SUMMARY

The Egyptian agriculture plays an important role in the Egyptian National economy. Therefore, Egypt, in the recent years, has followed he policy of economic reform and economic liberty. Due to the importance of agriculture to the national economy, there has been concern, in general, of some non-traditional crops to find out the available capabilities to develop such crops. The study was concerned with some of those non-traditional crops. The first part clarified the aim of the study and included the reference presentation of the previous studies as well as the efforts exerted by researchers in this field. The first chapter of the second part showed that the total crop area, in Egypt, increased in a rate amounted to 25.8% approx., of the average crop area during the period of study (1980-1996). It was also evident that the vegetable area increased in a rate of 35.8%, approx. of the average crop area during the same period. The non-traditional vegetable area increased in a rate of 27.7% approx. of the average vegetable area during the same period. It was also evident that the average vegetable production increased in a rate amounted to 77.3% approx., while the average production of non-traditional vegetable increased in a rate reached 30.5% approx., during study period (1980-1996). The second chapter of the same part indicated the increase of the area and production of artichoke in decreasing rates amounted to 2.1% and 3.6% approx., respectively. It was evident that the area of asparagus increased from 2 Feddans approx., in Fayoum Governorate, in 1990, to about 15 Feddans in 1993. While its production increased from 4 tons, in 1990, to about 75 tons in 1993. It was evident that the production of

artichoke concentrated in Beheera Governorate, and the production of asparagus concentrated in Beheera, Ismailia and Fayoum Governorates. The third chapter of the same part showed the increase of both of the area and production of oil crops during the period of study (1980-1996), as the increase rates amounted to 66.7% and 44.8% approx., respectively. It was also evident that the sunflower area increased in a rate of 359.3% approx., and production increased in a rate of 476.7% approx., during that period. It was evident that the sunflower production concentrated in Fayoum Governorate. It was shown that the average area of the new lands, during the period (1985-1995) increased to about 8.9 thousand Feddans, while the average increase of the area of the old lands of sunflower crop increased about 52 thousand Feddans during that period.

The third part dealt with the development of the cash value of the studied crops. The first chapter indicated the increase of the cash value of the agricultural production in a rate amounted about L.E. 456 million, during the period. The total cash value of the vegetable production amounted to abut LE 57.2 million. The cash value of non-traditional vegetable production amounted to about L.E 21.7 million, during that period. The second chapter showed that the cash value of the artichoke production, during the study period, reached about LE 15.3 million. The average cash value of the asparagus, during its production period of fifteen years, amounted to about LE 8.6 million. The average wholesale prices of asparagus, in the international markets, reached the highest rate

in January, in France, as it amounted to 9.8 US Dollars, while its lowest rare was in May, as it was about 3 US Dollars.

The highest rate of the United Kingdom was reached in December, about 8 US Dollars, and its lowest rate was about 1.9 US Dollars, in January. The highest rate of Germany was reached in December, about 8.7 US Dollars, and its lowest rate was reached in April, May and June, about 4.7 US Dollars. The highest rate of Holland was about 7.3 US Dollars, in January, and its lowest rate was about 5.10 US Dollars, in May, June to August. The highest rate of Switzerland was about 8.6 US Dollars, in January, and the lowest rate was 4.6 US Dollars, in April. The third chapter of the same part indicated the increase of the cash value of the oil crops in the period (1980-1995), as the increase amounted to about LE 353.7 thousand.

The increase of the cash value of sunflower crop amounted to about LE 73.3 thousand during such period.

The fourth part mentioned the production costs of artichoke, asparagus and sunflower crops. The first chapter indicated that the average production costs of the Feddan of artichoke crop, during the period (1992-1996) amounted to about 34.8%. It was also evident that the cash value of land rental, during such period, had an average increase of about LE 688/Feddan.

The average increase of machinary cost was about LE 99.5/Feddan. The average increase of seeds cost was about LE 649/Feddan. The average increase of organic fertilizers cost was about LE 334.6/Feddan.

The average increase of the chemical fertilizers cost was about LE 408/Feddan. The average increase of the insecticides cost was about LE 280/Feddan. It is clear the such factors affected the Feddan productivity of the artichoke crop and the average cots of the Feddan production. Concerning the function of the production costs of the artichoke crop, it was evident that 25% of the variables taking place in the production were due to the average total costs, and that 75% of the variables were due to the effect of other factors. The form used was proved to be valid for the nature of the statistical data used in the analysis, as T tabular value amounted to about 0.477. The average net return of the Feddan, during the study period (1991-1996) was about LE 284/Feddan, for the asparagus crop. The average production cost per Feddan during its production life was about LE 1407/Feddan. The average labour cost was about LE 577/Feddan. The average operative cost was about LE 830/Feddan. It was evident that such factory had affected the productivity of the Feddan of the asparagus crop, during the same period. The total current value of the return was about LE 27.4 thousand/Feddan, for the same period.

