

// :

// :

%

%

%

.% .

.(-)

% . % . % .

%

.% . % .

- - - :

% . . .

% .

%

.(-)

%

%

%

:

%

(-)

.(-)

:

.%

() ()

% .

%

:

.%

() ()

:

%

(-)

.

..

() () .%

() ()

% .

(-) % .

() (-)

()

()

% . % .

-) % .

(% .

() ()

-

% . % .

(-)

% . (-)

%

.%

:

(-)

%	
. . + = ^	()
** (.)	
. + = ^	()
** (.)	
. + = ^	()
** (.)	
. + = ^	%
** (.)	
. + - = ^	()
** (.)	
. + - = ^	()
** (.)	
(-)	:

()

()

% .

(-)

-:

-

.% .

()

()

.%

.% .

()

.% .

()

()

()

:

(-)

$$\frac{. + .}{* * (.)} = ^ ()$$

$$\frac{. - .}{(. -)} = ^ ()$$

$$\frac{. + .}{(.)} = ^$$

.(-)

% .

(-)

.

-

.

-

.%

() ()

.

% . % .

() ()

(-)

.. % .

(-)

.

.%

() ()

..

% .

.%

(-) ()

.. ()

.

.%

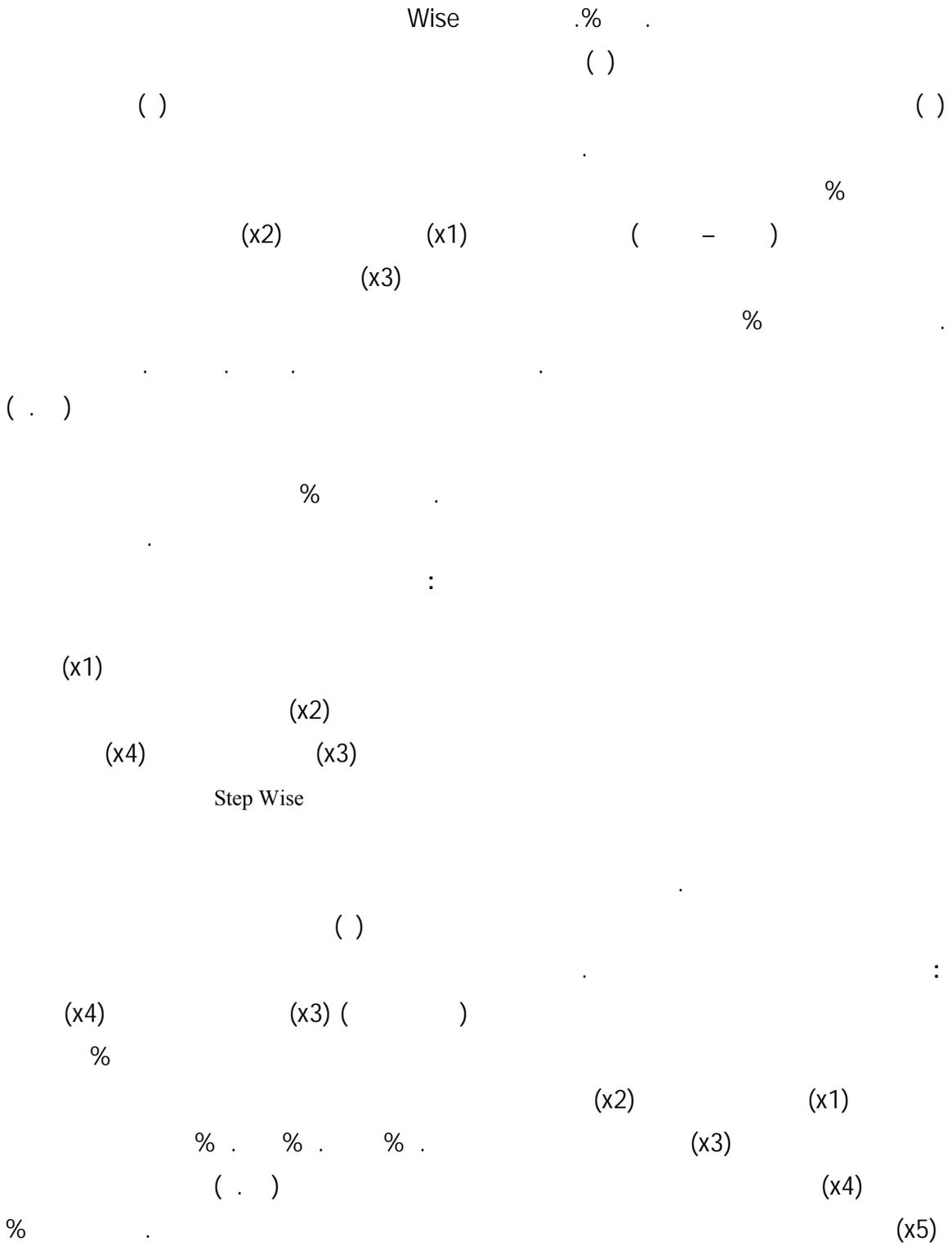
() ()

