

MILK - COMMODITY OR NECESSITY

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Abstract

The paper was carried out in order to present the production of milk mixture (cow and buffalo) obtained during 2008 - 2011 in the private and state sector, that it was delivered to market capitalization directly or indirectly through processing industrial units and family consumption.

Keywords: total production, raw milk, market capitalization, statistics

INTRODUCTION

Milk is one of the animal products with importance in human nutrition.

In animal products, the milk production ranks second after meat as food and economic importance, being one of the cheapest sources of animal protein with high biological value (Georgescu et al., 2000).

The aim of the paper was to present the milk production of cow and buffalo during 2008-2011 in the private and state sector.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted by collecting databases from the Agricultural County Departments (DAJ) on the production of mix cow and buffalo milk, cow milk and buffalo milk and also from the National Institute of Statistics (INS).

After the data was collected, they were processed as total values, representing the total milk production, the milk quantities sold on the market from the private and the state sectors, capitalized directly and indirectly through industrial processing units, the family consumption on county level, the economic development regions and then for the whole country. The milk consumption per capita was established based on operational data from DAJ and from INS (Banu et al., 1998).

The period under study is 4 years, respectively 2008-2011.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the data in Table 1, it can see a steady decrease in the milk production over the entire period the fluctuation in milk production occurs due to the decrease in the number of production animals.

Table 1. Dynamics of production of milk mixture (cow and buffalo)

Cow and buffalo milk	Specifications		unit	Years of study			
				2008	2010	2011	Total
	State Sector	Total production		mii hl	51591.144	44106.432	43806.863
Market capitalization		mii hl	103.050	97.584	99.694	300.328	
Of witch:		Direct	mii hl	28.706	27.758	30.467	86.931
	Unit. ind	mii hl	74.344	69.826	69.227	213.397	
Private Sector	Market capitalization		mii hl	26055.528	22531.246	22221.159	70807.933
	Of witch:	Direct	mii hl	13752.255	12661.200	12804.610	39218.065
		Unit. ind	mii hl	12303.273	9870.046	9416.549	31589.868
Family Consumption		mii hl	20376.627	17129.561	17378.572	54884.760	

Studying milk production from the two sectors, the public sector and the private sector, it can be seen that the private sector contributes the most to milk market capitalization with a quantity of 70807.933 thousand hl, comparing to 300.328 thousand hl ensured by the state sector. Analyzing the quantities of milk sold on the market both directly and through industrial units it is apparent that in the private sector, the largest quantity of milk was capitalized by direct sales in the detriment of sales to

industrial milk processing units, while in the public sector capitalization of raw milk was first made through industrial units and less milk through direct market sales. A strict analysis of the public sector would show that this sector has recorded in direct marketing, in 2011, a larger quantity of milk (30 467 thousand hl) than in 2008 (28 706 thousand hl), a sign that this sector oriented towards the free market where commercial transactions are made much faster.

Table 2. Dynamics of cow milk production

Cow milk	Specifications		Unit	Years of study			
				2008	2010	2011	Total
	State sector	Total production		mii hl	51160.482	4381.178	43548.639
Market capitalization		mii hl	102.390	96.034	98.344	296.768	
Of which		direct	mii hl	28.696	27.758	30.467	86.921
	unit. ind	mii hl	73.694	68.276	67.877	209.847	
Private Sector	Market capitalization		mii hl	25859.593	22408.939	22108.239	70376.771
	Of which	direct	mii hl	13599.917	12569.276	12720.834	38890.027
		unit. ind	mii hl	12259.676	9839.663	9387.405	31486.744
	Family consumption		mii hl	20198.752	16999.353	17272.158	54470.263

Regarding the production of cow's milk, it can observe a total production during 2008 - 2011 of 138,520.901, in the evolution of milk production it can be seen a decline, from 51160.482 thousands hectoliters in 2008 to 43548.639 thousand hectoliters in 2011. Market capitalization has a sinuous curve in both the private and state sector. The family consumption during 2008-2011 was 54470.263 thousand hectoliters, of which, in 2008 of

20198.752 thousand hectoliters, and in 2011 a quantity of 17272.158 thousand hl. An analysis of the evolution of milk production in the Table 2 shows a concave curve because in 2008 there was a production of 20198.752 thousand hectoliters, and in 2010 there was a decrease to 16999.353 thousand hl, and 2011 presents an upward curve, a shy increase in the amount of milk to 17272.158 thousand hl milk.

