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## The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Exports of the Most Important Vegetable and Fruit Crops in Egypt.

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### ABSTRACT

Egyptian agricultural exports have emerged as a crucial contributor to the country's foreign exchange earnings, particularly during the period when other sectors were adversely affected by the Corona crisis. These exports have provided Egypt with much-needed hard currency, resulting in a trade surplus of approximately 8 billion dollars. This surplus indicates that Egypt's total exports exceeded its total imports in the post-Corona period, highlighting the positive impact of the pandemic on Egypt's overall trade balance.

It is evident that the Egyptian export season for oranges to the Russian market occurs in the months of January, February, March, April, and May in the years 2019 and 2021, both before and after the Corona period. The main competitors of Egypt in the Russian market are Turkey and Morocco. In 2019, Egypt held the top position in Russia's orange imports, accounting for approximately 89%, Turkey with approximately 6%, and Morocco with approximately 3%. In 2021, during the post-Corona period, Egypt maintained its first place position in Russia's orange imports, accounting for approximately 83%. Based on the information provided, it is evident that the COVID-19 pandemic had a detrimental effect on Egypt's market share of oranges in the Russian market. It is clear from the table as it becomes clear that the Egyptian export season for exporting grapes to the English market is the months of May, June, July, August, September during the years (2019, 2021), which is the pre- and post-Corona period, and it is clear that the most important countries competing with Egypt in the English market are South Africa, Turkey, and Chile, and the data indicates that Turkey comes in first place of England's imports of grapes by about 21%, while Egypt came in second place by about 19%, and Chile came in third place from Russia's imports of grapes .

The Egyptian export season for onions to the Belgian market occurs in January, February, March, October, November, and December of the years 2019 and 2021. And post-Corona. The main competitors for Egypt in the Belgian market are the Netherlands, France, and Spain. The Netherlands holds the largest share of Belgium's onion imports at approximately 52%, followed by France at around 16%, and Spain at approximately 14%. Egypt ranks fourth, accounting for about 1.2% of Belgium's onion imports in 2019. The impact of Corona on Egypt's market share in the Belgian market has had a positive effect on Belgium's onion imports.

### Introduction

Egyptian agriculture exports have emerged as a key source to the country's foreign exchange profits, particularly at the time when other sectors were suffering from the Corona crisis.

These exports have traditionally brought in vital foreign cash, but their capacity to perform their function has been obstructed due to constraints put on agricultural laborers.

As a result, agricultural firms engaged in export activities have met problems. Furthermore, economic air shipping service to Arab and European countries are required without disturbing any workshops, mattresses, or filling stations. There is an obligation to export agricultural

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goods to speed the movement of labor and agricultural products to and from packing centers and ports, as well as to ensure the required health precautions are implemented.

Where the consequences of the Corona economic crisis affected Egypt's agricultural sector at the local and export levels, and despite the fact that the agricultural sector was negatively affected in times of crisis, it did not stop like other sectors such as tourism, and the agricultural sector represents approximately 11.2% of Egypt's GDP and employs approximately 23.8% of total workers in Egypt, as the crops most negatively affected by the Corona crisis are those whose harvest date coincided with the internal and external aggravation of the crisis, as was evident in the case of potatoes, where The price of potatoes fell locally to 1200 pounds per ton, while its cost reaches 4 thousand pounds per ton, and export prices fell from 120 dollars to less than ten dollars per ton, and fruit, which is considered a recreational commodity in times of crisis, was affected, with the exception of oranges, which have a high external demand as a fruit that boosts immunity against viruses.

#### **Problem of the study:**

The study's problem is the disruption of local and global markets, as marketing channels of agricultural products, particularly food, were disrupted in all countries of the world, resulting in the amputation of the global supply chain, resulting in a decrease in the movement of exports and imports between countries of the world and an increase in global prices during the Corona pandemic crisis.

#### **Objective of the study:**

The research aims mainly to study the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on exports of the most important vegetable and fruit crops. This objective can achieve during study the following sub-objectives: -

- 1- studying the impact of the Corona pandemic on Egyptian overall exports.
- 2- Impact of the Corona pandemic on Egyptian agricultural exports.
- 3- Determine the impact of the Corona epidemic on the geographical distribution of Egyptian exports to worldwide markets, as well as the economic impact on the quantity and value of Egypt's most important vegetable and fruit crops.
- 4- Analyzing the influence of the Corona pandemic on the market share of the cultivated crops.

#### **Methodology and sources of data:**

The study employed qualitative and quantitative analysis, utilizing statistical approaches such as general trend equations and econometric methods. These methods were necessary due to the nature of the research, with the objective of discovering the relationships that regulate the primary variables. The study also based on secondary published data obtained from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the Prime Minister's Information Center, the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Economic Affairs Sector, the Export Council for Horticultural Crops, and Trade Map. Additionally, there are also some websites on the Internet that offer relevant information.

#### **Research Results and Discussion:**

The development of Egyptian macro and agricultural foreign trade imports and exports hold great importance in the overall foreign trade, as they contribute significantly to overcome the deficit in Egypt's total trade balance. This analysis will examine the key indicators of Egyptian macro and agricultural foreign trade during the period of 2016-2021, which can be further divided into two periods: the pre-Corona period (2016-2018) and the post-Corona period (2019-2021).

The first period investigates into the Egyptian macro trade balance, while the second examines the agricultural balance of the Arab Republic of Egypt from 2016 to 2021. The study begins by looking at Egypt's total trade balance in relation to the value of total trade, and then moves on to examine the agricultural balance. The study also compares the importance of Egyptian agricultural exports to total exports, and the second period focuses on the study crops, which include potatoes, onions, oranges, and grapes. These crops are the most impacted by unusual events such as the propagation of the Corona virus (Covid-19) through research into the relative importance of various crops for agricultural exports; it also investigates the study of the structure of Egypt's agricultural commodity exports and their growth in quantity, value, and Corona and its effect on the total trade deficit.

#### **First: The impact of Corona on total exports**

Table (1) shows the changes of total exports during the period (2016-2021), which includes both the pre- and post-Corona periods, with the first period (2016-2018) representing the pre-Corona period and the second period (2019-2021) representing the post-Corona period. It also shows the geographical

distribution of these crops and the prices during each period.

