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تحليل قياسي للطلب على صادرات الموالح المصرية للسودان باستخدام نموذج الطلب شبه الأمثل

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بيانات البحث

المستخلص

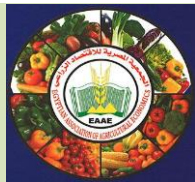
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الكلمات المفتاحية:
الطلب الأمثل، الصادرات
المصرية الزراعية،
الموالمح، السودان.

يعتبر مطلب التعاون الاقتصادي بين مصر ودول حوض النيل، من المطالب الراهنة والإستراتيجية خاصة في ظروف العولمة، ونظراً لاتساع حجم التبادل التجاري على مستوى دول حوض النيل بصفة عامة ودولة السودان بصفة خاصة، اتضحت الأهمية التجارية لتنشيط التعاون التجاري الزراعي بين مصر ودولة السودان. تتلخص المشكلة البحثية في: انه بالرغم من ان قيمة واردات السوق السوداني من الموالمح المصرية تقدر بنحو 70.26% من قيمة واردات الفاكهة من مصر، إلا أن مصر لا تعتبر السوق التصديري الرئيسي لدولة السودان بالرغم من قرب المسافة بين الدولتين؛ الأمر الذي يستدعي دراسة الأسباب لهذه المشكلة. يستهدف البحث دراسة طلب السوق السوداني من الموالمح المصرية مع التركيز على محصول البرتقال لمعرفة الأسواق المنافسة لمصر في تصدير الموالمح إلى السوق السوداني، بالإضافة إلى التعرف على أهم الأسباب وراء انخفاض النصيب السوقي لمصر كدولة مصدرة للموالمح المصرية عن الدول المنافسة لها في التصدير. وقد تبين من نتائج البحث أن مرونة الطلب السعرية علي محصول البرتقال المصري في السوق السوداني إلي إن التغيير في سعره بحوالي 1% يؤدي الي انخفاض الطلب عليه بحوالي 0.549% وهذا يعني انه سلعه ذات طلب غير مرن في السوق السوداني بمعنى أن سعر التصدير له تأثير منخفض علي الطلب علي البرتقال المصري في هذا السوق في حين تشير مرونة الطلب التقاطعية أن التغيير في اسعار البرتقال المصري المصدر من الدول المنافسة وهي جنوب افريقيا وشيلي بحوالي 1% يؤدي إلي تغيير الطلب علي البرتقال المصري بحوالي 5.501%، 0.759% علي الترتيب، ومن جهة أخرى تشير مرونة الطلب التقاطعية للدولة المنافسة مع مصر والتي بلغت حوالي (1.13%)، (0.113%) علي الترتيب إلي أن تغييراً بحوالي 1% في اسعار صادرات مصر من البرتقال المصري يؤدي إلي تغيير الطلب عليه من الدولة المنافسة بقيمة هذه المرونات.

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Econometric Analysis of Demand of Egyptian Citrus Exports to Sudan Using The Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS)

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ABSTRACT

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The demand for economic cooperation between Egypt and the Countries of the Nile Basin is one of the current and strategic demands, especially in the circumstances of globalization, and due to the wide volume of trade at the level of the Nile Basin countries in general and the State of Sudan in particular, the commercial importance of stimulating agricultural trade cooperation between Egypt and the State of Sudan has become clear.

The research problem is that although the value of Sudan market imports of Egyptian citrus is estimated at 70.26% of the value of fruit imports from Egypt, Egypt is not the main export market for the State of Sudan despite the proximity of the distance between the two countries, which calls for examining the causes of this problem. The research aims to study the Sudan market demand for Egyptian citrus with a focus on the orange crop to find out the competing markets of Egypt in the export of citrus to the Sudanese market, in addition to identifying the most important reasons behind the decline in the market share of Egypt as an exporter of Egyptian citrus from its competitors in export.

