

OIL PRODUCTION IN THE ARAB WORLD
STATUS QUO AND PROSPECTUS

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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 غنيبر ، أسامة فكرى

أهمية قصوى على تحقيق الأمن الغذائى وعلى تحقيق الإستقرار فى هذه الدول ومراعاة مصلحة المواطنين .

ثم تناول البحث إمكانية سد الفجوة الزيتية فى جمهورية مصر العربية كمثال للدول العربية وتبين أن أهم وسيلة هى التوسع الرأسى وبالفعل أنتجت أصناف جديدة للمحاصيل الزيتية فى مركز البحوث الزراعية - معهد المحاصيل الحقلية - قسم المحاصيل الزيتية ونزلت للأسواق مثل الفول السودانى صنفى إسماعيلية ١ ، جيزة وبإحلالهم محل الأصناف القديمة يمكن أن يزيد الإنتاج بنحو ٤٤% بنفس المساحة الحالية وكذلك السمسم أصناف جيزة ٣٢ ، شندويل ٣ ، توشكى ١ ويمكنهم أن يزيد الإنتاج بنحو ٢٩% بنفس المساحة الحالية وإضافة لذلك التوسع الأفقى فى الأراضى المستصلحة .

وأخيراً تناول البحث إمكانية التكامل بين الدول العربية فى سد الفجوة الزيتية فى كل دولة على حدة وفى الوطن العربى ككل وتناول الوسائل المناسبة لذلك .

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