

An Introduction of the Translator

The agricultural development constitutes one of the most important bases of economic development for many countries; particularly in the Arab world. The Arab countries have been looking for a permanent solution for agricultural development which makes them to face a challenge. The reason behind choosing this book is that it contains many useful information related to the agricultural development in the Arab world. Thus translating this text into English can making other countries benefit from the experience in this field. The first chapter of the second section tackles foodstuff consumption in the Arab countries, key problems and how to face them. The translator was faced by a number of problems; the most important of them are that the author's use of classical Arabic language; the book contains specialized agricultural and economic terminologies and complex Arabic language structures. In his translation, the translator tried to translate the intended meaning whereas it is possible and took account of accuracy of agricultural and economic terminologies. The translator used a number of specialized agricultural and economic dictionaries and some electronic ones in translating specialized agricultural and economic terminologies and finding equivalents for them.

مقدمة المترجم

تمثل التنمية الزراعية واحد من أهم مرتكزات التنمية الإقتصادية لكثير من الدول خاصة في الوطن العربي. ظلت الدول العربية في بحث دائم لإيجاد حلول لمشكلة التنمية الزراعية التي تمثل تحدياً ماثلاً أمامها.

سبب إختياري لهذا الكتاب هو إشماله على كثير من المعلومات المفيدة المتعلقة بالتنمية الزراعية في الوطن العربي. ومن ثم نقلها إلى الشعوب الأخرى للإستفادة من تجارب الدول في هذا المجال.

يتناول الفصل الأول من الباب الثاني إستهلاك المواد الغذائية في الدول العربية والمشكلات الأساسية وكيفية مواجهتها.

وقد واجهت المترجم العديد من الصعوبات، ومن أبرزها إستخدام المؤلف لغة عربية رفيعة المستوى، كما إحتوى الكتاب على مصطلحات زراعية وإقتصادية عميقة التخصص وتراكيب لغوية عربية بالغة الصعوبة.

وكان نهج المترجم في ترجمته هو محاولة ترجمة المعنى المراد بقدر الإمكان مع الإلتزام بدقة المصطلحات الزراعية والإقتصادية ووضع الإعتبار لذلك، إستعان المترجم في إنجاز الترجمة بعدد من القواميس الزراعية والإقتصادية وبعض القواميس الإلكترونية بالإضافة لإستشارة المشرف على البحث في كيفية ترجمة المصطلحات الزراعية والإقتصادية المتخصصة وإيجاد معاني مُقابلة لها.

Sugar Consumption in Arab Countries

Sugar is the main consumable commodity in all Arab countries alike. These countries depend on sugar cane and sugar beet for producing sugar. Sugar is produced from sugar cane in three Arab countries: Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, while each of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon and Syria depend on sugar beet in the sugar production. Iraq and Morocco produce sugar from sugar beet and sugar cane both. In other words, we can say there are many Arab countries that do not produce sugar and always depend on import to provide their needs from it. There are other Arab countries on their way to produce sugar from sugar beet as Egypt.

1.3.1: Total consumption of sugar:

Table (1-17) shows the total consumption of sugar by Arab countries in 1975 and the expectations of consumption in the years 1980 – 2000; it is clear from the table that the total consumption is expected to increase from approximately 3,318.5 thousand tons in 1975 to 4,215.8 thousand tons in 1980, at the range of annual growth of 4.79%. It is also expected that the consumption will reach to approximately 7,825.8 thousand tons in 2000 at the range of annual growth of 3.09%. This reflects the tendency of the Arab countries towards increasing their consumption of sugar at high rates which exceed the population rates, and shows the tendency of those countries to increase per capita share during the period under study whether until 1980 or until 2000.

In the forgoing table, data indicates that more than 78% of sugar is consumed by six countries, : Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Sudan and Syria respectively. These six countries are expected to be the main consumers of sugar in Arab countries until 2000 with the same above mentioned range.

A clear contrast can be observed between the Arab countries in the expected growth ranges in total consumption of sugar. This consumption is expected to rapidly grow in each of Qatar, Syria, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, Somalia and Sudan by annual range of 4%, while the consumption is expected to grow with relatively lower ranges in the rest of Arab countries, as detailed in table No (1-17)

1.3.2 Per capita consumption of sugar:

Table (1-18) shows the annual consumption of each individual in the Arab countries from sugar in 1975, and the expectations of consumption in the years 1980 - 2000. This average is expected to increase from 23.9 kilogram in the year 1975 to 29.6 kilogram by the end of the twentieth century at an annual rates estimated 0.85%. When we compare the growth rates of the total consumption to the average per capita, we conclude that it is mainly attributable to the per capita income growth in many Arab countries, though this annual increase is expected to respectively exceed the average in eight countries: North Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Qatar, Algeria, Mauritania, South Yemen and Saudi Arabia, while ranges are less than the average in the rest of Arab countries, as shown in table (1 -18).