The results of the research showed that the flexibility of the price demand for the Egyptian orange crop in the Sudanese market, which means that the change in its price by about 1% leads to a decrease in demand by about 0.549%, which means that it is a commodity with inflexible demand in the Sudanese market, meaning that the export price has a low impact on the demand for Egyptian oranges in this market, while the flexibility of cross demand indicates that the change in the prices of Egyptian oranges exported from the competing countries, namely South Africa. Chile by about 1% leads to a change in demand for Egyptian oranges by about 5.501%, 0.759% respectively, and on the other hand indicates the flexibility of the cross demand of the country competing with Egypt, which amounted to about (1.13%), (0.113%), respectively, that a change of about 1% in the prices of Egypt's exports of Egyptian oranges leads to a change in demand from the competing country worth these flexibilities.

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Introduction:

A consumption diet is a combination of consumer goods that represents the structure of the final food consumption of a particular social group. Which is considered an indicator of what the society consumes of food commodities at a specific time and place with the aim of satisfying its food needs? It is also an indicator of the relative distribution of consumer spending on different commodities and food groups according to expenditure categories. Therefore, the importance of studying food consumption patterns emerges as one of the important economic studies on which each of the economic decision-makers in general, and agricultural and food policies, depends, because it reflects the nutritional level of the population, as well as achieving the goals of economic and social development. Here the focus came on the food commodity groups, which are essential for all categories of citizens at all levels, namely meat and grains, regardless of their arrangement in relation to the rest of the commodity groups.

The research aims to study the Sudan market demand for Egyptian citrus with a focus on the orange crop to find out the competing markets of Egypt in the exporting of citrus to the Sudan market, in addition to identifying the most important reasons. in addition to the decline in the market share of Egypt as an exporter of Egyptian citrus from its competitors in exporting.

The important results of the study were as follows:

- 1- No problems in estimating that can affect the model's efficiency from measurement problems of self-association, heterogeneity, natural non-distribution, and the inapplicability of Walt's limitation test (addition, homogeneity, symmetry and non-negative) has also been confirmed and the model has been validated.
- 2- The flexibility of the price demand for the Egyptian orange crop in the Sudan market indicates that the change in its price by about 1% leads to a decrease in demand by about 0.549%, which means that it is a commodity with inflexible demand in the Sudan market, meaning that the export price has a low impact on the demand for Egyptian oranges in this market, while the flexibility of cross demand indicates that the change in the prices of Egyptian oranges exported from the competing countries, namely South Africa and Chile About 1% leads to a change in demand for Egyptian oranges by about 5.501%, 0.759% respectively, and on the other hand indicates the flexibility of the cross demand of the country competing with Egypt, which amounted to about (1.13)%, (0.113)% respectively until a change of about 1% in the prices of Egypt's exports of Egyptian oranges leads to a change in demand from the competing country worth these flexibilities.
- 3- The results also indicate a replacement relationship between Egypt on the one hand and the source on the other in the event of high prices of Egyptian oranges exported from South Africa and Chile.
- 4- It is also clear from the spending flexibility that increasing total real spending on Egyptian oranges in the Sudan market by about 1% leads to an increase in spending on Egyptian oranges by about 1.41%, which may indicate that they are ordinary goods in this market.

Research problem:

The research problem is that although the value of Sudan market imports of Egyptian citrus is estimated at 70.26% of the value of fruit imports from Egypt, Egypt is not the main importing market for the State of Sudan despite they are very close, which fore quires the study of the reasons for this problem.

Objectives:

The research aims to study the Sudan market demand for Egyptian citrus with a focus on the orange crop to find out the competing markets of Egypt in the exporting of citrus to the Sudan market, in addition to identifying the most important reasons. in addition to the decline in the market share of Egypt as an exporter of Egyptian citrus from its competitors in exporting.

Data sources:

The research paper is based on many available sources, such as The Trade Yearbook, as well as the database on the <http://comtrade.un.org/db> site, and the data available in previous relevant and relevant studies.