The second chapter dealt with the average costs of the Feddan production of Sunflower crop. It was evident that the average total costs, in the period (1986-1996) were about LE 492/Feddan. The average labour cost was about LE 182.9/Feddan. The average machinary cost was about LE 87.6/Feddan. The seeds cost was about LE 32.9/Feddan. The average local fertilizers cost was about LE 2.7/Feddan. The average chemical

fertilizers cost was about LE 60.2/Feddan. The average pesticides cost was about LE 8.3/Feddan, during the same period. The above mentioned data indicated that both of the land rental cost and the labour wages cost variables affected the productivity of the Sunflower crop and on the increasing the average production costs per Feddan. It was clear that the function of the production costs of sunflower crop indicated that 25% of the variables taking place in the Feddan productivity were due to the average total costs per Feddan, while about 75% of the variables were due to the effect of other factors. The form used was proved to be valid for the nature of the statistical data used, as T Tabular value was about 1.741 and the average net of expected revenues, during the period from 1991 to 1996 amounted to about LE 339.9/Feddan.

The First chapter of the fifth part dealt with the effect of cultivating sunflower with other agricultural crops, through some experiments which were performed on the cultivation of sunflower crop with Soya beans crop, which economically proved the supremacy of the single cultivation of sunflower, either with the system of cultivating two lines with two lines or with four lines with two lines. They proved that the cultivation system of 4 Soya beans lines with two sunflower lines was better than the cultivation system of two Soya beans lines with two sunflower lines concerning the potassium fertilizing levels. The results showed that the breed 68 of Soya beans was superior to the breed 98 concerning the properties and components of seeds crop. The study recommends the cultivation of 4 lines of the Soya breed 68 with 2 sunflower lines with

potassium fertilizing in the rate of 72 Kg KO_2/Feddan. When an experiment was made for the cultivation of sunflower with cotton, it was proved that sunflower should be cultivated alone. It was also proved that the cotton crop was better when cultivated with the hybred Pertertype.

The rate of land exploitation increased when the hybred Putertype was cultivated with cotton in most cases. The second chapter showed that there were several local marketing channels of the non-traditional vegetable crops. The increase of the lost and damaged rates were proved as a result of not performing marketing operations on sound bases. The study also dealt with some marketing concepts. It was also indicated that the Egyptian artichoke exports increased in rates amounted to about 8.4%. The third chapter handled the GATT agreement and its effects on the trade of oil seeds as it is expected to increase the production volume and trade volume. The international production of oil seeds will be affected as a result of canceling the advertising of the production. The production of Azores Group 4% decreased annually, the United States 0.6%. The production decrease was due to the reduction of subsidy. The production of Japan will 4.6% increase. The implementation of the GATT agreement will depend on political, social and human restrictions, which necessitate performance evaluation and opening of new markets. The importance of sunflower crop, as a future crop, has been proved, for the increase of the local production of vegetable oils in Egypt.

The rate of the public and private sector companies in the production of oils. It was proved that there are problems in the oil

manufacture in Egypt because of non-availability of the necessary local seeds, the increase of the volume of unemployed power, the increase of the loss rate during the manufacturing operation and the high cost of the raw materials used in production. To overcome these problems, a study should made of the oils and raw materials used in manufacture, the costs of the basic production, the expected prices, and to increase the investment facilities and cash flows is order to narrow the food gap of the vegetable oils in Egypt.

The study revealed that the most important findings were as follows:

(1) Most agricultural crops in Egypt are sufficient for local consumption and some crops can be exported abroad.

(2) It showed that there is no interest in marketing operations.

(3) The increase of the cash value of the crops, subject of this study.

It also revealed the importance of being interested in the non-traditional agricultural crops, the increase of the concern of producing for oil manufacture and the increase of the production of the new crops, such as, sunflower, in particular.

The study recommends the necessity of the interest in the non-traditional horticultural crops, the finding out of new types, the encouragement of export, the availability of a strong marketing staff, the importance of interest in the artichoke crop and the marketing operations which will be followed in its marketing, the availability of the production

requirements for the lowest costs, the interest in the cultivation of the asparagus crop, the extension of its cultivation the training of labour on marketing operations including the choice of the best types according to the international market, the interest in non-traditional local markets, the interests, the interest in the addition of new agricultural areas, the extension of the cultivation of sunflower crop and the grant of subsidies for the production requirements of the oil seeds so as to reduce the cost and to encourage the farmers to grow it as an attempt to reach the self-sufficiency of the vegetable oils and to restrict their importation.

(Economic Evaluation For some of the New Traditional Crops Productivity)

BY

Asmaa Saleh Abdel El – Moniem ahmed

B.Sc in Agricultural Cooperation Science ,
High Institute of agricultural Cooperation , 1987 .
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Zagazig University
1999

Approved by :

Prof,Dr. Gameel Abd El – Hameed Gab – Allah
Professor of Agricultural Economics , Facultu of Agricuture, El – Mansora University

prof, D. Sabir Syed Ahmed Yaseen
Professor of Agricultrual Economics , Faculty of Agriculture Moshtohor , El – Zagazig University , Banha Brench

Prof ,Dr. Ragab Mohamed Hefny
Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics , Faculity of Agricultural and Environmental Science , El – Areesh University (Supervisor)

Prof , Dr. Mohamed Said El – Sheshtawy
Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics , Faculty of Agriculture , Moshtohor , El . Zagazig University , Banha Brench (Supervisor)