.

% . % .

() ()

Step



(-)	:	R ²	F
$\hat{Y}_i = 2.64 + 0.197 X_{1i} + 0.106 X_{2i} + 1.04 X_{3i}$ (3.4)** (3.2)** (11.6)**		0.98	171.1

:
:Y[^]_i
:X_{1i}
(/ /) :X_{2i}
:X_{3i}
:X_{4i}
:X_{5i}
(**) (-) =i
(T) (*)

(-)	:	R ²	F
$\ln \hat{Y}_i = \ln 4.99 + 0.357 \ln X_{3i} + 1.787 \ln X_{4i}$ (2.3)** (4.7)**		0.92	41.6

:
:Y[^]_i
:X_{1i}
:X_{2i}
:X_{3i}
:X_{4i}
(**) (-)
(T) (*)

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

() ()

Production and Consumption Economics of Fish in Egypt

Yehia M. Metwali Khalil¹, Ahmad husien Abd El-Hamid El-Ghnini²

¹National research centre National research centre

²Agricultural Economic Research Institute

ABSTRACT

Fish is one of the main food sources witch rich of animal protein, In addition, the fish meat represented about 80% of its live weight, While This percentage represented about 65%, 54% in poultry and cattle meat respectively, Fish production has reached about 1.1 million tons, while domestic consumption amounted to about 1.3 million tons, Average of fish consumption per capita was estimated at 14 kg per year, and the self-sufficiency rate was estimated of around 87.6% as an average for the period 1995-2011. The research problem refers to the lack of domestic production for consumption and thus face a fish gap, While Egypt enjoying the sea and the Nile River, and the expansion possibility in aquaculture, The research aims to clarify the relative importance of the Egyptian fish production from different sources And study the most important factors affecting the fish production and consumption, the research relied on quantitative descriptive analysis methods, it was used trend functions, in addition to use of multiple regression in linear and logarithmic forms, to determine the most important factors affecting the fish production and consumption.

As for the data sources has been obtained from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, In addition to fish production statistics published by the General Authority for the Fisheries Development of Agriculture and land reclamation Ministry. Through the period of study 1995-2011

The most important results was: sea Production oscillating around the average, that means the use of the seas and Nile River in Egypt is not the best, so must expand the use of cages in aquaculture (fish farming) in all appropriate waterways, as it turns out that aquaculture is the future for fish production in Egypt, So care must be taken for the development of marine aquaculture.

The research showed that the most important factors that affecting the fish production in Egypt is the number of mechanic fishing boats per unit, The number of fishermen and the amount of consumed fish consumed as an increase in each factor separately by unit. that leads to a change in fish production increase by 0.197%, 0.106%, 1.04% thousand tons respectively.

While it became clear that the most important factor that affecting the fish consumption is the poultry price, the income average per capita as an increase in each factor separately by 1%, This leads to a change in the fish consumption as an increase in each factor by 0.357%, 1.78%, respectively.

Recommendation

The research Recommended to follow new ways of biotechnology for the production of strains of high fish production, And the expansion of new fish and shrimp species, and maximizing the role of aquaculture in fresh water and seawater.