Research method:

The research relied on the use of the demand model is almost optimal from traditional demand estimate models in that it takes into account differences in commodity sources, includes special restrictions on demand functions for commodity sources, explains changes in demand, explains the extent of competition between different sources, provides estimates of the degree to which demand responds to prices and spends on imports, and eliminates bias problems in The collection of import sources, as well as the function of expenditure in the model reflects the behavior and pattern of import that separates import sources, in addition to the possibility of identifying the most important factors affecting them and analyzing the competitive relationship between import sources, through the model's reliance on the value of expenditure on the commodity, i.e. its share of total expenditure on the commodity instead of the quantity of each commodity separately.

Research results:**First: The relative importance of the imports value of Nile Basin countries from Egypt (2005-2019):**

Data from Table 1 show that the total value of Egyptian exports from the agricultural totals of the Nile Basin countries amounted to about \$34.75 million in 2005-2019, accounting for about 18.49% of the total value of Egyptian exports to Africa of about \$187.90 million. The results of the same table also show that the average value of the fruit group ranks first in terms of Egypt's exports to the Nile Basin countries by about \$15.99 million, representing about 46.03% of the total value of Egyptian exports to the Nile Basin countries during the same period, followed by the grain group with about 25.28% of the total value of Egyptian exports to the Nile Basin countries.

Table (1): Total Geographical Distribution of The Imports Value of The Nile Basin countries from Egypt (2005-2019)

Totals	Value for Nile Basin countries	%
Fruit Group	15.99	46.03
Grain Group	8.79	25.28
Vegetables Group	5.25	15.10
Fish Group	4.15	11.94
Oilseed Group	0.31	0.89
Live Animals Group	0.21	0.61
Tree collection and harvesting flowers	0.05	0.16
Total	34.75	100

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

The Vegetables group, the fish group, the oilseed group, the live animal group, the tree and flowers group, respectively, were valued at about 5.25, 4.15, 0.31, 0.21, \$0.05 million,

representing about 15.10%, 11.94%, 11.94%, 0.89%, 0.61%, 0.16% of the total value of Egyptian exports to Nile Basin countries respectively during 2005-2019, indicating that the optimal demand determinants for the most important agricultural totals exported to the Nile Basin countries during 2005-2019 and the most important totals are the total Fruit, grain group.

Second: The most important imports of the Nile Basin countries from Egypt:

Table (2) shows the geographical distribution of the value of imports of Nile Basin countries from Egypt to the most important agricultural totals selected during the period 2005-2019, for the fruit group, where the State of Sudan came in first place with about \$12.85 million, representing about 80.80 million dollars. 37% of Egypt's total export value to the Nile Basin countries of the fruit group during the study period of about \$15.99 million, followed by Kenya in second place with an average value of about \$2.56 million, representing about 16% of the total value of exports Egypt to the Nile Basin countries of the Fruit Group of the Nile Basin countries during the same period.

Table (2) also shows: for the grain group, where Sudan came in first place with about \$5.77 million, representing about 65.68% of the total value of Egypt's exports to the Nile Basin countries from the fruit group during the study period of about \$15.99 million, followed by Kenya, a country Burundi and Tanzania are in second to fourth place with an average value of about \$1.46 million, \$716.5 thousand, \$44.8,000, respectively, representing about 16.65%, 8.16%, 5.05% In order of the total value of Egypt's exports to the Nile Basin countries of the Nile Basin group of grain countries during the same period.

