



ملخص باللغة الإنجليزية

SUMMARY

Introduction.

First : The results.

Second : The Recommendations.



SUMMARY

Introduction :

The decade of the 1990 of this century is marked by the existence of the successive economic changes, as well as the technological mutations and the revolution in the field of information. The National Country, being interested in dealing with these changes, endows great attention to promoting production, modernizing it, improving its quality and developing the role of open economy in order to better the course of the Egyptian economy, promote the development rates that are done for achieving the wellare of the society.

The agricultural sector pays a pioneer role in carrying out the economic reformation programme : Egypt's strategic agricultural development in the 1990s is planned to accordance with the policy of freeing the Egyptian agriculture in the marketing, producing and exporting levels. Egypt took into consideration both the economic and social determinants as well as opening new fields of development away from the inhabited areas through reclaiming vast areas of the new lands.

There is no doubt that the growth and increase of the productivity of the agricultural sector is influenced positively and negatively by the economic policies of production, the helping economic policies as well as the policies related to consumption. The most obvious economic policies that help to develop the performance of the agricultural sector are the policies of production, framework-programmes, development of the basic structure, the credit policies and the lending policies. Moreover, there are also water and fishing policies, pricing and marketing policies, trading and

investment policies, among others Therefore, this research deals with these policies within the economic reformation programme.

The conclusion of this research includes a summary of the research procedures and both the most important conclusions and the economic implications which come out as a result of analyzing the data statistically. This is followed by presenting the most important recommendations and suggestions which according to the researcher's opinion are useful in the light of the research results in treating (solving) the research problem. This is intended to help planners and designers of local and regional policies and programmes as well as the decision makers in their planning of future reformation policies. Finally, the appendix includes the statistical data used by the researcher during his research work. It also includes both the Arabic and the English references. There is also the English summary of the research.

FIRST : THE RESULTS :

There is no doubt that Egypt faces various challenges and changes e.g. The lack of foodstuffs, unemployment, protecting the deterioration of the environment, overpopulation as well as dealing with the changeable and instable foreign world in an age in which great progress in science and technology is changing at both the local and international levels.

The government has followed the policy of economic reform especially in the field of economic freedom or openness, in addition to emphasizing the democratic policy. Therefore, the Egyptian agriculture should be more responsive and flexible in dealing with these changes.

Besides, the government has to follow the incentive system and take an active role in developing technically agriculture and make cultivators (farmers) become members of strong organizations that are able to serve them. The role of the government within the free economic policy becomes more difficult than its role in the policies of interference and control before the free economy, through managing the agriculture policy with indirect systems in order to achieve the desired aim of carrying out these reform policies and, in particular, in the agricultural sector.

Therefore, the research problems are limited to the suffering of the agricultural sector from decadence and deterioration as a consequence of imposing economy policies which have negative results that make it unable to achieve high growth rates which serve the continuous and increasing over population.

When the state (the country) has realized these negative consequences on the existing policies in the performance of the agricultural sector in the mid of the 1980s, it has planned the reformation programme which includes two stages : **The first** is from 86/1987 to 1989. **The second** is from 90/1991 to 1994.

The most important features of the agricultural policies during these two stages are focusing on attaining great levels (rates) of growth that exceed the rates of population and decreasing the balance of payment by replacing imports and increasing exports. It also focusses on organizing the foreign trading of the agricultural goods, encouraging the private investment in agriculture and raising its efficiency. Accordingly, it was necessary for the research to study some of the agricultural economic

policies within the reformation economic programme in order to choose their efficiency.

The aim of this research is to study eight (8) main points :

- 1- Throwing light on both the present real agricultural credit policy in Egypt and the future position as well as on the role of the Bank of Agricultural development, the agricultural sector; because this is the Specialized Agricultural Bank.
- 2- Obtaining knowledge about the present credits of the Bank of Agricultural Development and Credit (BADC) and analyzing its present role in providing credits and financing the agricultural development projects.
- 3- Studying the amounts of the water used for the most important crops and knowing both the present and the future situation water resources in Egypt (E.), as well as both guiding and controlling the use of water in agriculture (A.).
- 4- Analyzing the present situation of the Nile - fishing wealth in terms of both the programmes and policies of the economic reformation.
- 5- Studying the economic results of freeing A. pricing as well as studying the influences of the present A. policy through the system of analyzing the A. policy of the crops of wheat, lentil, garlic, summer rice, maize (Indian corn) and cotton in an attempt to measure and evaluate the extent of both the success and the failure of the carried out policies of these crops.
- 6- Estimating the marketing efficiency of the wheat, cotton and rice crops during the period of the economic reformation as well as studying the prices of selling delivering the most important crops in order to measure the extent of its influence by the freeing economic P, as well

as, evaluating the marginal marketing of both some field crops and vegetables.

- 7- Analyzing the present situation of the local total of the A. products as well as studying the movement of foreign A. trade in Egypt. (E) through examining the A. framework or structure of both exports and imports within the economic reformation programme.
- 8- Evaluating the annual growth rates of some A. projects and knowing the relative weight for the A. sector in terms of the allotted investments of the other sector.