Table 3. Dynamics of buffalo milk production

Buffalo milk	Specifications		Unit	Years of study			
				2008	2010	2011	Total
	State Sector	Total production		mii hl	430662	294652	258224
Market capitalization		mii hl	660	1550	1350	3560	
Of which:		direct	mii hl	10	0	0	10
	unit. ind	mii hl	650	1550	1350	3550	
Private Sector	Market capitalization		mii hl	195935	122307	112920	431162
	Of which:	direct	mii hl	152338	91924	83776	328038
		unit. ind	mii hl	43597	30383	29144	103124
	Family consumption		mii hl	177875	130208	106414	414497

Analyzing tabular data on buffalo milk production, the milk quantities for market capitalization and the amounts intended for consumption, it can observe a progressive

decrease during 2008-2011. Family milk consumption presents the same diagram. Studying milk production, milk quantities intended for family consumption and market

capitalization on economic development regions shows:

- Total milk production in the period under study was 139504.439 thousand hl, of which we can say that most milk production was recorded in the North - East (31370.112 thousand hl), followed by the

North - West (25803.199 thousand hl), Center (22132.104 thousand hl), South - Muntenia (21372.924 thousand hl), and the lowest production was recorded in Ilfov - Bucharest (956 828 thousand hl).

Table 4. Production dynamics of milk mixture (cow and buffalo) by development regions

Specification Unit		Geographical development region								
		West	North - West	South - West	North - East	South - East	South - Muntenia	Center	Ilfov - Bucuresti	Total
Total production	thousand hl.	11261.139	25803.199	12392.031	31370.112	14216.102	21372.924	22132.104	956.828	139504.439
Market capitalization State sector	thousand hl.	50.489	35.659	24.970	78.133	7.531	6.975	96.571	0	300.328
Of which	direct	43.714	28.161	2.169	0.733	1.051	4.158	6.945	0	86.931
	Unit. ind	6.775	7.498	22.801	77.400	6.480	2.817	89.626	0	213.397
Market capitalization private sector	thousand hl.	4490.326	14907.840	4550.920	14858.260	6709.534	10065.848	14739.437	485.768	70807.933
Of which :	direct	2749.723	8446.612	4277.142	6758.166	4125.064	5903.099	6665.454	292.805	39218.065
	Unit. ind	1740.603	6461.228	273.778	8100.094	2584.470	4162.749	8073.983	192.963	31589.868
Family consumption	thousand hl.	5288.628	8043.038	6393.976	13475.958	6301.158	9572.411	5388.565	421.026	54884.76

- Regarding the market capitalization of raw milk, it can be seen that the largest quantity of milk is provided by the private sector (70807.933 thousand hl) than the state sector (300 328 thousand hl). The geographical areas of development with the greatest amount of milk for market capitalization are: North - West (14907.840 thousand hl), North - East (14858.260 thousand hl), Center (14739.437 thousand hl) and the lowest amount was recorded in Ilfov - Bucharest (485 768 thousand hl). The state sector presents as areas rich in milk, with large amounts intended for market recovery, the areas: Centre (96 571 thousand hl), North - East (78 133 thousand hl), West (50 489 thousand hl), and the lowest was registered in Ilfov - Bucharest (0 hl).
- Analyzing the quantities of milk intended for market by direct selling on the geographical development zones it can be seen that the largest quantities were delivered in the areas West, North - West, South - Muntenia in both the state and private sectors. Geographical areas of development Southwest, Southeast and Center have used milk in the field of state into a larger share through industrial units and less through direct sales, geographical development regions Northeast and Central regions unlike the other regions has capitalized milk in general through industrial units and less through direct sales, Bucharest-Ilfov through private sector has capitalized milk in general through direct sales.
- Regarding family consumption, the largest amount was recorded in the North-East (13475.958 thousand hl), followed by South-Muntenia (9572.411 thousand hl), North - West (8043.038 thousand hl), the smallest amount of milk intended for consumption was registered in region Ilfov - Bucharest.
- According to INS milk consumption per capita in 2011 was 243 liters, if we relate the quantity of milk intended for the market capitalization of both the free sale and through industrial units and family

consumption we can say that on the entire period through own production of cow milk plus buffalo milk produced by the livestock existing at that time provided a quantity of 590 liter and 196 liter / capita / year.

CONCLUSIONS

- The high milk productions are recorded in the regions of economic development with tradition in animal breeding;
- The market capitalization varies by economic development regions, respectively in the South-West, Southeast and Central where prevails capitalization through industrial units, therefore in these regions activates multinational companies, who have a collection network well established.
- In the other regions of economic development, where prevails the big cities, the sale is done directly at market.
- The family consumption varies from one economic region to another, in areas where we have high productions, development of the region is mainly based on agriculture development, respectively animal breeding. The industry is underdeveloped, agricultural incomes are small, and therefore in the food predominates milk and milk product.
- In regions where free market capitalization predominates is recommended investment through rural development programs (RDP) to increase efficiency by diversifying production (cheese, cream) and corresponding packaging with consumer requirements.

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