Plant oil is considered to be the strategic commodities in most countries. This is due to the fact that plant oil has a lot of uses. Arab World plant oil and grease total production reached about 1.655 million tons as an average for the period of 2000-2002. While the available amounts of oil and grease, for consumption reached about 4.138 million tons. Self-sufficiency of the two commodities in the Arab world reached about 40%. This percentage of self-sufficiency varied from country to country in the Arab World. However, self-sufficiency reached in Jordan, Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, 0,0,0,21,34,26,2,7 and 34 respectively in the same period.

The question that should be answered is “Could this gap in plant oil and grease be bridged?”

To answer that question, the study indulged in probing the production, consumption, and self-sufficiency of these two commodities for the period of 1990-2002 in every country. Moreover, the value and quantity of imports of these two commodities were analyzed. In addition, consumption, and self-sufficiency for the years 2010 and 2015 were estimated.

The study also took Egypt as an example for the rest of the Arab World in its pursuit in bridging the self-sufficiency gap. The analysis revealed that gap could be bridged by vertical expansion.

Last but not least, the research looked at the possibility of integration among Arab countries to bridge the food gap in each country alone and in the whole Arab World and the suitable means to achieve such goal.
مدحت عسيري، أسامة فكرى

أهمية قصوى على تحقيق الأمن الغذائي وعلى تحقيق الإستقرار في هذه الدول ومراعاة مصلحة المواطنين.

ثم تناول البحث إمكانية سد الفجوة الزراعية في جمهورية مصر العربية كمثال للدول العربية وثبيتن أن أهم وسيلة هي التسوغ الرأسى وبالفعل أنتجت أساليب جديدة للمحاصل الزراعية في مركز البحوث الزراعية - معهد المحاصيل الحقلية - قسم المحاصيل الزراعية ونزلت الأسواق مثل الفصول السوداني صنفى إسماعيلية 1، جيزة، بلبل، ثم محل الأصناف القديمة يمكن أن يزيد الإنتاج بنحو ٤٤% بنفس المساحة الحالية وكذلك السمسم أصناف جيزة ٣٢، شندل ٢، توشكى ١ وتمكن أن يزيد الإنتاج بنحو ٢٩% بنفس المساحة الحالية وإضافة لذلك التسوغ الأقلي في الأراضي المستصلحة.

واخيراً تناول البحث إمكانية التكامل بين الدول العربية في سد الفجوة الزراعية في كل دولة على حدة وفي الوطن العربي ككل وتناول الوسائل المناسبة لذلك.

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