Table (2) Geographical distribution of the imports value of The Nile Basin countries from Egypt (2005-2019)

Value: \$1,000

States	Fruit Group	%	Order	Grain Group	%	Order
Sudan	12855.57	50.37	1	5770.2	65.68	1
Kenya	2559.21	16.00	2	1462.9	16.65	2
Uganda	388	2.43	3	0.13	0.001	9
Democratic Congo	96.21	0.60	7	87.3	0.99	6
Tanzania	29.93	0.19	4	443.8	5.05	4
Ethiopia	25.71	0.16	5	6.93	0.08	8
Eritrea	21.79	0.14	6	57.8	0.66	7
Rwanda	12.5	0.08	8	239.7	2.73	5
Burundi	5.57	0.03	9	716.5	8.16	3
Total	15994.57	100		8785.26	100	

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

Third: The relative importance of the Sudan market imports for the most important Egyptian fruit group (2005-2019):

Table (3) shows that the average value of the most important fruit crops exported from Egypt to Sudan was about \$12.07 million in 2005-2019, and the citrus group ranked first with about 70.26% of the total value of fruit exported. From Egypt to Sudan, the orange crop will be studied, which is considered one of the most important citrus crops and represents about 79.24% of the total citrus crops during the period 2005-2019, followed by grape yields of about 16.24% for the same period.

Table 3: The relative importance of the value of Sudan market imports for the most important Egyptian fruit group (2005-2019)

Fruit fruits	The value is \$1 million.	%
Citrus	8.48	70.26
Grapes	1.96	16.24
Another fruit.	1.63	13.50
Average	12.07	100

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

Fourth: The relative importance of the Sudan market imports for the most important Egyptian fruit group (2005-2019):

Table (4) results show that there are no problems in The Estimating that can affect the model's efficiency from measurement problems of self-association, heterogeneity, natural non-distribution, and the inedibility of Walt's limitation test (addition, homogeneity, symmetry and non-negative) has been confirmed as the model has been validated.

Table (4): Results of the application of the semi-optimal demand model for citrus products in the Sudan market (2005-2018)

State	Egypt			South Africa			Chile		
	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.
A	-0.566	-1.160	0.366	0.012	-3.630	0.095	1.554	3.198	0.085
LnP1	0.170	3.058	0.092	-0.002	-0.940	0.068	-0.168	-3.040	0.093
LnP2	-0.121	-0.612	0.603	-0.002	-0.892	0.446	0.123	0.622	0.597
LnP3	0.007	0.695	0.559	-0.0001	-0.484	0.466	-0.006	-0.691	0.561
Ln(E/P _{spi})	0.105	2.773	0.109	-0.0002	3.198	0.677	-0.105	-2.780	0.109
Adj. RSq.	0.934			0.989			0.933		
natural	0.9995		0.6067	0.5867		0.7457	1.004		0.605
Link	0.8969		0.5173	88.893		0.0673	0.873		0.5215
Contrast	1.1613		0.5114	1.1782		0.5071	0.6823		0.667

A: constant.

LnP1: Import price from Egypt USD/ton.

LnP2: Import price from South Africa USD/ton.

LnP3: Import price from Chile \$1/ton.

Ln(E/P_{spi}): price index

Adj. RSq): Adjusted selection coefficient.

Note: Data for the State of Sudan is not available in 2019.

Source: table appendix (1).

The results of table (5) indicate that the flexibility of price demand on the crops of the Egyptian citrus group in the Sudan market. which indicates that the change in its price by about 1% leads to a decrease in demand for it by about 0.925%, which means that its goods have inflexible demand in the Sudan market, meaning that the export price has a low impact on the demand for Egyptian citrus in this market while the flexibilities of cross demand indicate that the change in the prices of Egyptian citrus exports from the competing countries, namely South Africa Chile by about 1% leads to a change in demand for Egyptian citrus fruits by about (0.658%), (0.349%), respectively, and on the other hand indicates the flexibility of the cross-demand of the country competing with Egypt, which amounted to

about (0.128%), (0.015%), respectively, until a change of about 1% in the prices of Egypt's exports of citrus leads to a change in demand from the competing country worth these bitters.

The results also indicate a replacement relationship between Egypt on the one hand and the source on the other in the event of high prices of Egyptian citrus exported from South Africa and Chile.