Value of total exports changed between 2016 and 2018 and 2019 and 2020 and 2021 Based on the data in Table No. (1), which show the Corona virus influenced the value of total exports during the second period, as compared to the first period (2016-2018). This is because, while total exports in the first period reached approximately 26 billion dollars, the value of total exports during the second period increased due to the spread of the Corona virus. Excluding the two time periods together, the whole value of exports was around \$33 billion, an increase of almost \$1 billion (or 25%) between the two time periods. Based on the information provided, it appears that the Corona virus had a favorable effect on the value of the total Egyptian exports. As the virus expanded globally, the total Egyptian exports increased by around 25%.

**Change in the value of total imports during the two periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

The data from the same table show the impact of the Corona virus on the value of total imports during the second period compared to the first period, as it is clear that the value of total imports during the second period decreased compared to the first period, as the total value of total imports in the first period reached approximately 73 billion dollars, and in the second period, it represents almost 71 billion dollars. The spread of the Corona virus reached a total value of total imports of around 71 billion dollars, with a drop rate of about 2 billion dollars between the two periods, with a decrease rate of approximately -3% between the two periods. According to the data presented above, the impact of Corona on the value of Egyptian total imports was positive, as the spread of Corona globally resulted in a 3% decline in Egyptian total imports.

**Change in the overall trade balance during the two periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

According to Table No. (1), the total trade balance for the second period was positive, indicating that Egyptian exports were worth more than imports; the total amounted to, and this indicates that the Corona virus influenced the trade deficit between the two periods. Between the two periods, which reflect the spread of the Corona virus, the total trade balance dropped from approximately \$-47 billion in the first to around \$-38 billion in the second. This represents a decline of approximately 8 billion dollars, or roughly –

18%. Looking at the data above, it's clear that the Corona virus had a positive effect on Egypt's trade balance. After the virus, the country's exports exceeded its imports, leading to a trade surplus of almost \$8 billion.

**Change in the volume of total trade during the periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

Data of Table (1), refers to a decline in the volume of total trade balance from 99 million dollars in the first period to 104 billion dollars in the second period, with a 5 billion dollar increase and a 5% decrease rate between the two periods. This positive impact of Corona on total trade volume during the second period is evident in the data, which shows an increase in total Egyptian trade volume during that period.

According to the data shown above, the Corona had a good effect on Egypt's total trade volume, which increased by around 5% from the first to the second quarter, reaching approximately \$104 billion.

**Table 1.** The impact of the Corona virus on the Egyptian trade balance (value in million dollars)

Period	Average period (2016-2018)	Average period (2019-2021)	The amount of change	The rate of change in value%
Total exports	26166	32717	6551	25
Total imports	72883	70906	-1977	-3
Trade balance	-46717	-38190	8528	-18
Trade volume	99049	103623	4574	5
Export coverage	36	46	10	27

**Source:** International Trade Center estimates based on UN COMTRADE statistics.

**Change in the export coverage ratio of total imports during the two periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

In Table (1), we can see how the Corona virus affected the percentage of exports covering total imports in the second period compared to the first. You can see that there was a positive change in the percentage of exports covering imports, which means that exports increased relative to total Egyptian imports during that period. In the first period, exports covered about 36% of total imports, but in the second period, which

represents the spread of the Corona virus, the coverage rate of exports to total imports was about 46%. This represents a 10% increase between the two periods, and an increase rate of about 27% between the two periods.

Given the results, it is safe to say that the Corona had a beneficial effect on the export coverage percentage of Egyptian imports, which increased from 27% in the first period to 46% in the second.

#### **The impact of Corona on the agricultural trade balance**

The data shown in Table No. (2) illustrates the fluctuations in agricultural exports from 2016 to 2021, encompassing the period both prior to and following the onset of the Corona epidemic. This time frame was divided into two distinct eras. The first phase ranged from 2016 to 2018, can be referred to as the pre-Corona period. The second period, from 2019 to 2021, can be identified as the post-Corona period. Fluctuation in the value of agricultural exports between the time frames of 2016-2018 and 2019-2021. The data presented in Table No. (2) illustrates the influence of the Corona virus on the valuation of agricultural exports between the first and second periods. It is evident that the value of agricultural exports during the second period surpassed that of the first period. Specifically, the total value of agricultural exports in the first period amounted to approximately 2.8 billion dollars, whereas in the subsequent period... The second shows the transmission of the Corona virus. The agricultural exports had a total value of approximately 2.9 billion dollars. There was a rise of around 182 million dollars between the two periods, resulting in a growth rate of about 6.6%. The global spread of the Corona virus had a good impact on the value of Egyptian agricultural exports, resulting in a significant increase of approximately 6.6%. (El bahnasawy, 2002).

#### **Change in the value of agricultural imports during the periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

The data from the same table illustrates the impact of the Corona virus on the value of agricultural imports during the second period compared to the first period. It is evident that the value of agricultural imports decreased during the second period in comparison to the first period. In the first period, the total value of agricultural imports was approximately 4.8 billion dollars, whereas in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total value of

agricultural imports amounted to around 5.1 billion dollars. This indicates a decrease of approximately 342 million dollars between the two periods, resulting in a decline rate of about 7.1%.

Based on the information provided, the global spread of the Corona virus had a beneficial effect on the value of Egyptian agricultural imports. Specifically, there was a notable increase of approximately 7.1% in Egyptian agricultural imports.

#### **Change in the total agricultural balance during the two periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

The data presented in Table No. (2) illustrates the influence of the Corona virus on the overall agricultural balance between two periods. It is evident that the agricultural balance was negative during the second period, resulting in a decline in the value of Egyptian agricultural exports compared to agricultural imports. The total value amounted to... The initial trade balance was approximately -\$2 billion, while during the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the trade balance reached approximately -\$2.2 billion. This indicates an increase of around \$160 million between the two periods, representing a growth rate of about 7.9%. Based on the information provided, the Corona virus had a negative impact on Egypt's agricultural balance. Egypt experienced an agricultural deficit of approximately 160 million dollars, indicating a decrease in agricultural exports compared to agricultural imports in the post-Corona period.

#### **Change in the volume of agricultural trade during the periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

The data from Table (2) illustrates the impact of the Corona virus on the volume of agricultural trade during two periods. It is evident that the volume of agricultural trade during the second period experienced a growth. This indicates an increase in the volume of Egyptian agricultural trade during the second period. In the first period, the total volume of agricultural trade was approximately 7.6 billion dollars. However, during the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the volume of agricultural trade reached around 8 billion dollars. This represents an increase of approximately 524 million dollars between the two periods, resulting in a growth rate of about 6.9%.