This research is based on the quantitative and qualitative statistical analysis. The general time (periodic) equations have been adjusted into the linear, logarithmic and sub-logarithmic evaluation. The method of correlation and both simple and multiple deviation among variables is used. The periodic analysis is used in evaluating the significant correlations among both the independent and dependent variables. Both the (T)- test and (F)-Test are used to indicate the significance of both the index of refraction and the models used. The research also uses the index of analysing the A.P. of some A. crops; in addition to the use of some standard numbers in computing the relative importance of some economic phenomena in the research, the research also attempts to evaluate both the marginal and the efficient marketing of some field crops and vegetables.

The study is based on the historic resource or the indirect source in order to obtain its necessary statistical data; therefore, the study depends on the previous studies, references and the scientific periodicals, in addition to the published and unpublished statistical data which are collected from

the records and the publication of both the governmental and non - governmental organizations.

The plan of the research in its final stage includes the introduction, which includes the problems, aims, methods, procedures, data and resources of the research. The introduction is followed by five main chapters. The first deals with the theories and reviews of the economic Agricultural Policy (A.P). The other chapters deal with analyzing the research data. In short, the following is a summary of the research's conclusions and recommendations :

The first chapter :

It deals with the theories and reviews of the economic A.P. **The first section** deals with the theoretical context of the economic A.P. It includes the aims and methods of the Egyptian A.P. and its main features. It also includes the structural changes or variables of some A.P. within the economic reformation programmes; the most important of it are the credit and lending policies, the Nile fishing policy, the water policy; as well as presenting the A.P. of pricing and marketing. Finally, it deals with foreign commercial policy and the investment. **The second section** deals with presenting the previous studies in the field of the policies related the research theme.

The second chapter :

It deals with studying the economic analysis of the A. lending in two sections. **The First section** deals with studying the A. credit P. with the programmes of economic reformation. It is found that the Central Bank of

Development is the main bank in which A. credits are centered. Its credits to this sector is about 3.09% during the period (1986 - 1996). It is also found that there is an increase of credits provided by the other banks yearly and it is about 95.83, 16.54, 456.46 million pounds for the Commercial Banks, Labour and Investment Banks and The Central Bank of Agricultural Development and credit, respectively, during the period (1986 - 1996). Meanwhile the annual increase in agricultural credits given for A. sector is about 568.8 million L.E. during the some period under study. Moreover, it is found out that there is a direct and positive correlation between Agricultural credits and Banking credits.

On studying the influence of A. credits on monetary stability it is indicated that there is inflation in the years 87, 95, 196 and the rate of inflation is about 2.24, 1.32, 5.40 for these years respectively. This means that the annual agricultural credit rate exceeds the relative annual rate of the actual agricultural product in these years. Yet, during 1992 there was a decrease in the amount of A. credits and this explains the increase of the real A. products at higher rates that exceeds the credits given to the A. sector.

By studying the development of the contribution of the central development bank in providing A. credits during the period (1986 - 1996) it becomes obvious that the value of the A. credits begins to decrease gradually and its average for the A. sector is about 64.5 Million L.E. Besides that, it is not able that the standard figure of the value of supporting A. credit reached its minimum rate in 1996; it is about 10% and this means the reduction of its value during the period under study.

evaluating the development of A. credits given for the central Bank of development in terms of its periods, it becomes obvious that short-period loans have the largest share; followed by middle - period loan and at last there are long - term loans during the first period of the economic reformation (86/1987 - 1989).

But the average of short - term loans decreased and those of both mid - term and long - term loans increased to some extent in the second period of economic reformation (1990 - 1994). This proves the reform P. in the field of credits encourages the clients to set up large projects. These projects demand both mid - term and long - term loans. By evaluating the general sums of credits in Egypt during the period (86/87 - 1996) it indicates the existence of a positive increase for all the short - term. loans, mid - term loans, and long - term loans. This yearly increase amounts to about 168.69, 94.28, 0.56 Million pounds at an increase-rates about 10.1%, 9.99% and 3.79% respectively during the period (1987-1996).

When studying the development of A. credits provided from the bank according to activities, it becomes notable that animal - wealth loans constitute the first class, in its sums of money given to the clients. The second class includes A. credits, then comes the hens - wealth, mechanical A., reclaiming and cultivating loans, the fish - wealth, youth- loans and finally comes loans of cultivating gardens of fruits. By evaluating the general trend of A. credits in terms of activity during the period (86/1987 - 1996) it becomes obvious that the annual increase is about 76.19, 0.59, 8.1, 0.45, 2.18, 165.24 Million pounds a year for the animal - wealth loan,

the fish - wealth and mechanical cultivation, reclaiming-land loans, youth - loans and cultivating loans respectively during the period of the study.

It also becomes obvious that there is a yearly decrease about 5.60, 42 Million L.E. for both the loans of hen - wealth and setting up gardens of fruits respectively during the period 86/1987 - 1996). On studying the relation between the total of the A. loans in a significant correlation, it becomes obvious that the total of A. loans have an influence on loans of cultivation that is about 96%. By increasing the total loans about 1% cultivation loans increases about 37% during the period (1987 - 1996).