It is also clear from the spending flexibility that increasing the total real spending on Egyptian citrus in the Sudan market by about 1% leads to an increase in spending on Egyptian citrus by about 1.11%, which may indicate that they are ordinary goods in this market.

Table (5): Shows near-optimal demand flexibility for citrus products in the Sudan market (2005-2018)

State	Price and pick-up flexibility			Flexibility
	Egypt	South Africa	Chile	Expenditure
Egypt	-0.925	-0.128	-0.015	1.11
South Africa	-0.658	-1.033	-0.057	0.929
Chile	-0.349	0.617	-0.928	0.474
				1.000

Source: Compiled and calculated from table (4).

Fifth: Estimating the near-optimal demand of the orange crop for the Sudan market:

Table (6) results show that there are no problems in estimating that can affect the model's efficiency from measurement problems of self-association, heterogeneity, natural non-distribution, and the inapplicability of Walt's limitation test (addition, homogeneity, symmetry and non-negative) has also been confirmed and the model has been validated.

The results of table (7) indicate that the flexibility of the price demand for the Egyptian orange crop in the Sudan market indicates that the change in its price by about 1% leads to a decrease in demand by about 0.549%, which means that it is a commodity with inflexible demand in the Sudan market, meaning that the export price has a low impact on the demand for Egyptian oranges in this market, while the flexibility of cross demand indicates that the change in the prices of Egyptian oranges exported from the competing countries, namely South Africa and Chile About 1% leads to a change in demand for Egyptian oranges by about 5.501%, 0.759% respectively, and on the other hand indicates the flexibility of the cross demand of the country competing with Egypt, which amounted to about (1.13)%, (0.113)% respectively until a change of about 1% in the prices of Egypt's exports of Egyptian oranges leads to a change in demand from the competing country worth these flexibilities.

The results also indicate a replacement relationship between Egypt on the one hand and the source on the other in the event of high prices of Egyptian oranges exported from South Africa and Chile.

It is also clear from the spending flexibility that increasing total real spending on Egyptian oranges in the Sudan market by about 1% leads to an increase in spending on Egyptian oranges by about 1.41%, which may indicate that they are ordinary goods in this market.

Table (6): Results of the semi-optimal application model of orange crop in the Sudan market (2005-2018)

State	Egypt			South Africa			Chile		
	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.	Coeffi.	t-stat.	Prob.
A	-6.024	-9.512	0.067	7.746	-12.112	0.053	-0.722	-42.066	0.015
LnP1	0.776	11.300	0.056	-0.855	10.880	0.052	0.078	42.079	0.015
LnP2	-0.971	-10.298	0.062	1.053	9.314	0.058	-0.083	-32.383	0.020
LnP3	-0.093	-14.374	0.044	0.062	-10.549	0.068	0.031	177.358	0.004
Ln(E/P _{spi})	0.384	9.407	0.067	0.142	42.066	0.060	0.058	52.661	0.012
Adj. RSq.	0.999			0.997			0.999		
natural	0.5382		0.7640	0.5382		0.7640	0.5384		0.7640
Contrast	3.038		0.4031	3.038		0.4031	3.038		0.4031

Source: table appendix (2).

Table (7): Shows near-optimal demand for orange crop in Sudan market (2005-2018)

State	Price and pick-up flexibility			Flexibility
	Egypt	South Africa	Chile	Expenditure
Egypt	-0.549	-1.134	-0.113	1.413
South Africa	5.501	-0.572	-0.639	0.340
Chile	0.759	-2.985	-0.089	2.824
				1.000

Source: Compiled and calculated from table (6).