Generally, based on per capita in the Arab countries, which is equal to 23.9 kilogram in 1975, we can divide the Arab countries into two categories: the first one includes the countries in which the per capita exceeds the general average, and then come the rest of the Arab countries. The case is not much different in 2000, except in Mauritania, Jordan and Tunisia, as the first will be among the first category, while the second and the third will be among the second category.

Table (1 -18): the annual individual share average from sugar by kg in the Arab countries during 1975 -2000. The Data of 1975 is actual , and represents the same year or basic period.

The Data of 1980, 2000 is expected. Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development- statistical data: Khartoum 1979.

Country	1975	1980	2000	Rate of growth during 1975 - 2000
Bahrain	26,90	28,25	32,80	,79
Iraq	31,19	33,05	33, 52	,29
Jordon	25,40	27,71	27,87	,37
Kuwait	39,49	39,50	39,50	Zero
Lebanon	33,20	35,98	39,40	,68
Oman	13,40	14,29	16,80	,90
Qatar	9,90	10,70	14,10	1,41
Saudi Arabia	19,97	21,60	25,00	,90
Syria	22,52	29,90	26,45	,64
Emirates	39,50	39,50	39,50	Zero
North Yemen	8,32	10,50	13,80	2,02
South Yemen	15,66	17,00	33,68	,91
Algeria	28,13	30,08	33,98	,76
Egypt	21,75	24,14	29,04	1,15
Libya	39,30	39,40	39,50	,02
Mauritania	23,83	26,30	31,30	1,09
Morocco	30,95	31,59	32,50	,20
Somalia	18,60	20,40	27,60	1,58
Sudan	18,28	22,65	28,80	1,82
Tunisia	24,21	25,60	27,30	,48
Djibouti	16,98	17,28	20,62	,78
The overall average	23,92	26,41	29,61	,85

1.4: Legumes consumption in the Arab countries:

Legumes mainly include beans, lentils and chickpeas. There are no adequate detailed data on the consumptions of these legumes in all Arab countries to enable us to make detailed analysis for each crop, so we see the importance of studying them in total.

1.4.1: The total consumption of legumes:

From table (1-19), it is clear that the total consumption of legumes in the Arab countries will increase from 994.9 thousand tons in 1975 to 12,94,5 thousand tons in 1980 at the range of annual growth of 5.28%, and this consumption is expected to reach to 2,578 thousand tons in 2000, by annual range of growth equal to 3.44%. This shows that the total consumption of legumes in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Morocco and Sudan all together reaches approximately 734.2 thousand tons and that represents 73.9% of the total consumption in 1975. The consumption of all Arab countries is expected to reach 1,822 thousand tons in 2000 at the rates of 70.7% of the total consumption of legumes in the year.

Despite the increase in of the total consumption of legumes for each individual country, the contribution of this consumption all Arab countries varies from a country to another in 2000 if compared to 1975; as the relative importance is decreasing for each of Kuwait, North Yemen, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia; it is relatively increasing in the rest of Arab countries except Djibouti which is relatively stable.

Table (1-19): total consumption of Arab states of pulses by thousands of tons during period of 1975 – 2000.

	1975		1980		2000		
Country	Quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	Growth rate in the period 1975 - 2000 %
Bahrain	1,1	,11	1,4	,11	3,0	,12	4,01
Iraq	53,6	5,39	78,2	6,04	191,6	7,43	5,1
Jordon	12,6	1,28	17,1	1,32	40,7	1,58	4,69
Kuwait	5,8	,58	7,1	,55	13,4	,52	3,35
Lebanon	21,6	2,17	28,6	2,21	56,9	2,21	3,87
Oman	2,0	,20	2,9	,22	6,3	,24	4,59
Qatar	,7	,07	,9	,07	2,0	,08	4,20
Saudi Arabia	19,0	1,19	32,44	2,50	100,1	3,88	6,65
Syria	77,9	7,84	142,5	11,01	389,2	15,10	6,43
Emirates	3,4	,34	6,51	,50	13,11	,51	5,40
North Yemen	61,0	6,14	73,8	5,70	128,7	4,99	2,99
South Yemen	3,5	,35	5,53	,43	13,0	,50	5,25
Algeria	82,2	8,27	102,1	7,89	200,6	7,78	3,57
Egypt	392,0	39,44	467,7	36,14	782,8	30,37	2,77
Libya	13,3	1,34	15,7	1,21	33,2	1,29	3,66
Mauritania	8,0	,80	9,44	,73	19,0	,74	3,46
Morocco	115,3	11,60	143,5	11,09	272,3	10,56	3,44
Somalia	10,8	1,09	20,0	1,55	36,0	1,40	4,82
Sudan	66,8	6,72	84,8	6,55	177,1	6,87	3,90
Tunisia	42,9	4,32	53,6	4,14	97,4	3,78	3,28
Djibouti	,51	,5	,6	,4	1,25	,05	3,59
Total	994,01	100	1294,48	100	2577,66	100	3,81

In addition to the above, it is clear that table (1-19) shows a clear contrast in the expected growth rates of the total consumption of legumes in the Arab countries. These ranges can be described as relatively high in some countries as Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, and South Yemen. In general, despite the decrease of these ranges, still they exceed ranges of population, the matter that indicates that per capita is expected to gradually grow during the next period until the end of the present century.