On studying the importance of material and monetary loans provided from the central A. Bank of credits during (91/1992 - 1996) it is clear that the total of material loans amounts to 431.51 Million pounds and equates a rate about 23.39%. The total of monetary loans is about 1413.1 million pound; i.e. about 76.61%. This is from the average of the general total of loans which is about 1844.67 Million pounds during the period under study. By calculating the general position of both material and monetary loans, provided from the A. central Bank and development and credits in the Arab Republic of Egypt in the period (1991-1996) there is an obvious annual decrease which is about 132.41 Million pounds; it is a yearly nominal decrease which amounts to 3.07% from the general average of material loans which is about 431.51 Million pounds. Besides, there is an annual increase of monetary loans (or Cash - loans) which is about 289.22 Million pounds. This sum equates a nominal rate that amounts to 20.47% out of the general average of cash loans which amount to 1413.098 Million pounds.

By studying the development of the amounts of supported and non-supported loans for the most important A. crops, there is a rise in the amounts of supported loans in the amounts of supported loans given for cotton; then comes sugar - cane, beans and maize in 91/1992. Yet, no supported or non - supported loans have been given for the crops of cotton, maize, rice, beans, fishia in 95/1996. Meanwhile the non-supported loans in the same year are about 507292, 329754, 72505, 2912 thousand pounds for the crops of wheat, sugar - cane, beans and lentil accordingly.

The Third Chapter :

It deals with studying the economic analysis of both water and fishing policies into two sections. **The First section** examines the water policy within the economic reformation programme. It is shown that the total of letting out water at Aswan Dam is about 540084 Million cubic meteres and the average is about 54008.4 Million cubic meteres during the period (1985 - 1994). The total of irrigation water at Aswan and both the mouth of streams (or Canals) and the fields is about 534113, 482193 and 423767 Million Cms³ and the average is about 53411.3, 48219.39 and 4237d6.7 Million ms³ respectively during the period (1985 - 1994).

By studying the loss of irrigation water at both canals' mouths and fields it is clear that this amount is increased at Aswan during (1990 - 1994) than it waas in (1985 -1989). However, the lost water of irrigating fields at Aswan decreases in the second period than it was in the first period. By computing the general situation of using water for irrigating field - crops it becomes clear that there is water at The fields, The canals mouths, Aswan. But there was a general decrease of the total letting of

water at Aswan and the total of irrigation water from Aswan to the field and from Aswan to canals' mouths by million m^3 to during the period (1985-1994).

By studying the development of the total amounts of irrigation water for three periods of field irrigation in terms of the million m^3 . in Egypt as it is distributed on the main regions during (1986 - 1994), these are about 260660.2, 69320.90 and 84127.72 m^3 . This percentage is about 60%, 18.5%, 21.91% out of the total of Egypt which is about 384108.649 m^3 and this is for the Lower - Egypt, Mid - Egypt and the Upper - Egypt accordingly during the period under study. The estimation of the periodic amounts of watering these regions for the three periods of field irrigation, they increases Lower Egypt. But these amounts decrease at both Middle and Upper Egypt.

The study of the loss of irrigation water in the regions of Egypt in 1994 shows that the amount of lost water from canals' mouths to fields is higher than from Aswan to canals' mouths in the regions of Lower, Middle and Upper Egypt. The study of the development of water for irrigating winter, summer and Nile crops according to the needs of fields in A.R.E. is about 112473, 234100, 37533 Million m^3 , it equates a percentage about 29.28%, 60.95%, 9.77%, 37533% Million m^3 (out of the total of the amount of used water for the three crops which is about 84108 m^3 respectively during (1986 - 1994). The computing of the amounts of water for irrigating both winter and Nile crops, shows that it takes a maximum trend; i.e. a non - significant increase about 3.68%, 1.315% out of the total amounts of the used water for irrigating these two crops which are about 12497, 4170.33 m^3 respectively.

Meanwhile these amounts were having a non-significant yearly decrease and could be represented statistically at rate of 0.01% out of the amount of used water for the summer crop which is about 26011.11 Million m^3 during the period under study. The study of the development of the total amount of the water used for the most important three kinds of crops in A.R.E. according to the real needs of the fields, its average is about 8231.22, 4854.44, 4046.11, 3173.67, 5566.33, 2749.22, 1224.33, 121.88 m^3 . It equates a ratio about 18.85%, 11.11%, 9.26%, 7.27%, 12.74%, 6.29%, 2.80%, 0.28% out of the general average of the three seasons of crops which is about 43678.44 m^3 for rice, grass, sugar - cane, maize wheat, corn, during (1986 - 1994).

The computing of the general trend of the amounts of water used for irrigating these crops, shows an increase for the crops of rice, maize and wheat and decrease for the crops grass, sugar - cane, cotton, maize, because of decreasing areas of cultivating these crops. It also shows that in the first class is the rice crop, this is followed by sugar - cane, grass, cotton, and finally maize according to the average amounts of water used for irrigating these crops during (1986 - 1994). The study of both the present and the future water resources and their uses in Egypt until to the year 2010 shows that the total of water resources in (87 - 1988) is about 62.7 Milliard m^3 , but the uses of water in the same year are about 71.00 Milliard m^3 . Moreover, the water total uses of the same year about 70.7 Milliard m^3 , this means a surplus of water balance about. 3 Milliard m^3 in the same year under study.

The second section studies the Nile fishing policy within the economic reformation programmes. The study of the development of the

total coin (cash) value of the Nile fishes shows that the average is about 2265929 thousand L.E. during (1986 - 1995) and this value rises gradually during the period under study. This is due to the increase of the sorts of the Nile fishes and the rising value of the ton which is about 3947.8, 3643.74 tons and pounds respectively during the period (1986 - 1995). The study of the development of fishing units and the number of fishermen at the Nile and its branches shows that they are about 15567.1, 50415.3 fishing units and fishermen in order during the period under study.

The computing of the general time per the amount produced and according the price of the ton and value of the Nile - fishes in A.R.E shows an annual increase about 2945.6, 150.89, 29909.47 tons and pounds thousand pound, this increase is about 7.46%, 4.14%, 0.13% out of the general average which is about 39478.8, 3643.74, 226592.9 tons/pounds, thousand pounds in order during the period (1986 - 1995). But there is an annual decrease for both the fishing units and the number of fishermen which is about 86.794, 15.218 fishing unit/fisherman yearly. The annual decrease is about 5.57%, 3.12% of the general average of fishing units for each unit and the total of fishermen, about 15567.1, 4.7005 unit fisherman in order during the period (1986 - 1995).

The study of the development of the types of Nile fish production during (1986 - 1995) shows that the averages are about 20310.3, 7533.1, 2509.2, 233.3, 907.1, 451.6, 812.2, 7, 372.3, 690.3, 188.6, 13.9 tons of the Nile types such as flakes pondfish, sheatfish, white fish, viperfish, shawl fish, besaria, dress fish, brown fish, littel white fish, muge, mullet, shamos, mabrook out of the total amounts of fish of these types during the period under investigation.

The estimation of the produced amounts of these types shows that all types tended to increase except Shamose and the annual increase amounts to 478.85, 864.61, 585.82, 9.59, 30, 151.18, 68.21, 94.04, 0.70, 44.13, 149.24, 48.34, tons this is equal to an annual increase about 23.82%, 11.48%, 23.35%, 4.11%, 13.07%, 16.67%, 15.10%, 11.59%, 10.04%, 11.85% , 21.62%, 25.63% out of the average of the amounts produced of these types, which amount to 20310.03, 7533.1, 2509.2, 233.3, 2.31, 907.1, 451.6, 812.2, 7.00, 372.30, 690.30, 188.60 tons in order during the period (1986 - 1996). Meanwhile, the amounts produced of Shamos decreased yearly at the rate 0.05, about 5.44 tons, it equates a decrease about 39.11% out of the amounts produced of which are about 13.90 tons during the period (1986 - 1996).

The study of the local prices of the most important types of the Nile - fish shows that the highest prices were in 1995. The average local prices were about 4301.6, 3784.0, 5583.0, 5760.3, 5220.2, 5967.2, 3699.6, 10257.7 pounds tons for the flokes and eals respectively in the period under study. The time factor in relation to the price of the ton, shows that there are significant high increase in the same period. This agrees with the reforming policies of freeing prices according to supply and demand. The correlation of the Nile fish e.g. flakes and eals shows that the relation between the amounts produced and the prices is direct and the equations of these types are about 0.22%, 1.11%, 2.20%, 0.37% out of the general average price for each type during the period (1986 - 1996). The production of fish in A.R.E. during this period could be directly increased about 0.47%.

The average of the cash - value of the different kinds of the Nile fish is about 89.11, 30.63, 16.92, 6.07, 4.68, 2.49, 0.28, 2.49 thousand pounds for flakes and eals during the period (1986 - 1996). There is an annual increase of the cash value of these kinds of fish amounts to 11.02, 5.58, 4.91, 1.63, 1.01, 0.66 thousand pounds a year and the rates of increase are about 12.37%, 18.22%, 29.04%, 26.88%, 21.56%, 26.53% out of the general average of the cash coins of these kinds which amount to 89.11, 30.63, 16.92, 6.07, 4.68, 2.49 thousand pounds respectively during the period (1986 - 1996). The statistical increase of cash brown fish is about 0.005 thousand pounds, a non - significant increase about 16.55% out of the common average which is about 0.0278 thousand pounds during the period under study. The significant increase of the eals is about 0.05 only which is about 0.357 thousand pounds during the period (1986 - 1995).

The Four Chapter :

The study deals with the economic analysis of both prices and marketing policies. Within the economic reform programme. The first section examines the A. prices. A. open economy has an influence on some economic changes in the A. Sector e.g. areas food production, total products, the A. prices and the net return of foods. There is difference in the areas of the most crops understudy except for rice, beat (Peat), medical plants and perfume plants. These reach positive trend about 10.4%, 31.3%, 5.3%, 22.5% in 92/1993 and this differs from the years 91/1992 for these crops in order.

This shows the increase of producing the main seed (grain) crops, searon resulted in the decrease of imports. The annual total in the total growth the of wheat, maize rice, beans, peat, and onion attained positive

growth rates about 1.2%, 8.5%, 6.6%, 5.8%, 13.9%, 21.4% according in 95/1996. But lentil attained higher rates about 233.3% in 95/1996 on comparing it with the year 94/1996. On comparing it with 94/1995. The farmer got high standard prices for cotton (first class), then comes rice, wheat, maize and lentil (last class). This is due to applying the reform economic policy related to abolishing the policy of compulsory delivery of the crops and also to the cooperative marketing in the last years of cotton, rice and wheat during the last years. There is also a rise in the prices in general and in the price of garlic, cotton and rice in particular, during (1987 - 1990).

The analysis of the difference between the A. prices and the cost-production for the most important crops in the economic reform programme (E.R.P.) indicates that there is a significant difference between the cost - production of wheat, lentil, winter garlic, summer rice, maize and cotton during the period under study.

The study of the influence of pricing P. on the production P. for the most production crops shows through analyzing the index of the A.P. that the maximum protecting refraction of the needs amount to 0.69, 0.77, 0.72, 0.70, 0.69, 0.69. Pounds for wheat, lentil, garlic, winter rice, Mazie and cotton respectively during (1992 - 1995). This means that there are indirect taxes paid by the producers of these crops. The minimum protection refraction for the decrease of crops is about 0.63, 0.14, 0.92, 0.93, 0.43 pounds for lentil, gralic, summer rice, maize and cotton in that order during the average of the period (1992 - 1995), but the maximum rates of protection needs are about 0.31, 0.23, 0.28, 0.30, 0.31, 0.31 for wheat, lentil, garlic, summer rice, maize and cotton accordingly. Yet for the products

these are about 0.37, 0.86, 0.08, 0.07, 0.66 for lentil, garlic, rice - summer, maize, cotton in the order for (1992 - 1995). This means that the country imposes on the producer or product both a direct and an indirect tax and provides the consumer with support.

This sum is about 0.07 for wheat, i.e. it is produced during the study period under protection P. The results of effective production are about 1.17, 1.02 pounds for wheat and maize in order and this means that there are both protection P. and supporting the producers of these two crops. As for the other crops, there are indirect taxes on the producers of garlic, rice and cotton crops. We can say that the A.P. during (1992 - 1995) were not in favour of producing lentil, garlic, summer rice, maize and cotton. But the A.P. were in favour of protecting the production of the wheat crop during the period under study.

The Second section studies the A. marketing P. in the E.R.P. The development of prices of deliverling the most strategic crops in Egypt shows an annual increase in the prices of wheat, beans, lentil and sesame and are about 6.70, 10.35, 13.34, 26, 79 pounds/Ardabs and the significant increases are about 10.46%, 10.74%, 7.73%, 14.88%, yearly in order during (1989 - 1996). There is also an annual increase in peanut, sugar - cane, peat and onion crops during the period under study.

The estimation of the marginal marketing of the most important crops marketing of the E.R.P. shows that the average final consumer's price reached 694.23 pounds/tons during (1989 - 1995) and out of it the farmer (cultivator) got about 487.78 pounds/tons. But traders and agents get about 49.36, 157.09 pounds/ton per a wholesaler and a retailer in order

during the period under study. The marginal marketing of summer rice shows that the wholesaler gets high profit that equates the profit of the cultivator (farmer) himself, but the retailer's profit is little.

As for tomatoes there is a high price for the farmer out of the retail price and its maximum in 1994 was about 76.12% out of the average retail price which was about 67 piasters/per.kg. in that year. But the share of the retail-trader was about 13.33 piasters/kilogram, about 18.29% out of the retail price of potatoes which was about 0.70 piasters/kg during (1989 - 1994). The share of the retail trader of green peas was about 10.83 piasters/kg this was about 17.2% out of the average retail price of green peas which was about 64.0 piasters/kg during (1989 - 1994). It is noticeable the farmer got higher share than that of both retailers and wholesalers for this crop during the period under study.

The marketing efficiency of wheat, rice and cotton took maximizing price for wheat and rice, but for cotton it decreases during (85/1986 - 1995) and this demands re-studying the marketing P. of cotton and treating it in order to attain a high marketing efficiency.

The Fifth Chapter :

It studies the economic analysis of the foreign and investment trade policies in Egypt, into two section. **The first Section** studies the A. foreign trade P. in E.R.P. The analysis of the development of the total of the A. local product in Egypt indicates an increase in. The annual rate for the private sector is higher than that of the private sector and this is about 2.9% for the public sector and 6.3% for the private sector during 95/1996. The study notes that there is an annual continuous increase and the growth

rate of the total local production and it was about 97.4% in 1992 while it was decreased to about 6.4% in 1996. For the current balace of payment in Egypt, one notes that it entirely depends on two major factors :

- 1- Exporting goods and services as an input.
- 2- Importing goods and services as a payment :
 - a- The first factor is about 70.7% out of the total current inputs which are about 66708 million pounds in 1996.
 - b- The second Factor represents 90.4% out of the total of payments which are about 63655 million pounds in the same year.

The study of the goods' structure of the A. foreign trade shows that by studying the A. exporting of the main important crops one notes an increase in the amounts of export especially in rice, potatoes, tomatoes, garlic, strawberry. This is about 16.467, 18.846, 0.455,0.486,0.30 thousand tons during (1986 - 1995). This equates a ratio about 14.83%, 10.24%, 2.08%, 10.86%, 38.79% out of the averages. However, there was a yearly decrease in exporting row cotton and orange which is about 0.174, 7.909 million thousand tons accordingly. This equates a yearly decrease about 14.070%, 40.35% out of the average of both crops during the period of the study.

The general situation of exporting prices of the above crops under study reached an increasing rates during (1986 - 1995) by about 19.50%, 16.58, 13.58%, 6.89%,9.94%, 7.79%, 6.26% out of the general average of the exporting prices of row cotton, rice, potatoes, tomatoes, garlic, orange and strawberry during the period of the study. This is significant for all the crops except for both strawberry and tomatoes whose statistical increase is about 0.01,0.05 during (1986 - 1995).

