I. General Notes:

The data in this book is mainly depending on the ministries of agriculture or official statistics received from the Arab countries, either from the specialized agric. Statistical agencies or from the central agencies or other ministries.

In case such statistics are not available from official sources, AOAD resorts to estimates or using other reliable sources such as:

- www.fao.org/faostat/
- www.trademap.org

Titles of tables and names of countries are written in Arabic and English languages, also Arabic numbers are used.

For the purpose of unification, Hectare is used as the unit of area, and the Metric Ton is used as a unit of weight. Similarly, the American Dollar is used as a common unit of value. Local currencies were converted into U.S. Dollar equivalent when required applying the prevailing official rate of exchange for the particular year in question.

In case exist decimal differences in the vertical summation of some tables, this due to rounding.

II. Notes on Crop Production:

1- Total production and total area of cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, oil crops, vegetables, fruits and fiber crops may not tally with total mentioned under each group due to the fact that it may include other crops not mentioned.

2- The green fodder area does not include area of natural pastures.

3- Area Under oil seeds crops does not include area of cotton.

III. Notes on Animal Production:

1- Livestock statistics give number of animals irrespective of their age or sex. These numbers include both domestic and imported animals. Livestock numbers as given by some Arab countries lack clear specifications especially time reference of the survey. It is also to be observed that livestock surveys are generally conducted at long intervals so that figures for the years within the intervals are estimated according to value judgment.

3- Fish production represents all fish produced from internal and external fishing grounds.

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NOTES

4. Milk production represents milk from all animals in the form of fresh milk equivalent.

5. Egg production is given in weight equivalent, on the basis of an average weight of 50 grams per egg.

IV. Notes on Imports and Exports:

All values pertaining to exports and imports, are given in local currencies, and are converted into their U.S. Dollars equivalent, as derived from the official bulletins of countries.

Exchange rates applied may not, reflect the actual currency value in some Arab countries, which affect prices. Costs of production, and trade.

1. Total cereal and flour includes all cereals plus wheat flour converted to wheat equivalent.

2. Total fruits and vegetables usually include fresh, dried, canned or Temporarily preserved fruits or vegetables.

3. Red meat includes bovine and buffaloes meat, sheep and goat meat, and camel meat. (fresh, Chilled and Preparations).

4. Total fish represents fresh, dried, salted and canned, it includes fish preparation, caviar and shrimps.

5. Total vegetable oil also includes other oils which are not mentioned.

6. Raw sugar includes refined sugar converted into raw sugar equivalent.

7. Milk total represents both milk and milk products in the form of fresh milk equivalent.

V. Notes on Agricultural and Food Balances:

Agricultural commodities are those products which are produced in the agricultural sector whether they are in their rudimentary or secondary form or whether they are processed in order to facilitate their use or handling or storing. Agric. Inputs used in agric. Sector are considered as Agric. Commodities. According to the above definition, the agricultural commodities include:

1. Animal Products:

Live farm animals, buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, donkeys and poultry.

Meat and fishery products whether fresh, frozen, dried or canned.

Edible offal.

4. By the production of milk, three categories of milk are available in the form of fresh milk equivalent.

5. By the production of eggs, the average weight of 50 grams per egg is used to calculate the total weight.

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منتجات الألبان المختلفة: حليب طازج أو مكثف أو مجفف،
قصدة، زبدة، سمن.
شحوم ودهون حيوانية.
جلود وفراء.
بيض بشرة أو مجفف أو بيض للتفصيس.
العمل الطبيعي.
2. المنتجات النباتية :
الحبوب والبقوليات، البقول، الدرنات، الذرة الزيتية، خضروات، مجففة أو مجففة، فواكه طازجة أو مجففة، محاصيل مربية وثمار.
السكر: سكر القصب، وسكر البنجر (الشوندر).
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الكحوليات والكحوليات.
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الخضروات والكحوليات.
الخضروات، الخضروات، الخضروات.
الشاپ وشللات.
المشروبات الغازية.
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3. السلع الغذائية :
تشمل جميع السلع الزراعية السابقة ما عدا السلع التي
تستعمل كمستلزمات إنتاج في الزراعة مثل الأسمدة والآلات
والمحاصيل والمنتجات الغذائية، الخضروات والكزرات والثمار.
Desde los productos alimenticios anteriores se excluyen:
las materias primas utilizadas en la producción agrícola.
4. Food Balance sheets :
- Imports and Exports of vegetable oils include: oil and oil seeds converted into oil equivalent.
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2. Plant Products :
These include: Cereals, flour, pulses, oilseeds, and tuber crops, Vegetables, whether fresh, dried, frozen, canned, Fruit whether fresh dried or canned, Jams and dates.
Sugar: sugar cane and beet sugar.
Coffee, tea and cocoa.
Milling by-products.
Vegetable oils in its various forms.
Skins and hides and fur skins.
Eggs in shell, or dried or eggs for hatching.
Natural honey.
3. Food Commodities :
Include all the above mentioned agricultural commodities leaving out those commodities which are used as agricultural inputs, including eggs for hatching, decoration plants, woods and forestry products, oilseed cakes, potatoes as seed stocks, milling by-products, and fertilizes.
Food commodities include also:
Sweets, biscuits and chocolates.
Sugar products and Preparations made for nutrition.
Pastes and peppers.
Refreshing beverages.
Mineral water.
Processed Food products like macaroni starch and other pastries.