From the foregoing, an important result emerged, which is:

Although Sudan market imports of Egyptian citrus account for about 70.26%, Egypt is not the main market for Sudan's agricultural exports, and Chile has the first rank in the world in exporting of citrus to the Sudan market followed by South Africa, despite near the distance between Egypt and Sudan. This study may be due to the following:

The high cost of transporting the unit from citrus, especially oranges, from Egypt to Sudan. The efficiency of customs procedures is weak and the time of the citrus exit from the Port of Sudan increases by about 10 days, which increases the quality losses to citrus exports. Sudan's basic foreign trade infrastructure is concentrated in the Red Sea, thus easier trade in eastern Sudan, where it is closest to the shipping lines of South Africa and Chile. Land ports between Egypt and Sudan (northern border) are weak, so the chances of successful orange exports without damage are low.

Most important recommendations:

- 1- Increasing the competitiveness of Egyptian agricultural exports in the Nile Basin markets through innovation, technological development, the introduction of a new product or a distinctive way of doing business, as well as updating the concept of management based on the principle of optimal specialization of knowledge and modern technology.
- 2- Adopting a credit policy geared to increasing the investment rate by reducing the interest rate on deposits and creating a general climate for foreign investment.
- 3- Encouraging exports through foreign trade liberalization and export-stimulating exchange rate policies.
- 4- Maintaining the semi-permanent markets for Egyptian agricultural exports by commissioning the Egyptian Trade Representative Body to prepare studies of external demand for Egyptian agricultural exports and providing exporters with information on the

tastes and needs of foreign consumers in terms of quantity, quality, export time and export prices to competing countries in international markets.

5- Improving the performance of the internal marketing system for marketing functions, the most important of which are sorting, staging, packaging, internal and external transportation, increasing the storage capacity of port coolers and identifying controls and inspections to shorten the export procedure period.

الملخص:

يتضح من نتائج البحث عدم وجود مشاكل في تقدير نموذج الطلب الأمثل، والتي من الممكن أن تؤثر على كفاءة النموذج من مشاكل القياس وهي الارتباط الذاتي، عدم التجانس، عدم التوزيع الطبيعي، كما تم التأكد من عدم معنوية اختبار Walt الخاص بالقيود (الإضافة، التجانس، التماثل وعدم السالبية) كما تم التحقق من صحة النموذج .

كما تبين أن مرونة الطلب السعرية على محصول البرتقال المصري في السوق السوداني إلى إن التغيير في سعره بحوالي 1% يؤدي إلى انخفاض الطلب عليه بحوالي 0.549% وهذا يعني أنه سلعه ذات طلب غير مرن في السوق السوداني بمعنى أن سعر التصدير له تأثير منخفض على الطلب على البرتقال المصري في هذا السوق في حين تشير مرونة الطلب التقاطعية أن التغيير في أسعار البرتقال المصري المصدر من الدول المنافسة وهي جنوب أفريقيا وشيلي بحوالي 1% يؤدي إلى تغيير الطلب على البرتقال المصري بحوالي 5.501%، 0.759% على الترتيب، ومن جهة أخرى تشير مرونة الطلب التقاطعية للدولة المنافسة مع مصر والتي بلغت حوالي (1.13%)، (0.113%) على الترتيب إلى أن تغييراً بحوالي 1% في أسعار صادرات مصر من البرتقال المصري يؤدي إلى تغيير الطلب عليه من الدولة المنافسة بقيمة هذه المرونة.

وتشير النتائج إلى وجود علاقة إيجابية بين مصر من جهة والمصدر من جهة أخرى في حالة ارتفاع أسعار البرتقال المصري المصدر من جنوب أفريقيا وشيلي، في حين يتضح من المرونة الإيجابية أن زيادة إجمالي الانفاق الحقيقي على البرتقال المصري في السوق السوداني بحوالي 1% يؤدي إلى زيادة الانفاق على البرتقال المصري بحوالي 1.41% الأمر الذي قد يشير إلى أنها سلع عادية بهذا السوق.

