was on these products due to the availability of data on them without other products. It is clear from the study of the general time trend equation in **Table (2)** Dairy production increased by a statistical significance of about 13.3 thousand tons, an

annual increase representing about 1% of the average total production during the period (2000-2014), and it was found that the coefficient of selection was about 0.61. That is, 61% of the changes that occur in the quantity of production. The total dairy production is due to changes in the variables (2) indicates that the production of buffalo butter increased by a statistically significant increase of about 1.9 thousand tons, with an annual increase representing about 2.3% of the average total production during the period. (2000-2014). It was also found that the coefficient of selection was about 0.61, ie, 61% of the changes in the amount of buffalo butter production are due to variables whose effect reflects the time component. It is also clear from the study of the general time trend equation in Table (2) that the production of Jamousian cheese increased by a statistically significant increase of about 1.9 thousand tons, with an annual increase representing about 0.77% of the average total production during the period 2000-2014. The selection was about 0.48, which means that 48% of the changes in the quantity of cheese production are attributed to changes in variables whose effect reflects time.

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