The impact of the Corona virus on the volume of Egyptian agricultural trade was favorable, resulting in almost \$8 billion during the second quarter, representing a growth rate of approximately 6.9% compared to the first period.

**Table 2.** The impact of the Corona virus on the Egyptian trade balance (value: in million dollars)

period	Average period (2016-2018)	Average period (2019-2021)	The amount of change	The rate of change in value%
Agricultural exports	2760	2942	182	6.6
Agricultural imports	4794	5136	342	7.1
Agricultural balance	-2034	-2194	-160	7.9
Volume of agricultural trade	7555	8079	524	6.9
Export coverage for agricultural imports%	58	57	-1	-1.1

**Source:** Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, unpublished data.

**Change in the Export Coverage Ratio of Agricultural Imports during the Two Periods (2016-2018) and (2019-2021):**

The data from Table (2) illustrates the impact of the Corona virus on the percentage of export coverage for agricultural imports during the second period compared to the first period. It is evident that the percentage of export coverage during the second period was negative, indicating a decrease in exports of Egyptian agricultural imports. In the first period, the export coverage for agricultural imports was approximately 58%, while in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the export coverage was around 57%. This represents a decrease of about -1% between the two periods, with a decline rate of approximately 1.1%.

The Corona pandemic had a detrimental effect on the percentage of export coverage of Egyptian imports, resulting in a fall of around 57% during the second

period compared to the first period, with a decline rate of around 1.1% as previous.

**Geographical distribution of exports of study crops:**

The analysis will focus on the exports of crops such as oranges, grapes, potatoes, and onions, examining their growth in terms of both quantity and value. The geographical distribution was categorized into two distinct eras. The first period, spanning from 2016 to 2018, corresponds to the time before the outbreak of the coronavirus. The second period, from 2019 to 2021, represents the time after the onset of the coronavirus pandemic.

**Geographical distribution of Egyptian orange exports:**

The geographical distribution of Egyptian orange exports during the specified period reveals that these exports are primarily concentrated in seven countries: Saudi Arabia, Russia, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, and Kuwait. According to Table (3), the Russian Federation stands out as the top importing country, accounting for approximately 139 thousand tons of Egyptian orange exports, which represents about 18.9% of the total exports during the period from 2016 to 2018. It is worth noting that this period predates the outbreak of the Corona pandemic. Following Russia, Saudi Arabia, the Netherlands, China, the United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, and India rank second to seventh, respectively, in terms of the average amount of Egyptian orange exports, with quantities ranging from 116 to 33 thousand tons. These figures correspond to percentages ranging from 15.8% to 4.5% of the total Egyptian exports during the same period.

According to the data from the same table, Russia ranked first among the importing countries in terms of the value of Egyptian orange exports, with approximately \$108 million. This accounted for about 18.9% of the total value of Egyptian orange exports from 2016 to 2018. Following Russia, Saudi Arabia, the Netherlands, China, the Emirates, Bangladesh, and India ranked second to seventh, respectively, with values of approximately \$90 million, \$50 million, \$41 million, \$34 million, \$29 million, and \$26 million. These values represented about 15.8%, 8.7%,

**Table 3.** Geographical distribution of Egyptian orange exports in the most important importing markets during the period (2016-2021)

The most important countries	Quantity of exports		Quantity of exports		The amount of change	Rate of change	Export value		Export value		The amount of change	Rate of change		
	( 2016 -2018 )		(2019-2021)				%	(2018-2016)		(2019-2021)			%	
	thousand ton	%	thousand ton	%				million dollars	%	million dollars				%
Russian federation	139.3	18.9	121.8	15.7	-17.5	-12.6	108.3	18.9	104.9	15.5	-3.4	-3.1		
Arab The kingdom	116.6	15.8	105.6	13.6	-11.0	-9.4	90.4	15.8	91.1	13.5	0.7	0.8		
Holland	63.9	8.7	60.0	7.7	-3.9	-6.1	49.8	8.7	52.9	7.8	3.0	6.1		
China	52.5	7.1	82.1	10.6	29.6	56.2	41.4	7.2	67.6	10.0	102.0	17.8		
Arab emirates	43.6	5.9	36.0	4.6	-7.5	-17.3	33.5	5.8	31.3	4.6	-2.2	-6.6		
Bangladesh	37.2	5.1	43.1	5.5	5.8	15.7	28.8	5.0	37.5	5.6	8.7	30.4		
India	32.9	4.5	34.2	4.4	1.3	3.9	25.9	4.5	30.4	4.5	4.5	17.5		
Total countries	486.0	66.0	482.8	62.1	-3.3	-0.7	125.1	66.0	16.3	61.6	290.6	232		
Others	250.9	34.0	295.1	37.9	44.2	17.6	447.8	34.0	658.6	38.4	388.7	86.8		
<b>Total</b>	<b>736.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>777.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>572.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>674.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>679.3</b>	<b>119</b>		

**Source:** Collected and calculated from records of the world Trade Center estimates based on UN COMTRADE statistics, unpublished data, regarding the quantity and value of Egyptian exports.

7.2%, 5.8%, 5%, and 4.5% of the total value of Egyptian orange exports during the same period.

According to the data from the same table, the Russian Federation ranked first among the countries that import Egyptian oranges, with a total of approximately 122 thousand tons. This accounts for about 15.7% of the total Egyptian orange exports during the period of 2019-2021, which is the post-Corona period. There was a decrease of about 12.6% compared to the pre-Corona period. Saudi Arabia, China, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, and India ranked second to seventh, respectively, with average amounts of total Egyptian orange exports ranging from 106 to 34 thousand tons. These countries represent about 13.6%, 10.6%, 7.7%, 5.5%, 4.6%, and 4.4% of the total exports, respectively. The rate of change from the pre-Corona period varies for each country, with percentages of -9.4%, 56.2%, -6.1%, 15.7%, -17.3%, and 3.9%, respectively. The two study periods show a change rate of about 5.6%.

According to the data from the same table, Russia was the top importing country for Egyptian orange exports, with a value of approximately \$105 million. This accounted for about 15.5% of the total value of

Egyptian orange exports between 2019 and 2021. Following Russia, Saudi Arabia, China, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, the UAE, and India ranked second to seventh, respectively, with values of approximately \$91 million, \$68 million, \$53 million, \$37.5 million, \$31 million, and \$30 million. These values represented about 13.5%, 10%, 7.8%, 5.6%, 4.6%, and 4.5% of the total value of Egyptian orange exports during the same period. The change rate between the two study periods was approximately 118.6%.