المراجع

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Appendix

Table (1): Development of the value, quantity, price of imports of citrus in the Sudan market 2005- 2018

year	Number of citrus imports in Sudan				Value of citrus imports in the Sudan market				Price of citrus imports in the Sudan market USD/TON			
	The world is in a thousand tons.	Egypt in a thousand tons	South Africa ton	Ton Chile	The world is in a million dollars.	Egypt in million dollars	South Africa in \$1,000	Chile in a thousand dollars.	World	Egypt	South Africa	Chile
2005	9.04	8.59	1.00	0.00	3.04	2.85	1	0	336.47	331.43	1000	
2006	19.42	18.48	138.00	0.00	6.53	6.12	48	0	336.46	330.88	347.83	
2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0				
2008	23.37	20.48	2373.00	5.00	5.25	4.21	852	2	224.87	205.71	359.04	400
2009	23.44	21.04	1693.00	0.00	9.24	8.31	641	0	394.27	395.20	378.62	
2010	29.73	26.51	2227.00	35.00	9.57	8.14	958	12	321.96	306.98	430.17	342.86
2011	29.67	27.30	1368.00	53.00	11.75	8.88	473	1993	396.04	325.09	345.76	37603.7
2012	16.24	15.35	680.00	7.00	9.39	8.98	336	3	578.37	584.79	494.12	428.57
2013	13.67	13.03	492.00	5.00	12.62	12.30	261	3	923.34	943.98	530.49	600
2014	11.53	10.43	884.00	0.00	13.72	12.96	660	0	1190.61	1242.28	746.61	
2015	38.71	37.26	1253.00	37.00	12.03	11.44	471	13	310.81	307.09	375.90	351.35
2016	12.35	11.11	811.00	122.00	9.24	8.61	381	93	748.26	774.89	469.79	762.29
2017	3.30	0.00	39.00	0.00	2.68	0.00	37	0	809.87		948.72	
2018	0.13	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	49	0	537.88		1020.83	
	16.47	14.97	857.64	18.86	7.51	6.63	369.14	151.36	546.86	522.57	572.91	5784.12

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

Table (2): The value, quantity, and price of imports of oranges in the Sudan market developed during 2005- 2018

Statement	Amount of orange imports in Sudan				The value of orange imports in the Sudan market				Price of orange imports in the Sudan market USD/TON			
	World In a thousand tons.	Egypt In a thousand tons.	South Africa ton	Ton chile	World In a million dollars.	Egypt In a million dollars.	South Africa in \$1,000	Chile In a thousand dollars.	World	Egypt	South Africa	Chile
2005	8.88	8.54	0.00	0.00	2.95	2.83	0	0	332.36	331.42		
2006	19.14	18.42	124.00	0.00	6.28	6.05	42	0	328.28	328.27	338.71	
2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0				
2008	23.25	20.45	2357.00	5.00	5.19	4.20	843	2	223.36	205.30	357.66	400.00
2009	22.88	20.88	1653.00	0.00	9.03	8.26	626	0	394.53	395.37	378.71	
2010	29.05	26.23	2166.00	31.00	9.29	8.05	931	11	319.63	306.97	429.82	354.84
2011	29.16	27.13	1335.00	53.00	11.55	8.82	459	1993	396.10	325.13	343.82	37603.77
2012	15.28	14.62	616.00	0.00	9.03	8.71	313	0	591.05	595.68	508.12	
2013	12.88	12.45	401.00	2.00	12.34	12.11	223	1	958.23	972.37	556.11	500.00
2014	10.90	10.04	810.00	0.00	10.94	10.27	634	0	1004.41	1022.71	782.72	
2015	36.40	35.06	1201.00	37.00	11.31	10.76	451	13	310.62	306.94	375.52	351.35
2016	10.32	9.26	757.00	122.00	7.91	7.36	361	93	766.52	794.86	476.88	762.30
2017	3.28	0.00	28.00	0.00	2.65	0.00	23	0	806.46		821.43	
2018	0.06	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	49	0	1035.71		1020.83	
	15.82	14.51	821.14	17.86	7.04	6.24	353.93	150.93	574.40	507.73	532.53	6662.04

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistic