

THE ANALYSIS OF MODERN CHEESE-MAKING BRANCH OF DAIRY SUBCOMPLEX OF WORLD, RUSSIAN AND THE SAMARA AREA AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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The analysis of modern cheese-making branch is implemented on the basis of positive and negative tendencies in its development and branches that make it possible to carry on efficient business.

Food ration of the population of our country always includes dairy products that provided a human organism with all the indispensable elements. Dairy products are characterized by fixed demand at any time of the year.

Nowadays, there is a positive tendency of milk production in Russia. The maximum value of gross milk yield is implemented in EC. The branch is actively developed in India (in 2008 105 mln. tons are produced). Today the Ukraine is becoming an importer of dairy products.

Russia is becoming the world importer of dairy products that takes the first place in cheese import (in 2009 nearly 330 thousand tons). The USA is considered to be the leader of cheese-making, where the production of cheese in the period from 2005 till 2009 increased by from 4 506 to 4715 thousand tons.

While dealing with milk and dairy products the question of consumption per capita is worth speaking of. For instance, milk consumption per capita in Norway exceeds 100kg per year in the period from 2005 till 2009. In France, Switzerland, Germany and in the USA it is on the level of 80kg per capita per year. In Italy and Russia milk consumption per capita is 63-65kg per year.

Till 1990 there was an annual growth of cheese-making production, and then, after the USSR collapse, because of raw material lack, a setback in production appeared in all the sub-complexes of food industry including milk production that led to the decrease in the product production from 1990 till 1998 by nearly 2.8 times. The situation was stabilized in 2000. Thus, since the second part of 2000 there is an increase in the production of fat cheese by 19,8%

or by 94,2 thousand tons, in the production of rennet cheese and processed cheese by 5,2 or 4,9% or by 11,4 and 7,8 thousand tons respectively. The Republic of Tatarstan and the Moscow Region take the most part in the regional structure of cheese production and make up 14% of all the production in 2009. Then follows the Republic of Udmurtia, Krasnodarskiy Kraj, the Voronezh and Bryansk Regions; the part of each region in total volume of production makes up 7%. In the Samara Region the total cheese production in the investigated period shortened from 32,7 thousand tons in 2005 to 8,6 thousand tons in 2009 (increased by 72%).

Today such 3 large producers of cheese are known in the Samara Region as LLC "Syzranmoloko", LLC "Koshkinskiy Cheese&Butter Plant", LLC "Krasnoyarskoye Milk". LLC "Koshkinskiy Cheese&Butter Plant" is the largest cheese producer in the Samara Region and takes the part of 15% of all the cheese market in the Samara Region. The quality of the production is high.

The analysis of modern cheese-making branch in the world, Russia and in the Samara Region proves the fact that it is possible to reach the economic growth of cheese making plants in case of solving the existing problems connected with the condition of the required raw materials. Full and reliable information received on the basis of the analysis is believed to be the basis of efficient planning and management on the enterprise, speaking precisely on a cheese-making plant.

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