The estimation of the general trends of the cash (Monetary) value of the amounts of Egyptian exports for the most important A crops shows that it took a positive trend for the crops of cotton, rice, potatoes, garlic, tomatoes and strawberry, a yearly increase about 98.328, 25475.76, 23884.90, 1714.53, 989.68, 573.35 thousand pounds during the period under investigation. However, the cash-value took a negative trend for the orange crops and its yearly decrease was about 1646.54 thousand pounds and this is a ratio about 2.05% out of the general average of the cash-value of orange which was about 80242.63 thousand pounds during (1986 - 1995).

The study of the general situation of imports, shows that the amounts decrease for the crops of wheat, wheat - flour and refined sugar this was about 0.21%, 11.13% and 15.65% during (1986 - 1995). However, imports increased for maize, lentil by about 0.53%, 10.44% out of the total average of both crops which is about 1.728, 0.079 million pounds according during the period under study. The examining of the general situation of importing prices for the most important A. crops shows an annual significant increase of wheat, maize, lentil and wheat flour. Yet, this increase was not significant for refined sugar and the rates of increase are about 18.58%, 19.25%, 13.68%, 17.46%, 12.84% out of the above mentioned crops respectively during (1986 - 1996).

The study of the growth of the coin or cash value of Egyptian imports of the most important A. crops shows a significant increase for wheat, maize about 18.04%, 20.46% out of the general averages of the cash value of importing both wheat and maize which are about 1468.6, 512.1 million pounds during (1986 - 1995). However, the insignificant

increase was about 21.02%, 5.67% at the rate 0.01 statistically for both lentil and wheat flour crops. The cash - value of refined sugar took a negative situation; it decreased about 4.42% out of the general average that was about 336.57 million pounds during (1986 - 1995).

The examination of the movement of foreign trade in Egypt indicates that during (1990 - 1994) it amounted to 37763.8 million pounds. Moreover, the net rate of international exchange amounted to about 99.58% during the same period. This rate was in the interest of the country in 1991. But in 1990 it was not in the interest of the country because the standard figure of import' price was higher than exports. The profits of the Egyptian national economy amounted to 0.022 million pounds. This is a positive value and it refers that the situation of the net balances of the foreign trade is in favour of Egypt during the period of the study.

As for the amounts of A. foreign trade, it reached 5844.72 mPs in (1990 - 1994). The rate of covering A. exports compared with A. exports was about 17.69% during the average of (1990 - 1994). This is less by necessity for the rate of covering the national exports than the national imports during the same period of the study. But the rate of A. international exchange was low; about 49.02% during (1990 - 1994). But the profit of the national economy of the A. goods (products) took negative values for all the years of the study. The general net of the A. commercial balances were not in the favour of the country. The profit of the national income was about 2.34 million pounds out of the average of the period under investigation. This forms an obvious defect (shortage) in the national economy of the foreign trade of the A. products.

The measuring of the efficiency of foreign trade of the crops of Egyptian potatoes and tomatoes shows the attaining of high profits for the crops of both potatoes and tomatoes except for rice which does not achieve a commercial efficiency in exports due to its high local prices and low prices during the period (1989 - 1995).

The second section deals with the A. investment P. in E.R.P. The study of the development of the number and amount of A. projects indicates that the guided investment costs of the A. industrial cooperative projects surpassed most of the A. Projects this is due to the increase of the rate of the fixed capital in these projects which need large sums of money. The average cost of investment projects is about 651.2 million pounds during (30/9/1986 - 30/6/1995).

The general estimation of the investment cost of A. projects indicates a maximum trend in all the projects, about 5.2%, 8.84%, 2.22%, 24.7%, 1.22%, 30.3%, 5.27% for the projects of eggs, chicken (hens), animal-wealth, fish-wealth, reclaiming-land, the A. industrial cooperatives, fertilizes, wastes and fodder about million pounds respectively during (1986 - 1995).

Studying the relative importance of the A. investment projects in Egypt shows that the Agricultural cooperative projects come first and is followed by projects of egg, chicken, reclaiming land, fodder, animal wealth and finally comes the investment cost of the fish wealth projects. The correlations between the total of the A. investment costs and the costs of the A. investment projects are million pounds during (1986 - 1995). This shows that there are significant and positive correlations and the

flexibility index which is about 1.31%, 2.43%, 0.41%, 5.72%, 0.23%, 1.16% for the investment costs of the A. projects. These projects include eggs, chickens, animal-wealth, fish-wealth, reclaiming and cultivating lands A., and industrial cooperatives, and fodder by million pounds during the period under study.

The study of partenship (sharing in the A.projects) shows that the percentage of sharing inot the private A. projects of the A. industrial projects has a high participation (shares) of the Egyptians (about 73%) and the Arabic shares (about 19%), but the foreign shares was less (about 8%) in the same year of 1995.

The rights of the capital in the activities of A. investments during the last few years are a percentage about 73% for the Egyptian investors, 18% the Arab investors, and 9% for the foreign investors.

Finally the study of the carried out investments and its distribution among the A. irrigation and drainage sectors shows that the total of investments during (92/1993 - 95/1996) at these sectors, their average amounts to about 3038 million pounds out of the total of the carried out investments which is about 12152 million, pounds. This means a percentage about 8.29% out of the general total of the carried out investments all the sectors which is about 146614 million pounds during the same period. This percentage is less than what is relevant to the vital imporance of this sector in the national ecomy.

SECOND : THE RECOMENDATIONS

In the light of the final results or the suggestions of the research we could form a set of suggestions for the researcher's consideration. this is the real way of the true consulting esp. When we create the agricultural reform policy of the future. They are as follows :

1- The recommendations of both the policy and the agrarian loans :

- (A) • We have to develop the credit policy of the agricultural credit and Development Bank, we have to develop the credit policy of the bank for advancing the agricultural sector to save chances of financing credit and for the deferent activities in the village and to create the conception of the saving among the villagers, also to make a gradual transferring for the clasical interests of the farmers to the productive activities, it needs changing in the economic goals of the farm to redistribute at the village level.
- (B) • Providing the source of the necessary finance of the bank at the least costs through using new financial sources with easing getting them.
- (C) • Acting for lessening the costs of the insurance through the bank loans that are from the supportings of the commercial banks as an economic advance as a whole.
- (D) • Studying the market throught having information of how to join researches, and encovraging the high management to take interest in studying and analysing the market and to make statistics supporting operation of giving decisios in the main bank itself of the agrarian insuranian development.

- (E) • The bank must make mediation between the clients with it and itself deferring between the givers and the takers basingly on the horizontal spread, so, also the bank must give help the treaters in the light of the new economic cases through the market move.
- (F) • It is necessary to put a bank strategy to guarantee having financial sources of the aimed credit acting for advancing the productivity to increase the agricultural production in the future.
- (G) • it is necessary for the bank to take action in financing the changing activities as a baise to finance the exporting projects e.g. the decorating plants, the flowers, Protection of small producer - projects or the agricultural generations used in protecting the new animal generations; this is for protecting the farming projects.
- (H) • It is necessary to expand the dealing with international financial firms e.g. international bank, the international development frim, the agricultural development ban and the construction bank. These firms and organization let the bank depend easily on many ways of financial activities.
- (I) • It is necessary to increase the size of the long period loans which focus on the instruments supporting. theagricultural machines and tractors, and land redimination because they have a great importance in the economic development.
- (J) • It is necessary to increase the bank activity in directing the agricultural investment, it is represented as a burden in the coming economic agrarian stages. It means that we must make a suitable reform (redisgn) before we act for any future agricultural project and repair a technical plan.

- (K) • Increasing the bank ability to be able to direct the main value of the productivity by comparing the market needs, and allowing it to create new working chances in the Egyptian countryside.

2- The recommendations of the Nile Watery and FISHING policy :

- (A) • It is necessary to direction of economizing the use of water to get a controlled in the expansion esp. in the agriculturing of sugar Cane; that is for getting the sugar, also this expansions benefits in acting through the modern Genetic Engineering of the Agriculture to get generations improved where this benefitis esp. in improving the short life-period plants to lengthen their life period. Also this modern science benifits in acting with the saltation of the land esp. that harms the Rice agriculturing because we noticed that this saltation leads us to cost its treatings much more, this modern policy needs trials in its operations and how to use laiser.
- (B) • Operating specific policies to decrease the loss of water-operatinions for using it usefully in reclaiming the agricultural lands and planting new tands for using it in clearing the canals of the Nile River from the herbs which decrease the loss of water.
- (C) • Developing the watering system and direction leads to increase the activity of the watery usage because this system teaches us the useful usage of watering.
- (D) • The local organizations must achieve a modern system of developing watering source, that water from the deep places in the earth and re-controls it for compensating what is lost of water either it is in the Nile itself or in the canals.

- (E) • The necessity of making future policy for controlling what is allowed of water without needing any compensation. this leads us to treating this great watery projects e.g. (Toushky) project where we act for building a new Delta in Egyptian Westen South to achieve vast spaces of A. for building new life through what is called (The General Economic Development).
- (F) • The research recomends the necessity of the fishing productivity to increase it. To achieve about 13 km. for the person, we can act for this through signing international treaties of the fishing with the other countries esp. the neighbouring ones.
- (G) • The necessity of making fishing policy leads to the increase of fishing chances in the Nile canals helps us if we have shortage in the fishers number or at the other side if we have a lack in the Poteing nourishing system.
- (H) • We have to make branch canals around the Nile to water for fishing farms esp. the for rare sorts of the fishe.
- (I) • Protecting the obtained rare sorts from the attack of the strange fishe sorts through seizing the watery farms.
- (J) • We must study the biological interests of the watery fishing - farms to can identify what they need from the nourishment and the care from specific diseases. Also we have to teach them how to learn reprodudcation of fish.
- (K) • We must make a general identification for how to treat what is allowed of the watery fishing farms to know what the diference is between that of the north and that of the south in their interests, because this leads to understand how to treat each them, each of place and each sort and how to protect the rare

sort from the specific disorders of the main place. This identification needs about 5 years to be completed.. this period needs studying the changes that happened in the biological instruction of the watery fishing farms and considering them to avoid any damages in this national wealth.

3- The recommendations of the prices and marketing policy.