#### **Geographical distribution of grape exports:**

Table (4) clearly demonstrates that Egyptian exports of grapes are primarily concentrated in five countries: England, the Netherlands, Germany, the Russian Federation, and Saudi Arabia. The data from the table reveals that England ranks first among these importing countries, accounting for approximately 30.9 thousand tons of Egyptian grape exports, which represents about 28.4% of the total exports during the period of 2016-2018, prior to the Corona pandemic. The Netherlands, Germany, the Russian Federation, and Saudi Arabia follow in second to range place, with average amounts of approximately 25.9, 10.5, 9.4, and 4 thousand tons respectively. These quantities

represent approximately 23.8%, 9.6%, 8.7%, and 3.7% respectively of the total Egyptian exports of grapes during the same period.

According to the data from the same table, England ranked first among the countries that imported Egyptian grapes in terms of value, with approximately \$64 million. This accounted for about 25.3% of the total value of Egyptian grape exports during the period of 2016-2018, which was before the Corona pandemic. The Netherlands, Germany, the Russian Federation, and Saudi Arabia ranked second to fifth, respectively, with values of approximately \$53.9 million, \$22 million, \$19 million, and \$8 million. These values represented about 23.9%, 9.7%, 8.6%, and 3.6% of the total value of Egyptian grape exports during the same period.

According to the data from Table No. (4), England was the top importing country for Egyptian grape exports, with a quantity of approximately 27.5 thousand tons. This accounted for around 25.3% of the total Egyptian grape exports during the period of 2019-2021, which is the post-Corona period. The Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Germany, and Saudi Arabia ranked second to fifth, with average quantities of approximately 25.5, 10.9, 8.9, and 2.6 thousand tons respectively. These quantities represented approximately 23.5%, 10%, 8.2%, and 2.4% of the total Egyptian grape exports during the same period. The change rate between the two study periods was approximately -0.1%.

- According to the data from the same table, England ranked first among the countries that imported Egyptian grapes in terms of value, with approximately \$61.3 million. This accounted for about 25.3% of the total value of Egyptian grape exports during the period of 2019-2021, which is the period after the Corona pandemic. The Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Germany, and Saudi Arabia ranked second to fifth, respectively, with values of approximately \$57 million, \$24.5 million, \$19.6 million, and \$5.9 million. These values represented about 23.5%, 10.1%, 8.1%, and 2.5% of the total value of Egyptian grape exports during the same period. There was a change rate of about 7.1% between the two study periods.

#### **Geographical distribution of potato exports:**

The analysis of the geographic distribution of Egyptian potato exports reveals that most of these exports are

focused on Russia, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, and Kuwait. Notably, Russia stands out as a significant importer, accounting for approximately 216 thousand tons of Egyptian potato exports. This amount represents around 38.7% of Egypt's total potato exports during the specified period. Greece ranks second as a major importer of Egyptian potato exports, accounting for approximately 54 thousand tons, which represents about 9.8% of Egypt's total potato exports. Italy, on the other hand, ranks third in terms of importing Egyptian potato exports during the study period, with an export volume of around 52 thousand tons, representing about 9.3% of Egypt's potato exports during that period. The data from the same table also reveal that Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, and Kuwait rank fourth to seventh, respectively, with quantities of approximately 51, 41, 32, and 25 thousand tons. These quantities represent about 9.1%, 7.4%, 5.7%, and 4.5% of Egypt's potato exports during the first period of the study (2016-2018).

The data of the same table also indicates that Russia came in first place among the countries importing Egyptian exports of potatoes with an export value of about \$ 81 million, representing about 38.9% of the total value of Egypt's exports of potatoes during that period, and Greece comes in second place for the most important importing countries for Egyptian exports of potatoes, with an export value of about \$ 20 million, representing about 9.7% of the total value of Egyptian exports of potatoes, and Italy is the third most important importer of Egyptian exports of potatoes during the study period, with an export value of about 19 million dollars, representing about 9.2% of the value of Egyptian potato exports during that period, and the data of the same table indicates that Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, Kuwait came in fourth to seventh place with a value of about 19, 15, 12, 10 million dollars in each of them, respectively, representing about 9%, 7.3%, 5.7%, 4.6% of the value of Egyptian exports of potatoes during The first period of the study (2016-2018).

**Table 4.** Geographical distribution of Egyptian grape exports in the most important importing markets during the period (2016-2021)

The most Important Countries	Quantity of Exports ( 2016 -2018 )		Quantity of Exports (2019-2021)		The amount of change	Rate of change %	Export Value (2016-2018)		Export Value (2019-2021)		The Amount of Change	Rate of change %
	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%			million dollars	%	million dollars	%		
<b>England</b>	30.9	28.4	27.5	25.3	-3.5	-11.2	64.3	28.4	61.3	25.3	-3.0	-4.6
<b>Holland</b>	25.9	23.8	25.5	23.5	-0.4	-1.6	53.9	23.9	57.0	23.5	3.0	5.6
<b>Germany</b>	10.5	9.6	8.9	8.2	-1.6	-15.2	22.0	9.7	19.6	8.1	-2.4	-11
<b>Russian Federation</b>	9.4	8.7	10.9	10	1.5	15.9	19.4	8.6	24.5	10.1	5.1	26.3
<b>Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</b>	4.0	3.7	2.6	2.4	-1.4	-34.6	8.3	3.7	5.9	2.5	-2.3	-28.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>	28.0	25.7	33.2	30.6	5.2	18.6	58.2	25.7	73.8	30	15.5	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>226.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>242.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>

**Source:** Collected and calculated from data: The ITC estimates are derived from UN COMTRADE statistics and unpublished data, specifically focusing on the volume and worth of Egyptian exports.

The data of Table (5) during the second period of the study, which is the post-Corona period (2019-2021), indicates that Russia ranked first with an export volume of about 143 thousand tons, representing about 26.6% of the total amount of Egypt's exports of potatoes during that period, and Greece comes in second place for the most important importers of Egyptian exports of potatoes, with an export amount of about 68 thousand tons, representing about 12.6% of the total Egyptian exports of potatoes', Italy is the third most important importer of Egyptian exports of potatoes during the study period, with an export amount of about 38 thousand tons, representing about 7.1% of the amount of Egyptian potato exports during that period, and on the other hand, the data contained in the same table indicate that Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, Kuwait came in fourth place to seventh with a quantity of about 35, 32, 27, 10 thousand tons in each of them, respectively, representing a percentage of about 6.6%, 5.9%, 5%, and 1.9% of the quantity of Egyptian potato exports during the second period of the study (2019-2021) with a change rate of about -3.3% between the two study periods.

