

Summary and recommendations of the study

The summary :

The sugar production in Egypt does not fulfill the needs of the consumption . As well the Egyptian agricultural policies were unable to achieve a high percentage of sugar which is now being one of the important Egyptian food. Nowadays the average sugar gap during the period (2000-2003) is about 537.9 thousand tons . the Egyptian sugar industries mainly depends upon the sugarcane and sugar beet crops, Where the sugar has been produced form about 73% sugarcane, while the sugar beet presents about 27% through the mentioned period .

Therefore, reducing the sugar gap or minimizing it, comes only by increasing the national production which depends upon the restrictions of maximizing the production of the former crops. One of these restrictions is the limitation of the irrigation water and agricultural land . The sugarcane corp. is one of the most corp. which need more irrigation water .Also many supplementary products are gained in the industrial process of sugar from sugarcane and sugar beet for example molasses . which is used in the production of many alcoholic substances and chemical compounds in addition it is used in the manufacture of animals fodder .

As well the sugarcane accesses are used in paper and wood industries and is used as a power source in the sugar industries .

Sugar industries are mainly located in upper Egypt where its industries are concentrated around the eight main sugar manufactures in Menya , Sohag ,Qunna and Aswan governorates, while the sugar beet industries are found in hamoul city governorat of Kafrelsheikh and another one in Belkas city governorat of Dakahlia .

However the government nowadays works on brooding the production of sugar from sugar beet as a means to increase in sugar production so as to decrease the nutritive sugar gap , specially that it is successfully cultivated in reclaimed land which will cause no burden on the agricultural production plan.

The study goals briefly are to know the most important factor that affects the production and manufacturing of sugar crops in Egypt as means to develop and increase the sugar crops .

It is known that the sugar crops are the important industries crops . thus, it is important to know the secondary industries side and the technical elements which effect on the sugar production .

The second goal of this study is to know the gap volume and the future need of the sugar in Egypt until 2010.

However the study has depend on the qualitative research analytical ,where many mathematical and statistical methods were used in dealing with data in order to accomplish a kind of matching between the theoretical economical methods and the practical ones .

One of the most important ways that has been used was sequence method in including variables in stimulation of the deviation cooffriteert , also using the analytical method of L.S.D to test the meaning of the effect of some elements ,as well the study used many written data either they were declared or undeclared or unpublished through any authorities concerned with sugar corps .

This study is divided into the introduction and four chapters .

Introduction:-

It is includes the preface of study, the problme, the goals and the research method, as well as the data sources . the importance, classified study and the resources summary of the former studies .

Chapter 1 :-

It is divided into two sections, the first, discusses the promote of the cultivated area, the production and the productivity for sugar crops in Egypt .where as, the second, discusses the cost of production for sugar cane and sugar beet .

The resultes study showed that in the first section the promot of sugar cane production has been devoloped in Egypt and the cultivated area is distributed among upper-, middle Egypt and delta, where the annual average in the period of study (1985-2003) about 242.7 , 33.3 , 6.3 thousand feddans consecutively .

The resultes showed also that, the total sugar cane production in Egypt through the previously period mentioned reached to about 12.7 million tons approximately and the maximum of production reached to about 16 million tons in year 2003 approximately where as, the minmum for sugar cane production reached to about 9.1 millon tons in year 1985, the the increasing of the production with abstract rate reached to about 361.7 thousand tons annually and with change rate came to about 2.9% .

The sugar cane production distribte between delta, middle-, upper Egypt where the annual average reached

about 0.2 , 1.42 , 11 million tons and as percentage represents about 1.6% , 11% and 86% from the total production of Egypt .

The results of this study showed that the maximum of productivity reached to about 50.2 tons in year 2002 and the minimum of productivity reached to about 37.4 tons in year 1985 through the previously period mentioned .

The data of this study showed that the sugar beet crop is localized in governorates Kafr-elsheikh, Dakahlia, Gharbia with percentage 89% from the total cultivated area in Egypt .

The average productivity per feddan reached to about 18.6 ton/feddan through out the period of study and the percentage of sugar beet production reached to about 76.1% in these previously mentioned From its total production in Egypt and the general average reached to about 1397.3 thousand tons/year .

The second section: showed that general average of the cost of sugar crops, depends on the minimum of total costs of production per feddan sugar cane, which reached to about 699 pound/feddan in year 1986, the maximum cost reached to about 3700 pound/feddan in year 2003 with general average cost of production reached to about 2178.1 pound/feddan through out period of study (1986-2003) .

Compered with the cost of production sugar beet per feddan, the minimum of total cost reached to about 311 pound/feddan in year 1987 and the maximum of total reached to about 1665 pount /feddan in year 2003 with general average of cost reached to about 1022 pound/feddan through the period (1987-2003) .

ChaPter 2:- It is divided into two sections :

Section 1: Deals with sugar crops' pris indicators and per faddan gross yield .

Section 2: Deals with economic prodactivity indicators of sugar crops .

It is founded that the lowest price pre ton was 24.2 L.E (1985) and the highest price was 105 L.E on (2003) this increase was 320% from 1985 . The production is multiplied 3.2 times until 2003 the ton price of sugarcane increased about 4.87 L.E yearly .The price of ton of sugar beet was 24.2L.E on 1985 and increased to 108 L.E on 2003 .

It has been observed that the price which paid increased through the study period (1985/2003) . It was 5% (1985) increased to 24.2% on 1998 and returned to be low to 14% on 2001 .

The study of economical magur for the sugar crops and its circles comarised by other crops it has been observed that :

Although there is no different the sugar crops and the other crops in the net return we fended that the farmers in zone cultivate the sugar crops .

When we discussed the economical analysis for production costs of sugar crops by using L.S.D system it is founded zones change for middle cost for sugar cane and sugar beet in the production governorates for these crops through (2001/2003) .

Chapter 3:- It is divided into two sections :

Section 1: The important historical and technical aspects of the sugar industry in Egypt .

Section 2: Covered sugar production in Egypt .

It cleared that the total production was 13.4 million tons sugarcane and sugar beet products 1.3 million tons sugar from it , 938.3 thousand tons from can and 347 thousand tons from sugar beet.

The companies which product the sugar classified into three kinds : one for sugar from sugarcane and second from sugar beet the third from monosugar .

Chapter 4:- It is divided into two sections :

Section1: Discusses sugar consumption indicators in Egypt, sugar gap and poteutial of achieving self- sufficiency in Egypt .

Section 2: Indicators of worldwide sugar consumption .

The recommendations :

1. It is necessary to expand vertically and horizontally in cancel the sugar gap by increasing the capacity per production for the sugar beet and vertically in sugarcane to Fadden from the sugar crops by using the technical recommendations of the ministry of agriculture .
2. Increasing the ton prices of sugarcane and sugar beets which pay to the formers according to the costs and their profits .
3. Expanding in designe the energy of some factories by establishing new units and use it as the technical industries to increase the coefficient the factories and improve the production .
4. Encourage the farmers to use the lands which cultivate other field crops to cultivate the sugar crops to increase the profit return for them .
5. Increase the by production industries from sugarcane to the two markets local and foreign one .
6. Intensive the studies and researches to reach to the new irrigation system for saving the water for the sugar crops.
7. Extend the sugar consumption by using healthy attention by different commercial system to decrease the chair of person of sugar to 25Kg/year to help decreasing the sugar gap.