- (A) • When the prices of the products are freed, we find that the state acts for treating them in way of marketing graduality; as an A strategy is useful for making a support to the production from the equilibrium box.
- (B) • Authartily must act for saving the supporting money that is considered as a charging to who work in the A field. Also the policy must provide the technology Egy. agriculture of what it needs from economic elasticity and liberality.
- (C) • Using the economic A. policy is suitable for A. plicy which the with conuerned with controlling the main A. animal productivity and cost to make a balance in between them order to make a farming strategy.
- (D) • Stabling fixing prices to protect the product from the changes that change its value through using minimum limits of Prices and by building to keep the products in the period of the economic changes till achieving the stage of the economic reform.
- (E) • Making fair pricing policy prevents the burdens and costs that increase the productive ability in increasing the products.
- (F) • The necessity of acting in controlling the developing marketing

of farming methods esp. when changes happen and begin to affect the Fedan productivity and its. That is an attempt to make a relationship between the stable type and the changes of productivity allowing to face any increasing needs of the developing population as it is expected.

- (G) • The necessity of reviewing the followed farming policy to enlarge the productions fields through the direction of the international productive marketing and achieving the sufficient products. This policy occurred by the signing GAT treaty; the international society calling for the liberal economics.
- (H) • Raising the exporting costs of important strategic products to face the increasing population especially in product of Wheat.
- (I) • The Necessity of reviewing the cost and marketing the product of Rice in order to control its exporting costs comparing it with its farming costs in its main farming fields, it is to regard its farming as a strategic product.
- (J) • Redistributing the shares of the farming traders through identification of the whole costs and the profits and the farming costs.
- (K) • It is necessary to make a marketing policy for increasing the income of the farms and for making a marketing policy for each farm in a high ability. A. treating problems of the marketing in each farm; that is to achieve the minimum limit of economic reform through unifying the marketing degree in the farms.
- (L) • Enlarging the insurancian programs of the products and studying the resystemes of the whole costs, markets in Egy. and building new markets in the places that are without marketing limits for

easing the modern one to keep rights of consumers as a way of charging them.

- (M) • Allowing to make a blaanced informed marketing policy, that is for establishing what is called (the quality control sytem).
- (N) • Providing Saving an information base of agricultural marketig. If this happened in Egypt we would have an educational farming system that lets developing the knowledge of the A. policy as a whole and its farming directions through the free market.
- (O) • Necessity of Fixing the farming policy of Cotton because it was at the last time changing. This harmed it and seized it in a small area from the allowed whole of farming it this happened to make its zone at its minimum.
- (P) • It is important to get the mediators away from the farming operation esp. in the operation of the farming distributing and make others through the private section firms that are ready to act for this operation as a method of achieving what every one from the citizen sneeds. This lets us build private makets to act for the citizens.

4- The recomendations of the out exporting policy and its commercial farming invest :

- (A) • In the light of the recent international economic changes of the 20th c. we have to review the instruction of the ability of exporting, because it is one of the elements identifying the features of the strong whole economy. This strong one shows the relationship between the local incomes and the out relations and the out treaties that are signed on the level of both two sections.

- (B) • Reviewing the main out productive policy to control the international costs effect the local one attempting to free it.
- (C) • Necessity of rebalancing the A. commercial balance through the planned export section.
- (D) • Necessity of acting through the directions bearing the marketing of commercial farm products.
- (E) • Establishing organizations of exporters charging to create something like what is called the reciprocal ARABIC MARKET.
- (F) • Making a main policy leading to increas the local production of Wheat and achieving a high percent of self - sufficient exhausitive policy of Sugar.
- (G) • Acting for decreasing the problems of the balanced productivity that may happen because of the misinstruction.
- (H) • Necessity of reviewing the Egy. outer exporting policy, to avoid any misformation what may happen in the whole organization of exportation, lessening the budget burdens.
- (I) • Necessity of making commercial policy of increasing the future agraian exports.
- (J) • The research recomends that it is important to depend on the Potatoes and Tomatoes production as an important exporting production and we have not to depend on the Rice because it doesn't achieve the sufficiency because of its low international costs.
- (k) • Acting to waying the policy of charging the goods productivity increasing, to lessen the budget burdens; these burdens lead to increase the costs to compensate the loss in the commercial

balance as included in GATT.

- (L) • providing the charging money of enlarging the investment as a way to collect any poli of technology from out.
- (M) • Taking intersts in attracting the investors with their technical conceptions for making modern tehcnical fishing local investment.
- (N) • Necessity of increasing the existent Investigns in the A. watery section for developing this section.
- (O) • Supporting the investing centers e.g. (The A. Investing Office), of the ministry of agriculture, to save the investing information.
- (P) • Taking interests in the policy directions in developing the private agrarianity.
- (Q) • Taking interest in creating agrarian map has considered fields and areas.
- (R) • It is nessity of increasing the directed investment for projecting the reforming and the agrarianity as an action of modering the agriculting as an aclian of moderinizing the agriculting land with their own fields as active supportings in the economy.

At last, we can say that the general matter needs charging productive policy for the local products, mainly the nourishing main ones; Then the policy can make a policy leading to a general developing way that affects the exhausitive needs, ssp. in main society that of Egypt where it is affected greatly because of its developing process; it is an attempt to achieve what is called (Balancing In Needs); that is what we call for during this stage of the advancing developing economy.

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In

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1997

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