The data of Table (5) during the second period of the study (2019-2021) indicate that Russia came in first place among the countries importing Egyptian exports of potatoes with an export value of about 61 million dollars, representing about 26.5% of the total value of Egypt's exports of potatoes during that period, and Greece comes in second place for the most important importers of Egyptian exports of potatoes, with an export value of about 29 million dollars, representing about 12.6% of The total value of Egyptian exports of potatoes, and Italy is the third most important importer of Egyptian exports of potatoes during the study period, with an export value of about 17 million dollars, representing about 7.2% of the value of Egyptian potato exports during that period, and the data of the same table indicates that Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, Kuwait came in fourth place to seventh with a quantity of about 15, 13, 11, 4 million dollars in each of them, respectively, representing a percentage of about 6.6%, 5.7%, 5%, and 1.9% of the value of Egyptian potato exports during the first period of the study (2019-2021), with a change rate of about 10% between the two study periods.

**Table 5.** Geographical distribution of Egyptian potato exports in the most important importing markets during the period (2016-2021)

The Most Important Countries	Export Quantity (2016-2018)		Export Quantity (2019-2021)		The amount of change	Rate of change %	Export Value (2016-2018)		Export Value (2019-2021)		The amount of change	Rate of change %
	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%			Million Dollars	%	Million Dollars	%		
	Russian	215.6	38.7	143.3			26.6	-72.3	-33.5	81.2		
Greece	54.5	9.8	67.9	12.6	13.4	24.5	20.2	9.7	29.0	12.6	8.8	44
Italy	51.7	9.3	38.4	7.1	-13.2	-25.6	19.2	9.2	16.5	7.2	-2.7	-14
Lebanon	50.5	9.1	35.5	6.6	-15.0	-29.7	18.8	9.0	15.2	6.6	-3.5	-19
The united Arab emirates	41.2	7.4	31.6	5.9	-9.6	-23.4	15.3	7.3	13.1	5.7	-2.1	-14
Germany	31.6	5.7	27.1	5.0	-4.5	-14.3	11.9	5.7	11.4	5.0	-0.4	-3
Kuwait	25.2	4.5	10.4	1.9	-14.8	-58.6	9.6	4.6	4.3	1.9	-5.3	-55
Total countries	470.3	84.4	354.2	65.8	-116.1	-24.7	176.1	84.4	150.6	65.6	-25.5	-14
Others	86.9	15.6	184.4	34.2	97.4	112.1	32.7	15.6	78.9	34.4	46.2	141
Total	557.2	100	538.6	100	-18.6	-3.3	208.7	100	229.5	100	20.7	10

**Source:** Collected and calculated from data: International Trade Center estimates based on UN COMTRADE statistics, unpublished data, regarding the quantity and value of Egyptian exports.

**Geographical distribution of onion exports:**

The analysis of the geographical distribution of Egyptian onion exports reveals that the majority of these exports are concentrated in specific countries. According to Table (6), the main importers of Egyptian onions are the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, England, and Kuwait. Notably, Saudi Arabia stands out as one of the largest importers, accounting for approximately 215 thousand tons of onions, which represents about 52.2% of Egypt's total onion exports during the specified period. Russia ranks second among the most significant countries importing Egyptian onion exports, with a volume of approximately 47 thousand tons, accounting for about 11.4% of the total Egyptian onion exports. The Netherlands is the third most important importer, with a volume of about 25.5 thousand tons, representing about 6.2% of the total Egyptian onion exports during the study period. Additionally, the data in the same table reveals that the UAE, England, and Kuwait ranked fourth to sixth, respectively, with quantities of approximately 22, 13.2, and 13 thousand tons. These quantities represent about 5.4%, 3.2%, and 3.2% of

the total Egyptian onion exports during the first period of the study (2016-2018).

The data from Table (6) reveals that Saudi Arabia was the top importer of Egyptian onion exports, with a value of approximately \$94 million, accounting for around 48.2% of Egypt's total onion exports during that period. Russia ranked second in terms of importing Egyptian onion exports, with a value of about \$24.6 million, representing approximately 12.6% of Egypt's total onion exports. During the study period, the Netherlands ranked third in terms of importing Egyptian onions. The export value of these onions to the Netherlands was approximately \$12 million, which accounted for about 6.2% of the total value of Egyptian onion exports during that period. According to the same table, the United Arab Emirates, England, and Kuwait ranked fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively, with export values of approximately \$10 million, \$6 million, and \$5.7 million each. These values represented about 5%, 3%, and 3% of the total value of Egyptian onion exports during the first period of the study (2016-2018).

- During the post-Corona period (2019-2021), the data from the same table shows that Saudi Arabia was the top exporter of onions, with an export amount of

approximately 70 thousand tons, accounting for about 18.9% of Egypt's total onion exports during that period.

**Table 6.** Geographical distribution of Egyptian onion exports in the most important importing markets during the period (2016-2021)

The most important countries	Quantity of exports (2016-2018)		Quantity of exports (2019-2021)		The amount of change	Rate of change %	Export value (2016-2018)		Export value (2019-2021)		The amount of change	Rate of change %
	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%			million dollars	%	million dollars	%		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	214.8	52.2	69.6	18.9	-145.1	-68	93.8	48.2	36.4	16.7	-57.4	-61.2
Russian federation	47.1	11.4	39.6	10.7	-7.5	-16	24.6	12.6	25.3	11.6	0.7	3
Holland	25.5	6.2	47.5	12.9	22.1	87	12.1	6.2	26.3	12.1	14.2	117.8
The united Arab emirates	22.1	5.4	11.4	3.1	-10.8	-49	9.7	5	6.1	2.8	-3.6	-37.1
England	13.3	3.2	55.8	15.1	42.5	320	5.9	3	29.1	13.4	23.2	392
Kuwait	13.0	3.2	7.1	1.9	-5.9	-45	5.7	3	3.8	1.8	-1.9	-33.5
Total countries	335.8	81.6	231.2	62.6	-104.7	-31	151.8	78	127.0	58.3	-24.8	-16.3
Other countries	76.0	18.4	138.2	37.4	62.2	82	42.7	22	90.9	41.7	48.2	113
The world	411.8	100	369.4	100	-42.4	-10	194.5	100	218.0	100	23.5	12.1

**Source:** Collected and calculated from data: International Trade Center estimates based on UN COMTRADE statistics, unpublished data, regarding the quantity and value of Egyptian exports.