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- Production of oil, include oil crops converted to oil.
- Figures between brackets in food balance sheets indicate quantity or value surplus, otherwise it is regarded as shortage (gap).
- Due to non-availability of data on stock changes, and utilization as seed stocks, processing loss and spoilage, etc. - therefore the food balance is considered as (trade + Imports - Exports).
- Quantities Available for consumption are calculated according to the following:
  The available for consumption = production + Imports - Exports.
- Self Sufficiency Ratio (S.S.R.) calculated according to the following formula:
  \[
  \text{S.S.R} = \frac{\text{Production/Available for consumption}}{\text{Imports} + \text{Exports}} \times 100
  \]
- Values of food trade exceeding those of agricultural trade may include some agr-industrial products according to the H.S.
- In some countries, where there is no local production or exports exceed the local production, exports may often reflect transit trade or exporting or drawing from the country's strategic reserve.
- As for cereals (Total) in the Tables concerning the balance sheets for major commodity groups, cereal (Total) may include other cereal crops not shown in the Tables of some countries such as sorghum and millet.

IV. Notes on Conversion Factors Used:

1) Convert milk products to fresh milk:
   - 1 kg of dried milk = 9 kgs of fresh milk.
   - 1 kg of fresh cheese = 5 kgs of fresh milk.
   - 1 kg of dried cheese = 11 kgs of fresh milk.
   - Percentage of water content in fresh milk = 87%.
   - Percentage of water content in condensed milk = 27%.
   - 3 to 5 kgs of fats = 100 kgs of fresh milk.
   - Percentage of fats in butter = 10-18%.
   - Percentage of fats in cream = 10% - 38%.
2) The conversion factor used for converting raw sugar to refined sugar is 0.92.
   - The conversion factor used to convert refined sugar to raw sugar is 1.087.
3) Percentage of oil extraction from various oilseeds:
   - Conversion factor used to convert oilseeds to oil:
     - Production of oil from sunflower: 1.65 kgs of sunflower seeds = 1 kg of oil.
     - Production of oil from soybeans: 0.5 kgs of soybeans = 1 kg of oil.
     - Production of oil from cottonseeds: 0.22 kgs of cottonseeds = 1 kg of oil.
     - Production of oil from rapeseeds: 0.27 kgs of rapeseeds = 1 kg of oil.
   - The conversion factor used to convert oilseeds to oil is 0.92.
   - The conversion factor used to convert oil to oilseeds is 1.087.
   - Percentage of oil extraction from various oilseeds is calculated according to the following formula:
     \[
     \text{Percentage of oil extraction} = \frac{\text{Oil produced}}{\text{Oilseeds used}} \times 100
     \]

- Notes on Conversion Factors Used:
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### NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton seeds</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) The Conversion factor used for converting wheat-flour into wheat is 1.39 and the same conversion factor is applied to paddy rice.

### VII. Symbols Used:

Symbols used in this book have the following definition:

- **E**: AOAD estimate.
- **(..)**: Negligible quantities (less than 0.005).
- **(N.A)**: Not Available.
- **(-)**: Means absence of value or quantity.
- **(HA)**: Hectare.
- **(Q)**: Quantity.
- **(V)**: Value.
- **(M.T)**: Metric Tons.
- ***: Census years.**

**Investment Attraction Indicator:**

The investment attractiveness Indicator consists of three main groups (the Prerequisites Indicator group, the underlying set of factors and the positive external group of factors), under which 11 sub-indicators are grouped into 57 quantitative variables.

**Prerequisites Indicator Group:**

Means the necessary elements that enable the host countries to attract investment without it may be impossible to attract investment. The Group has four indicators of the 11 sub-indices of the General Gravity Indicators: the Macroeconomic Performance, the Financial Intermediation, the Financing Capabilities, the Corporate Environment, and Doing Business.

**Set of underlying factors:**

This group is based on the factors on which large investors are based, especially MNEs towards investing in a particular country. The group includes 5 indicators: market size indicator, opportunities and accessibility, human and natural resources indicator, cost component indicator, Communications and Information Technology.
### NOTES

**Positive external factors:**

The various elements that strengthen the components of the state in terms of integration into the global economy as well as ownership of the elements of excellence and technological progress and the group has two indicators: the indicator of the economies of the bloc and the indicator of factors of excellence and technological progress.

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** مجموعة العوامل الخارجية الإيجابية:**

يُجسد بها العناصر المختلفة التي تعزز مقومات الدولة على صعيد اندماجها في الاقتصاد العالمي وكذلك امتلاكها لمقومات التميز والتقدم التكنولوجي وتصميم المجموعة مؤشرين وهما: مؤشر اقتصادات التكتل ومؤشر عوامل التميز والتقدم التكنولوجي.