1.4.2: Per capita consumption of legume:

Table (1-20) shows that the average per capita consumption of legumes is expected to increase from 7.17 kilogram in the year 1975 to approximately 8.11 kilograms in 1980, with estimated annual growth range of 2.46%, but in 2000, the consumption is expected to reach 9.75 kilogram, with an annual growth range equal to 1.23, also in the base year 1975.

The table shows that per capita is ranging between a minimum limit equal to 2.1 kilogram in South Yemen and a maximum limit equal to 10.8 in Syria in 1975, but in 1980, the per capita is ranging between a minimum limit equal to 2.9 kilogram in South Yemen, and a maximum limit equal to 16 kilogram in Syria.

Table (1-20) annual individual share average kg from the Arab seeds in the period of 1975-2000 .

Country	1975	1980	2000	Growth rate during the period 1975-2000 %
Bahrain	4,30	4,55	5,50	,98
Iraq	4,80	6,00	7,90	1,99
Jordon	6,67	7,50	9,50	1,41
Kuwait	6,20	6,20	6,20	Zer0
Lebanon	8,70	10,00	11,00	,94
Oman	4,00	5,00	6,00	1,62
Qatar	3,50	3,60	4,00	,53
Saudi Arabia	2,71	4,00	7,00	3,80
Syria	10,70	16,00	22,00	2,88
Emirates	7,14	8,10	6,50	,81
Northern Yemen	9,40	10,20	11,50	,81
Southern Yemen	2,10	2,90	4,00	2,58
Algeria	4,90	5,20	6,00	,81
Egypt	10,50	11,20	12,50	,70
Libya	7,80	8,20	11,00	1,38
Mauritania	5,96	6,14	7,66	1,00
Morocco	6,80	7,30	8,50	,89
Somalia	3,40	5,50	5,97	2,25
Sudan	4,30	4,80	6,00	1,33
Tunisia	7,70	8,50	10,60	1,28
Djibouti	4,80	5,10	7,00	1,51
The general average	7,17	8,11	9,75	1,23

1.5: Oil seeds consumption in the Arab countries:

In this part, oil seeds consumption is known as the human direct consumption of oil seeds such as peanuts and sesame, it does not include the intermediate consumption in oil industry. The study deals with oil consumption in this section 1-8.

1.5.1: Total consumption of oil seeds:

Table (1-21) shows the total consumption of oil seeds distributed among the Arab countries except Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Tunisia and Djibouti, because it was not possible to obtain data concerning consumption of these commodities. This is due to the low consumption in general. From the above mentioned table we can notice that the total consumption of oil seeds in Arab world reached to 209 thousand tons in 1975, this quantity is expected to increase by a rates of 4.9% annually during the five years following 1975 to reach to 267 thousand tons in 1980, and expected to annually grow at the rates of 3.29% in the period between 1980 – 2000 to reach 516 thousand tons by the end of twentieth century. Naturally, this increase in consumption is related to the expected increase in population and the individual income.

Table (1-21): total consumption of the Arab countries of oil seeds (direct consumption) by thousands of tons during the period of 1975-2000.

The Data of 1975 is actual and represents the same year or basic period.

The Data of 1980-2000 is expected.

Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

Statistical data: Khartoum 1979.

	1975		1980		2000		
Country	quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	Growth rate during period of 1975-2000
Bahrain	,39	,19	,55	,21	1,2	,23	4,5
Iraq	8,90	4,26	11,70	4,38	26,7	5,18	4,39
Jordon	3,60	1,72	4,80	1,80	13,7	2,66	5,35
Kuwait	1,50	,72	2,30	,82	4,8	,93	4,65
Lebanon	7,90	3,78	9,70	3,63	21,2	4,11	3,95
Oman	,75	,36	,99	,37	1,99	,39	3,90
Syria	19,66	9,41	25,83	9,67	60,15	11,67	7,32
Emirates	,76	,36	1,45	,54	2,76	,54	5,16
Northern Yemen	,19	,09	,22	,08	,45	,09	3,45
Southern Yemen	1,33	,64	1,72	,64	2,92	,57	3,15
Egypt	33,51	16,04	41,8	15,65	81,4	15,79	3,55
Libya	4,80	2,30	5,95	2,23	10,87	2,11	3,27
Morocco	8,50	4,07	11,80	4,42	25,62	4,97	4,41
Somalia	11,00	5,27	13,30	4,98	24,10	4,68	3,14
Sudan	105,60	50,55	134,20	50,27	236,11	45,81	3,22
Total	208,89	100	266,98	100	515,46	100	3,16