England moved up to second place as one of the most significant importing countries for Egyptian onion exports in the same period, with an export amount of around 56 thousand tons, representing about 15.1% of Egypt's total exports. The Netherlands and Russia ranked third and fourth, respectively, as the most significant importers of Egyptian onion exports during the study period. They imported approximately 47.5 and 39.6 thousand tons, accounting for about 12.9% and 10.7% of Egypt's total onion exports during the second period. On the other hand, the data from the same table shows that the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait ranked fifth and sixth, respectively, with imports of approximately 11.4 and 7 thousand tons each. The ranking accounts for between 3.1% and 1.9% of the total Egyptian onion exports during the second term of the study (2019-2021), exhibiting a change rate of approximately -10% between the two study periods.

The data from Table No. 6 for the second period of the study (2019-2021) shows that Saudi Arabia ranked first among the countries importing Egyptian onion exports. The export value to Saudi Arabia was approximately \$36.4 million, accounting for about 16.7% of Egypt's total onion exports during that period. England moved up to second place as one of the most significant importing countries for Egyptian onion exports, with an export value of around \$29 million, representing about 13.4% of the total. During the

study period, the value of Egyptian onion exports decreased for the Netherlands and Russia, placing them in third place. They were the fourth largest importers of Egyptian onions in terms of value, with export values of approximately 26.3 and 25.3 thousand tons, accounting for about 12.1% and 11.6% of the total value of Egyptian onion exports during the second period. The data from the same table also show that the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait ranked fifth and sixth, respectively, with export values of approximately 6.1 and 3.8 million dollars each. During the second phase of the study (2019-2021), the value of Egyptian onion exports accounted for around 2.8% and 1.8% respectively. There was a 12.1% rate of change between the two periods.

#### **The impact of Corona on the exports of study crops:**

##### **The impact of Corona on orange exports:**

The data from Table No. (7) illustrates the changes in the orange crop from 2018 to 2021, encompassing the period before and after the Corona pandemic. This period is divided into two distinct periods: the pre-Corona period (2018-2019) and the post-Corona period (2020-2021).

##### **First: The impact of Corona on the quantity and value of orange crop exports**

##### **Change in the quantity of orange exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

Table (7) clearly demonstrates the effect of the Corona virus on orange exports in the second period compared to the first period. In the first period, the total amount of orange exports was approximately 839 thousand tons. However, in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total quantity of exported oranges dropped to about 715 thousand tons. This represents a decrease of approximately -125 thousand tons, with a decline rate of about 15% between the two periods.

**Change in the value of orange exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

The data from the same table also demonstrates the impact of the Corona virus on the value of orange exports in the second period compared to the first period. Despite a decrease in the quantity of exports between the two periods, the value of exports during the second period increased from the first period. Specifically, the total value of orange exports in the first period was approximately \$664 million, while in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total value of exported oranges reached around \$682 million. This represents an increase of about \$17 million, or a growth rate of approximately 2.6% between the two periods.

Based on the information provided, the global spread of the Corona virus had a detrimental effect on the quantity of Egyptian orange exports, resulting in a decline of approximately 14.8%. The global spread of the coronavirus had a favorable impact on the value of Egyptian orange exports, resulting in a 2.6% increase.

**The impact of Corona on grape exports:**

The data from Table 7 illustrates the changes in grape crop production between 2018 and 2021, which encompasses the period before and after the Corona pandemic. This time frame is divided into two periods: the first period (2018-2019) represents the pre-Corona era, while the second period (2020-2021) represents the post-Corona era.

**Second: The impact of Corona on the quantity and value of grape exports**

**Change in the quantity of grape exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

Table (7) clearly shows the effect of the Corona virus on grape exports during the second period compared

to the first period. In the first period, approximately 105 thousand tons of grapes were exported, while in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total quantity of exported grapes reached about 106 thousand tons. This represents an increase of about a thousand tons between the two periods, with a growth rate of approximately 0.4%.

**Change in the value of grape exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

The data from the same table also demonstrates the impact of the Corona virus on the value of grape exports during the second period compared to the first period. It is evident that despite the increase in the quantity of exports between the first and second periods, the value of exports during the second period experienced a greater percentage increase than the increase in quantity. Specifically, the total value of grape exports in the first period was approximately \$229 million, whereas in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total value of exported grapes reached around \$245 million. This represents an increase of approximately \$16 million between the two periods, corresponding to a growth rate of about 7.3%.

The data indicates that the global spread of the Corona virus had a positive, albeit modest, effect on the quantity of grape exports from Egypt, resulting in a 0.4% increase. In contrast, the impact on the value of grape exports was more significant, with a 7.3% increase attributed to the global spread of the virus (El Gendy, 2019)

**The impact of Corona on potato exports:**

The data from Table 7 illustrates the changes in the potato crop from 2018 to 2021, which encompasses the period before and after the Corona pandemic. This period is divided into two sub-periods: the first sub-period (2018-2019) represents the pre-Corona period, while the second sub-period (2020-2021) represents the post-Corona period.

**Change in the quantity of potato exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

Table (7) clearly demonstrates the effect of the Corona virus on potato exports during the second period in comparison to the first period. In the first period, the total quantity of potato exports was

**Table 7.** Impact of Corona on exports of study crops (Quantity in tons), (Value in thousand dollars)

Crop	During The Period (2018-2019)		During The Period (2020-2021)		The Amount of Change In Quantity	The Amount of Change In Value	The Rate of Change In Quantity%	The Rate of Change In Value%
	Quantity	The Value	Quantity	The Value				
<b>Orange</b>	839315	664222	714673	681515	-124642	17293	-14.8	2.6
<b>Grapes</b>	105240	228692	105666	245379	426	16687	0.4	7.3
<b>Potatoes</b>	542426	1141589	516905	211075	-25521	-930514	-4.7	-81.5
<b>Onion</b>	359465	202556	321134	189998	-38331	-12558	-10.7	-6.2

**Source:** Collected and calculated from data: 1- Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2- National Information Center, unpublished data, regarding the quantity and value of Egyptian exports.

approximately 542 thousand tons. However, during the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total quantity of exported potatoes dropped to around 517 thousand tons. This represents a decrease of approximately 26 thousand tons, with a decline rate of about 4.7% between the two periods (Zaki *et al.*, 2019).

