

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Foreign trade plays an important role in the economic growth of developed and developing countries because its impacts on production, national income, consumption, and capital accumulation. Exports are considered as main source of financing developing plans by foreign currency, in addition to open new markets for national products.

The agricultural sector and its exports had different policies in the part which affect the agricultural trade balance. The disequilibrium of the foreign trade in agricultural crops result in decreasing the relative importance of agricultural sector and its exports. This study considers two crops with free marketing, and, have policies to increase their exports, and to examine there policies. Potatoes and graundnuts were chosen because potatoes had the second rank (59.1 million E.L. in 1988), after cotton, in export, and graundnuts had the fifth one (1.5 million E.I. in 1988).

The main objective of this dissertation is to study the economic impacts of graundnuts and potatoes exports on egyption farmers. Factors which determine total exports and crop rotations for developing the

right policies for foreign trade in agriculture sector are discussed. This study includes the introduction and six chapters. The introduction includes problem of study, sources of data and study plane. The first chapter includes results of previous studies in the field of agricultural exports. The second chapter discussed the importance of exports in egyptian economy. The third chapter presents the possibilities of increasing the agricultural crops for exports. The fourth chapter includes sample choice. The economic impacts of groundnuts and potatoes exports on farmers are discussed in chapter five. Chapter six includes problems of production and exports of groundnuts and potatoes.

This study showed that the valued total exports increased from 258.5 million E.L. in 1965-66, to 4057 million E.L. in 1986-87. The value of the agricultural crops increased from 193.6 million E.L. in 1965-66 to 445.7 million E.L. in 1971-72 in current prices. The value of industrial exports increased from 104.3 to 1599.3 million E.L. in the period of 1965-66 to 1986-87. The value of petroleum and mineral exports increased from 9.9 million E.L. in 1965-66 to 1805.7 million E.L. in 1986-87 in current prices.

The simple correlation coefficient between total

value of exports and the value of agricultural exports is 0.92 during 1965-66 to 1986-87 period. Partial correlation coefficient was 0.88 for the last relation. The value of agricultural exports relative to total the value agricultural products had declined from 20.6% to 5.3% in the period at 1965 to 1987. This was due to the increase of local consumption. Also, the population rate of increase was about 2.8%, while the agricultural production increased by 2.37% only during the period of 1965-1987. The average value of imports of agricultural products increased from 89.1 to 1118 million E.L. during the period of 1965-66 to 1971-72. The FOB export price of the groundnuts increased from 10.13 E.L. per ton in 1970 to 118 E.L. per ton in 1988.

This study showed that 91% of groundnuts production was concentrated in six governorates, Ismailia (35%), Sharkia (21%), Giza (16%), Menia (10%), Sohage (7%), and Behera (4%) in the period of 1981-87. The main factors affect the production of groundnuts was the cultivated area and productivity. The partial correlation coefficient between groundnuts production and cultivated area was 0.92, assuming fixed feddan productivity. The estimation of partial correlation coefficient between groundnuts production and productivity was 0.46, assuming fixed cultivated area.

Production of summer potatoes was concentrated (88%) in the Behera, Monofia, Gharbia, Geza, Kalubia, and Dakahlia governorates. While the production of the winter potatoes (89%) was concentrated in Behera, Monofia, Geza, Menia, Gharbia, and Kalubia governorates. The average rate of increase in potatoes production was about 6.6% in the study period.

The fluctuations in the groundnuts cultivated area was due to changes in current and deflated agricultural prices. The current export prices of groundnuts has more impact on the cultivated area of groundnuts than the export prices of the last year, because the production season starts in November and ends in June.

The fluctuations in area cultivated by summer and winter potatoes were explained by current and export prices changes. The current export prices give an indication to the producers of potatoes at the same year which confirm the strong correlation coefficient between local and export prices (0.85).

This study showed that the economic impacts of exporting groundnuts and potatoes on the economic profitability and distinguish between the export and non-export producers. These impacts were based on: (1) the

Ardab, and average revenues per feddan were 1100.00 L.E. and 835.47 L.E. for exporter and non-exporter producers.

The average prices of summer potatoes in Banha

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXPORT OF SOME AGRICULTURAL CROPS ON FARMERS

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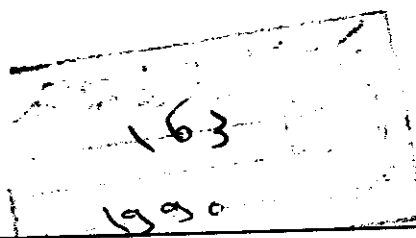
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