Regarding the distribution of this consumed quantity in the Arab countries, we can see from the above table that Sudan alone is consuming half of this quantity, as its consumption reached about 105.6 thousand tons in 1975, and its needs are expected to grow to about 134.2 – 236.1 in 1980 and 2000 respectively. It is also expected that the relative importance of its consumption to oil seeds will decrease by the rates of 16% in 1975 to 15.8% in 2000.

Syria comes in the third rank with a quantity reached to 19,725,860,2 thousand tons in the years 1975, 1980 and 2000 by rate of 9.4%, 9.7 and 11.7 of the total consumption of Arab countries of oil seeds in the years 1975, 1980 and 2000 respectively.

From the above, we find that Sudan, Egypt and Syria consume three quarters of the total consumption of the Arab countries of oil seeds, while the rest of Arab countries consume the rest of the percentage. These countries, with respect to their relative importance of consumption, are shown in table (1-21) which was previously referred to.

When studying the rates of growth in the total consumption of oil seeds, Syria comes in the forefront of Arab countries by an annual range of 7.32% in the period 1975-2000. Then the United Arab Emirates immediately comes by an annual rate of 5.16%, then the rest of the Arab countries rate as shown in details in the above mentioned table (1-21).

Table (1-22): annually individual consumption average of oil seeds (direct consumption) by kg during the period of 1975 – 2000

The Data of 1975 is actual, and represents the same year or the basic period.

The Data of 1980- 2000 is expected.

Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development. Statistical data: Khartoum 1979.

Country	1975	1980	2000	Growth rate through period 1975 - 2000
Bahrain	1,5	1 , 8	2 , 1	1 ,35
Iraq	, 8	, 9	1,1	1,27
Jordan	1,9	2,1	3,2	2,09
Kuwait	1,6	1,9	2,2	1,27
Lebanon	3,2	3,4	4,1	,99
Oman	1,5	1,7	1,9	,95
Syria	2,7	2,9	3,4	,92
Emirates	1,6	1,8	2,0	,89
North Yemen	,03	,03	,04	1,15
South Yemen	,8	,9	,9	,47
Algeria	-	-	-	-
Egypt	,9	1,0	1,3	1,47
Libya	2,8	3,1	3,6	1,01
Mauritania	,4	,5	,6	1,62
Morocco	,5	,6	,8	1,88
Somalia	3,5	3,7	4,0	,53
Sudan	6,8	7,6	8,0	,65
General average	1,51	1,67	1,95	1,02

1.5.2: Per capita consumption of oil seeds:

According to the data in table (1-22), the average of per capita consumption of oil seeds in 1975 in the Arab world is equal to 1.51 kilogram. This average is expected to grow by the rate of 2.01 annually during the period 1975 – 1980 to reach at the end of 1980 to about 1.67 kilogram per annum, then to a rate of 0.78% annually during the next period to reach about 1.95 kilogram per annum by the end of this century. When comparing the expected growth rates of average per capita to those expected for total consumption, we can see the effect of each of income and population on the total consumption, as for the rates of growth in per capita consumption can be attributed to the internal effects on this consumption, while the difference between these rates and the previous ones which have been discussed in the total consumption can be attributed to the increase in population.

From table (1-22) too, we can conclude that the individual in Sudan is having the biggest share regarding the consumption of oil seeds, as he/she consumes more than four times of his/her analogue in the all Arab countries. An individual in Somali comes next who consumes 232% of the average per capita consumption of Arab countries. Then comes Lebanon and Libya with record number of 212%, 185% for each of them respectively; then the rest of the Arab countries rate as shown in details in the above mentioned table. In addition to the foregoing, it is clear that there is a contrast in oil seed per capita rates at a relatively rapid rates between the Arab countries during the period in question, as the per capita is expected to grow relatively fast in Jordan, Morocco, Egypt and Mauritania, while the growth rates are relatively expected to decrease in the rest of Arab countries.

1.6: Vegetables consumption in the Arab countries:

Vegetables represent an important aspect in food composition for the individual in the Arab countries in general. It was possible to inventory consumption of vegetables in the Arab countries on the whole in 1975, and the same method which was discussed at the beginning of this study is used to predict the consumption power in 1980 and 2000.