#### **Change in the value of potato exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

The data from the table demonstrates the impact of the Corona virus on the value of potato exports during the second period in comparison to the first period. It is evident that although the quantity of exports decreased between the two periods, the value of exports during the second period was significantly affected by the spread of the Corona virus. This resulted in a greater percentage decrease in the value of potato exports compared to the decrease in quantity. Specifically, the total value of potato exports in the first period was approximately 1142 million dollars. During the second period, which corresponds to the outbreak of the Corona virus, the overall export value of potatoes reached around 211 million dollars. This indicates a fall of almost 931 million dollars compared to the previous period, resulting in a decline rate of approximately 81.5%.

It is evident from the information provided that the global spread of the coronavirus had a negative impact on the quantity and value of Egyptian potato exports. The quantity of potato exports decreased by approximately 4.7%, while the value of potato exports experienced a more significant decline of around 81.5%.

#### **The impact of Corona on onion exports:**

The data from Table 7 illustrate the changes in the onion crop between 2018 and 2021, which encompassed the period before and after the onset of the Corona pandemic. This period was divided into two distinct periods: the pre-Corona period (2018-2019) and the post-Corona period (2020-2021).

#### **Fourth: The impact of Corona on the quantity and value of onion exports**

##### **Change in the quantity of onion exports during the periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

The data presented in Table (7) clearly demonstrates the effect of the Corona virus on the quantity of onion exports during the second period in comparison to the first period. In the first period, approximately 359 thousand tons of onions were exported, whereas in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total quantity of exported onions was around 321 thousand tons. This indicates a decrease of approximately 38 thousand tons between the two periods, resulting in a decline rate of about 10.7%.

##### **Change in the value of onion exports during the two periods (2018-2019) and (2020-2021):**

The data from the table demonstrates the effect of the Corona virus on the value of onion exports in the second period compared to the first period. In the first period, the total value of onion exports was approximately \$203 million. However, in the second period, which coincided with the spread of the Corona virus, the total value of exported onions was around \$190 million. This indicates a decrease of approximately \$13 million, resulting in a decline rate of about 6.2% between the two periods. The global spread of the coronavirus had a slight negative impact

on the quantity of Egyptian onion exports, resulting in a decline of around 10.7%.

The global spread of the coronavirus resulted in a 6.2% fall in the value of Egyptian onion exports, which was a smaller percentage compared to the decrease in the volume of onion exports.

**The impact of Corona on the market share in the Russian orange market:**

It is clear from the following table that the Egyptian export season for exporting oranges to the Russian market is the months of January, February, March, April, and May during the years (2019, 2021), which is the pre- and post-Corona period, and it is clear that the most important countries competing with Egypt in the Russian market are Turkey and Morocco, and the data of Table (8) indicate that Egypt comes in first place of Russia's imports of oranges by about 89%, followed by Turkey by about 6%, and Morocco came in third place from Russia's imports of oranges by about 3% during 2019, which is the pre-Corona period, and the data of the same table shows that Egypt comes in first place of Russia's imports of oranges by about 83% during 2021, which is the post-Corona period, with a decreasing rate of about -0.6%, while Turkey came in second place by about 14%, with an increase rate of about 138% over the pre-Corona period, and Morocco came in third place from Russia's imports of oranges by about 2%, with a decrease rate of about -28% for the period Pre-Corona during 2021, which is the post-Corona period, from the above, it is clear that the impact of Corona on Egypt's market share of oranges in the Russian market had a negative impact, but by a slight rate of about 0.6%, but this percentage proves that Egypt has a high competitive advantage in the Russian market for its imports of oranges (**Badawy, 2012**).

**The effect of the Corona virus on the market share in the English grape market:**

The table clearly indicates that the Egyptian grape export season to the English market occurs in the months of May, June, July, August, and September in the years 2019 and 2021. This period encompasses the time before and after the outbreak of the Corona virus. It is evident that South Africa, Turkey, and Chile are the primary competitors of Egypt in the English market. According to the data from Table 9, Turkey ranks first in England's grape imports, accounting for approximately 21% of the total. Egypt follows in second place, contributing over 19%, while Chile takes the third spot. Russia experienced an almost 11%

increase in grape imports in 2019, prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. South Africa ranked fourth, with a modest 1% share. In 2021, Egypt claimed the top spot for England's grape imports, accounting for approximately 22%. In the post-Corona period, there has been an increase of approximately 18.2% in grape imports. Turkey ranked second with a growth rate of about 22%, representing a 3.1% increase compared to the pre-Corona period. Chile secured the third position with a 9% share of England's grape imports but experienced a decline of about -13.5% compared to the pre-Corona period. These figures pertain to the year 2021, which is considered the post-Corona period. The impact of the Corona virus on Egypt's market share of grapes in the English market was positive during the post-Corona period. This percentage indicates that Egypt possesses a significant competitive advantage in the English market.

**The impact of Corona on the market share in the Russian potato market:**

Table No.(10) clearly shows that Egypt exports potatoes to the Russian market during the months of March, April, May, and June in the years 2019 and 2021, which includes both the period before and after the Corona pandemic. The main competitors of Egypt in the Russian market are Azerbaijan, Pakistan, and China. According to the data in Table No. (10), Egypt holds the top position in Russia's potato imports, accounting for approximately 51.3% of the total, followed by Azerbaijan with around 17%, and Pakistan in third place. In 2019, Russia imported potatoes from China, accounting for approximately 6.8% of its total imports. During the same period, Egypt held the largest market share, with about 60.5% of Russia's potato imports. However, in 2021, after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Egypt's market share increased further to 60.5%, showing a positive change of approximately 18.1%. Azerbaijan followed with a market share of 16.4%, experiencing a slight decrease of about -3.6%. Pakistan ranked third with an 11.2% market share, which decreased by approximately -9.2% during the post-COVID-19 period. China had the lowest market share, experiencing a significant decline of about -99.6% in 2021. These figures indicate that Egypt has a strong competitive advantage in the Russian potato

**Table 8.** The impact of Corona on the market share in the Russian orange market

Export countries	2019						2021						Rate of change
	January	February	march	April	May	Average	January	February	march	April	may	average	
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Egypt	73.8	89	92.6	91.7	96.8	89	73.8	86.8	91.1	84.5	94.7	83	-6
Turkey	19.7	6.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	6	19.7	11.3	5	8.5	4.3	14	138
Morocco	2	1	3.8	7.4	2.5	3	2	1.5	3.6	6.3	0.2	2	-28

**Source:** Quantity ratios were calculated from the table of quantities for geographical distribution in the Russian market from Trade Map.