As for the different kinds of vegetables, it was not possible to obtain detailed data about kinds of vegetables in most Arab countries, in addition to clear deficiency in some of the data which was obtained in this regard. Based on that, this part is interested in studying the present and the expected consumer situations in total in all Arab countries.

It is worth mentioning that the processing of vegetable consumption goods in this overall picture does not detract much from the efficiency estimates which are obtained, due to the multiplicity of types from one hand and to be considered as good alternatives to each other on the other hand; the matter that allows the possibility of dealing with them in whole, especially from the consumption demand, as it represents a relatively distinct consumption group. A summary display for vegetable consumption in the Arab countries whether with respect to total consumption or per capita is shown as below.

1.6.1: Total consumption of vegetables:

The data in table (1-23) shows that the total consumption of the Arab countries from vegetables of different kinds are expected to increase from 9,645 thousand tons in 1975 to 11,682 thousand tons in 1980 at the rate of annual growth of 3.83% in the period 1975 – 1980. The increasing rate is also expected to decrease to 2.76% annually during the next twenty years following 1980 to make the total consumption to about 20,281 thousand tons in 2000, i.e., the expected total consumption at the end of the present twentieth century will represent 210% of 1975 consumption. It is clear that the rates of increase in consumption of vegetables are higher than those expected in population; the matter that indicates a higher average per capita in the consumption of this group of goods, which lead to a relative improvement in the food level in general.

Regarding distribution of vegetable consumption among the Arab countries, the foregoing table shows that Egypt is the biggest Arab country in terms of vegetable consumption due to its high population, in addition to the fact that vegetables constitute a major component in the pattern of food for its population. Egypt alone consumes about 4,505 thousand tons which represents 46.7% of the total consumption of vegetables in the Arab countries. Egypt consumption is expected to grow to 5,221 thousand tons in 1980 and about 7,828 thousand tons in 2000 which represents about 44.69% and 38.61% respectively in the two mentioned years. Immediately next to Egypt come Iraq and Syria with percentage of 8.9% and 6.82 for the two countries respectively; then Tunisia and Sudan come in the fourth and fifth ranks with percentages of about 6.38% and 6.33% respectively for each of them. Accordingly, the above mentioned five countries alone consume about 75.12% of the total consumption of vegetables in Arab countries. Then range the rest of the Arab countries starting from Morocco to Djibouti respectively for these countries share the balance percentage of 24.88% of the total consumption of vegetables in Arab countries in 1975.

The data in table (1-23) shows that the foregoing countries with quantitative weight in consumption are the less Arab countries in the expected total consumption growth rate, the matter that indicates that most increase in their consumption can be attributed to population effect than the income effect, unlike the case in the rest of Arab countries whose total consumption rate is expected to increase with relatively rapid rates like oil countries in particular. In general, the total consumption is expected to increase at an annual rate of 2.97% during the twenty five years following 1975 until the end of this century. When calculating consumption at this rate with the exception of Egypt due to its population weight and its high per capita consumption of the vegetables, it amounts to about 3.54% per annum in the same period.

1.6.2: Per capita consumption of vegetables:

Table (1-24) shows the average per capita consumption of vegetable in 1975 with their different kinds and the expected one in 1980 and 2000. As stated before, the average per capita in the Arab countries is expected to achieve an increasing rate as long as the growth rates of total consumption exceed those of population. This refers to growth in income in the Arab countries. Generally, the per capita consumption of vegetables in the Arab countries reached about 69.5 kilograms in 1975, and expected to grow at annual rate of 1.04% during the period 1975-1980 to reach at the end of the period to about 73.2 kilograms. Then, it is expected to grow at annual rate of 23% during the next twenty years to reach to 76.7 kilograms at the end of this twentieth century.

As for the per capita of Arab countries of vegetable consumption, Egypt also comes in the first rank at average per capita of about 121 kilograms in 1975, and it is expected to grow at a relatively marginal rate during the period 1975 -2000. Therefore, it is not expected to change substantially during this period. Despite the increase of the average per capita for vegetable in Arab countries in general until the year 2000, this per capita will not exceed 50% of its counterpart in Egypt in the majority of Arab countries. Libya comes immediately next to Egypt at an average per capita of 104 kilograms in 1975, and it is expected to reach 109 kilograms in 1980 and 125 kilograms in 2000. This average per capita consumption is equal to 162% of its counterpart on all Arab countries in 2000. After Libya come Lebanon, Tunisia Emirates and Syria with average per capita in 1975 equal to 147%, 140%, 129% and 129 of the average per capita in the Arab countries. After that come the rest of Arab countries as shown in the foregoing table No (1-24).

Generally, Arab countries can be divided, in terms of the average per capita, into two main groups depending on the average per capita in the Arab countries in general. One group includes the six foregoing countries, in addition to Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan and Qatar. In the second group, which includes the rest of the Arab countries, the per capita is less than per capita in the Arab countries in general as shown in the foregoing table.

Table (1-23): the Data of 1975 is actual, and represent s the same year or the basic period

The Data of 1980 -2000 is expected.

Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development

Statistical data: Khartoum

1975		1980			2000		
country	quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	Growth rate through the period 1975-2000
Bahrain	19,11	,20	23,6	,20	46,75	,23	3,58
Iraq	858,8	8,90	1098,4	9,40	2231,50	11,00	3,82
Jordon	155,2	1,61	194,1	1,66	415,30	2,05	3,94
Kuwait	47,8	,50	63,2	,54	205,20	1,01	5,83
Lebanon	251,94	2,61	303,16	2,60	568,7	2,80	3,26
Oman	15,2	,16	19,4	,17	42,3	,21	4,09
Qatar	17,0	,18	24,22	,21	52,4	,26	4,50
Saudi Arabia	339,7	3,52	445,5	3,81	1144,0	5,64	4,86
Syria	655,5	6,80	846,3	7,24	1769,2	8,72	3,97
Emirates	42,84	,44	76,38	,65	133,9	,66	4,22
North Yemen	116,9	1,21	189,0	1,62	335,6	1,65	4,22
South Yemen	34,9	,36	43,8	,37	97,4	,48	4,11
Algeria	452,0	5,62	667,42	5 , 71	1203,0	5 ,93	3,19
Egypt	4505,2	46,71	5221,0	44,69	7828,4	38,61	2,21
Libya	177,84	1,84	209,3	1,79	377,5	1,86	3,01
Mauritania	3,2	,03	4,3	,04	8,68	,04	3,99
Morocco	590,3	6,12	806,2	6,90	1447,8	7,14	3,59
Somalia	44,4	,46	54,09	,46	106,7	,53	3,51
Sudan	610,4	6,33	728,0	6,23	1269,1	6,26	2,93
Tunisia	614,9	6,38	662,2	5,68	994,1	4,90	1,92
Djibouti	3,2	,02	2,3	,02	3,9	,02	2,48
total	9644,87	100	11681,87	100	20281,43	100	2,97

Table (1-24) annual house hold share average by kg of vegetables in the Arab countries between 1975 – 2000

country	1975	1980	2000	Growth rate in the period 1975 -2000
Bahrain	73,5	76,6	85,0	,58
Iraq	77,2	84,3	92,0	,70
Jordan	82,1	85,0	97,0	,67
Kuwait	51,0	55,4	95,0	2,49
Lebanon	102,0	106,0	110,0	,30
Oman	30,4	33,5	40,5	1,15
Qatar	84,2	95,0	105,0	,88
Saudi Arabia	48,4	55,0	80,0	2,01
Syria	90,0	95,0	100,0	,42
Emirates	90,0	95,0	97,0	,30
North Yemen	18,0	26,1	30,0	2,04
South Yemen	21,0	23,0	30,0	1,43
Algeria	32,3	34,0	36,0	,43
Egypt	121,0	125,0	125,0	,13
Libya	104,0	109,0	125,0	,74
Mauritania	2,4	2,8	3,5	1,51
Morocco	34,8	41,0	45,2	1,05
Somalia	14,0	15,0	17,7	,94
Sudan	39,3	41,2	43,0	,36
Tunisia	97,5	105,0	108,0	,41
Djibouti	19,4	19,5	21,9	,48
General average	69,5	73,2	76,7	,39

1.7: Fruit consumption in Arab countries:

Fruit commodities represent a significant portion of the nutritional content of the individual in general, though this part varies from a country to another according to the circumstances of each country. There are several consumed fruit commodities, but the most important ones are the different kinds of citrus fruits, grapes, banana and dates. The data in table No (1-25) shows that the total consumption of Arab countries from different fruits reached 6,676 thousand tons in 1975, and it is expected to grow by the rate of 3.2% during 1975-2000 to reach about 14,851 thousand tons by the end of the mentioned period.

From the foregoing table, there are only five countries which are Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Sudan and Morocco that collectively consume the equivalent of two-thirds of the total consumption for the Arab countries of the fruits in 1975, but the relative importance for consumption of these countries is expected to gradually decrease to slightly more than half of the total consumption of fruit in 2000. It turns out that the relative importance of the rest of the Arab countries of fruits consumption is increasing in general.

Regarding rates of the expected increase of the total consumption of fruits, there is a clear contrast between the Arab countries. Jordan is the highest Arab country in terms of the expected increase in its consumption of fruits (about 5.26% per annum), immediately after it comes the United Arab Emirates (4.47% per annum), then Iraq and Kuwait, then the rest of Arab countries range as shown in table No (1-25). In general, it can be noticed that heavy weight consumer countries in fact represent the lowest countries in terms of rate of increase in consuming fruit. For instance, Egypt is the lowest Arab country in terms of the expected rate of growth, while it is the largest one in terms of the relative importance in total consumption in the Arab countries.

Table (1-25): total consumption of the Arab countries of fruit by thousands of tons during the period of 1975 – 2000.

The Data of 1975 is actual, and represents the same year or basic period.

The data 1980-2000 is expected. Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development. Statistical data: Khartoum 1979.

country	1975		1980		2000		Expected growth rate in 1975-2000
	quantity	%	quantity	%	quantity	%	
Bahrain	21,6	,32	26,18	,32	49,5	,33	3,32
Iraq	413,8	6,20	521,2	6,42	1212,8	8,17	4,30
Jordan	64,4	,96	91,3	1,12	239,7	1,61	5,26
Kuwait	87,5	1,31	110,5	1,36	237,6	1,60	4,00
Lebanon	310,0	4,64	360,4	4,44	677,3	4,56	3,13
Oman	43,5	,65	52,2	,64	99,5	,67	3,31
Qatar	18,58	,28	23,72	,29	48,4	,33	3,83
Saudi Arabia	523,65	7,84	688,5	8,48	1358,5	9,15	3,81
Syria	64,92	9,06	801,72	9,88	1627,7	10,96	3,96
Northern Yemen	141,0	2,11	166,5	2,05	279,7	1,88	2,74
Southern Yemen	69,7	1,04	81,96	1,01	152,6	1,03	3,13
Algeria	811,4	12,15	961,87	11,85	1672,0	11,26	2,89
Egypt	1798,0	26,93	2025,8	24,96	3131,4	21,09	2,22
Libya	140,22	2,10	167,0	2,06	271,8	1,83	2,65
Mauritania	19,00	,28	25,0	,31	47,12	,32	3,63
Morocco	593,7	8,89	786,6	9,69	1601,6	10,78	3,97
Somalia	67,9	1,02	79,0	,97	153,06	1,03	3,25
Sudan	600,0	8,99	706,36	8,70	1298,6	8,74	3,09
Tunisia	300,00	4,50	363,3	4,48	552,3	3,72	2,44
Djibouti	3,1	,05	3,5	,04	5,6	,04	2,37
Total	6675,77	100	8117,41	100	14850,64	100	3,20

Algeria is similar to Egypt in this phenomenon, the matter that indicates that the most consumption growth in these countries is attributed to the population growth, and the average per capita in any of them does not allow any increase in future.

1.7.2: Per capita consumption of fruits:

The average per capita consumption of fruits as stated in table No (1-26) amounted to 48.1 kilograms at the level of Arab countries in 1975, and it is expected to achieve a growth rate equal to 1.13% per annum during the next five years to make the per capita about 50.9 kilograms in 1980, then to 5% per annum during the next period to reach 56.2 kilograms per annum by the end of this twentieth century. Naturally, Arab countries contrast in terms of providing to the individual from fruit. Lebanon comes at the forefront of Arab countries in terms of what it provides to its individual from fruit, as the individual gets nearly two and half of what the individual gets in the rest of Arab countries. After Lebanon come, respectively, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates with close individual averages, then the rest of Arab countries range as shown in table No (1-26). Generally, Arab countries can be divided into two main groups depending on per capita on the level of Arab countries. In general, the first group includes countries with per capita which exceeds the per capita at the level of Arab countries as a whole. The countries of this group are the four countries which have already been referred to, in addition to Oman, Bahrain, Syria, Libya and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while the other group includes the rest of Arab countries where the per capita is less than the average per capita of fruits consumption than their counterpart on the level of Arab countries.

Table (1-26): annual house hold share average by kg of fruit in the Arab countries in period of 1975-2000.

Source: the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, Khartoum 1979.

country	1975	1980	2000	Growth rate during 1975-2000
Bahrain	83,1	85,0	90,0	,32
Iraq	37,2	40,0	50,0	1,18
Jordan	34,1	40,0	56,0	1,98
Kuwait	93,4	96,9	110,0	,65
Lebanon	125,5	126,0	131,0	,17
Oman	87,0	90,0	95,0	,35
Qatar	92,0	93,0	97,0	,21
Saudi Arabia	74,7	85,0	95,0	96,0
Syria	83,06	9,0	92,0	,41
Emirates	92,0	93,0	97,0	,21
Northern Yemen	21,7	23,0	25,0	,57
Southern Yemen	42,0	43,0	47,0	,45
Algeria	48,4	49,0	50,0	,13
Egypt	48,3	48,5	50,0	,14
Libya	82,0	87,0	90,0	,37
Mauritania	14,4	16,3	19,0	1,11
Morocco	35,0	40,0	50,0	1,43
Somalia	21,4	21,9	25,4	,69
Sudan	38,6	40,0	44,0	,52
Tunisia	53,8	57,6	60,0	,44
Djibouti	29,2	29,7	31,5	,30
General average	48,1	50,9	56,2	,62

1-8: Oils and fats consumption in Arab countries:

This food group includes the consumed oils whether extracted from cotton seed, sesame, peanut, sunflower seed or other oil crops. This is in addition to some animal fats which are not part of milk and its products. Naturally, the kind of consumed oils and fats differ in each Arab country, as they are affected by the production circumstances of the country and the nature of consumption manner of the population, in addition to its economic situation. Cotton seed oil represents a high percentage of the consumed oils in Egypt; sunflower seed oil consumption is concentrated in Algeria and Morocco, while soybean oil is in Tunisia and Morocco, and so on. In the next part we will study the consumed quantity of these oils with their different kinds in total, as oils and fats are considered, in general, as good substitutes to each other, in addition to the lack of good data about each of them to allow separate study of each of them.

1.8.1: The total consumption of oils and fats:

Data in table No (1-27) indicates that the total consumption of oils and fats amounted to about 1,134 thousand tons in 1975, and it is expected to grow at the rate of 3.18% per annum to reach 13, 29.6 thousand tons in 1980, then at the rate of 2.77% per annum during the next twenty years to reach 23, 11.9 thousand tons by the end of this century.

From the foregoing table, Egypt alone consumes about 32.5 % from the total consumption of oils in the Arab countries – next to it immediately come Sudan, Algeria and Iraq with consumption power equal to 14.7%, 9.2%, 8.6% and to 7.7% of the total consumption of oils in the Arab countries respectively in 1975. The five foregoing countries alone consume 73% of the quantity of oils consumed in Arab countries, while the rest sixteen Arab countries share the consumption of only 27% of this quantity.

When looking at the data of the foregoing table, we conclude that the relative importance for consumption of Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and North Yemen takes a paradoxical tendency, while the relative importance of their consumption becomes relatively stable and take an upward tendency over time until the end of this twentieth century. In addition to the above, from tracking the total expected growth rates of consumption of oils in the Arab countries, we notice that these rates are converging to some extent with the exception of three countries as they are characterized by the relative rise in rates, which are respectively Emirates (4.45%), Somalia (4.10) and Saudi Arabia (3.72%,), while these rates are lower than those in some other Arab countries, namely Egypt (2.32%), Libya (2.32%), Tunisia (2.29%) and Djibouti (2.20%). In general, most of the expected increase in total consumption can be attributed to the increase in population which is equal to 2.6% per annum during the last quarter of this twentieth century.

Table No (1-27) Total Consumption of Oil Seeds by Thousand Tons in The Arab Countries During 1975-2000

The data of 1975 is actual and represent the same year or basic period, the data of 1980-2000 is expected: Source: The Arab Development Agricultural Organization, Statistical Data, Khartoum 1979

Country	1975		1980		2000		Expected Growth Rate During 1975-2000-%
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	
Bahrain	2,014	,18	2,41	,18	4,5	,19	3,22
Iraq	86,748	7,65	102,70	7,72	198,9	8,60	3,32
Jordan	12,716	1,12	15,50	1,17	30,4	1,31	3,49
Kuwait	8,455	,75	10,40	,78	20,3	,88	3,50
Lebanon	29,640	2,61	34,70	2,61	64,6	2,79	3,12
Oman	2,871	,25	3,40	,26	6,4	,28	3,21
Qatar	1,263	,11	1,60	,12	3,2	,14	3,72
Saudi Arabia	38,090	3,36	44,50	3,25	81,5	3,54	3,04
Syria	80,004	7,05	98,80	7,43	201,7	8,72	3,70
Emirates	40,46	,36	6,9	,52	12,3	,53	4,45
North Yemen	13,356	1,18	15,20	1,14	24,6	1,06	2,44
South Yemen	12,214	1,08	14,20	1,07	25,0	1,08	2,87
Algeria	96,909	8,55	114,40	8,60	204,0	8,82	2,89
Egypt	368,606	32,50	421,90	31,73	657,6	28,44	2,32
Libya	23,600	2,08	26,80	2,02	42,2	1,83	2,32
Mauritania	2,160	,19	2,50	,19	5,2	,22	3,51
Morocco	166,231	14,66	194,70	14,64	326,7	14,13	2,70
Somalia	138,37	1,22	16,00	1,20	38,6	1,67	4,10
Sudan	104,060	9,18	123,10	9,26	245,0	10,60	3,43
Tunisia	66,920	5,90	79,50	5,98	118,7	5,13	2,29
Djibouti	,300	,03	.34	,03	,52	,03	2.20
The General Average	1134,034	100	1329055	100	2311,92	100	2,85