**Table 9.** The impact of Corona on the market share in the English grape market

Export Countries	2019						2021						Rate of change
	May	June	July	August	September	Average	May	June	July	August	September	Average	
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1	1	7	3.4	2.7	1.7	2.7	3.5	256.5
Turkey	20	17	21	25	22	21	21	19	23	22	23	22	3.1
Chilean	43	5	2.1	2.2	1.1	11	36	5.3	2.8	0.6	1.1	9	-13.5
Egypt	1	55.2	33.9	4.4	0.2	19	5.9	59.4	42.1	4.2	0.3	22	18.2

**Source:** Quantity ratios were calculated from the table of quantities for geographical distribution in the English market from Trade Map.

**Table 10.** The impact of the Corona virus on the market share in the Russian potato market

Export Countries	2019					2021					Rate of change
	march	April	May	June	average	march	April	May	June	average	
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
Azerbaijan	2.4	5.5	43	17	17	1.3	2.5	23.8	37.8	16.4	-3.6
Pakistan	5.9	16.3	18.8	8	12.3	9.4	17.4	15	2.8	11.2	-9.2
China	4.3	1.1	2.8	19.1	6.8	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	-99.6
Egypt	59	61	31	54	51.3	80	69	48	45	60.5	18.1

**Source:** The proportions of quantities were calculated from the table of quantities for geographical distribution in the Russian market from Trade Map.

market, as evidenced by its positive impact of approximately 18.1% during the COVID-19 period.

#### **The impact of Corona on the market share in the Belgian market for onions:**

Table (11) clearly shows that the Egyptian export season for onions to the Belgian market occurs in the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December during the years (2019, 2021). This period encompasses the time before and

after the Corona outbreak. The data in Table No. (11) reveals that the main competitors of Egypt in the Belgian market are the Netherlands, France, and Spain. The Netherlands holds the top position, accounting for approximately 52% of

Belgium's onion imports, followed by France with around 16%. Spain ranks third in terms of Belgium's onion imports. During the pre-Corona period in 2019, Egypt accounted

**Table 11.** The impact of Corona on the market share in the Belgian onion market

Countries of Export	2019							2021							Rate of change
	January	February	march	October	November	December	average	January	February	march	October	November	December	Average	
<b>World</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
<b>Holland</b>	48	48	47	55	60	58	52	53	44	46	60	71	67	57	8.1
<b>France</b>	26	21	14	9	12	12	16	10	6	5	11	13	0	7	-52.9
<b>Spain</b>	13	14	13	15	14	17	14	19	10	9	11	10	15	12	-12.6
<b>Egypt</b>	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.1	12.4	3	159.4

**Source:** Quantity ratios were calculated from the table of quantities for geographical distribution in the Belgian market from Trade Map.

for approximately 1.2% of Belgium's onion imports, ranking fourth. However, in the post-Corona period in 2021, the Netherlands took the lead, representing about 57% of Belgium's onion imports, with a growth rate of approximately 8.1%. Spain followed with a share of about 12% but experienced a decline of approximately -12.6%. France ranked third, also with a decline of about -12.6%. Egypt remained in fourth place during the post-Corona period in 2021. These findings indicate that the impact of Corona on Egypt's market share of onions in Belgium had a positive effect on the overall onion imports in Belgium.

**CONCLUSION**

The research reached a set of results and recommendations, which were: that the impact of the corona on the amount of orange exports was negative, as the spread of Corona globally led to a decrease in the amount of Egyptian orange exports by about 14.8%, while the impact of the corona on the value of orange exports was positive, as the spread of Corona globally led to an increase in the value of Egyptian orange exports by about 2.6%, and it also indicated that the impact of the corona The amount of grape exports was positive, but by a small percentage, as the spread of Corona globally led to an increase in the amount of Egyptian grape exports by about 0.4%, while the impact of Corona on the value of grape exports was positive at a higher rate than the amount of grape exports, as the spread of Corona globally led to an increase in the value of Egyptian grape exports

by about 7.3%, and the results also found that the impact of Corona on the amount of potato exports was negative But by a small percentage, as the spread of Corona globally led to a decrease in the amount of Egyptian potato exports by about 4.7%, while the value of potato exports was negative by a higher percentage than the amount of potato exports, as the spread of Corona globally led to a decrease in the value of Egyptian potato exports by about 81.5%, while it turned out that the impact of Corona on the amount of onion exports was negative, but by a small percentage, as the spread of Corona at the global level The amount of Egyptian onion exports decreased by about 10.7%, and it turned out that the impact of the corona on the value of onion exports was negative by a smaller percentage than the amount of onion exports, as the spread of Corona globally led to a decrease in the value of Egyptian onion exports by about 6.2%. The study recommended the need to take a policy of caution and caution during the production and export process, especially in the abnormal conditions facing the state, the work of a special transport fleet to transport Egyptian exports abroad and not rely on foreign supply chains.

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### أثر جائحة COVID-19 على صادرات أهم محاصيل الخضر والفاكهة في مصر

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الملخص

أن الصادرات الزراعية المصرية أصبحت أحد أهم مصادر الدخل القومي من النقد الأجنبي خاصة في الفترة التي تأثرت فيها بأزمة كورونا كثير من القطاعات الأخرى والتي كانت تجلب لمصر العملة الصعبة، مما يتضح أن أثر الكورونا على الميزان التجاري الكلي المصري كان في صالح مصر حيث حقق فائض تجارى بلغ نحو 8 مليار دولار، الأمر الذى يشير إلى زيادة الصادرات الكلية المصرية عن الواردات الكلية خلال فترة مابعد الكورونا

بينما يتضح أن أثر الكورونا على حجم التجارة الكلية المصرية كان إيجابيا حيث بلغ حوالى 104 مليار دولار خلال الفترة الثانية مقارنة بالفترة الأولى، بمعدل زيادة بلغ نحو 0.5%

يتضح أن الموسم التصديري المصري لتصدير البرتقال للسوق الروسى هي شهور يناير، وفبراير، ومارس، وأبريل، ومايو خلال عامى (2019، 2021) وهى فترة ما قبل ومابعد الكورونا، كما يتضح أن أهم الدول المنافسة لمصر فى السوق الروسى هي تركيا، والمغرب، حيث جاءت مصر فى المركز الأول من واردات روسيا للبرتقال بنحو 89%، تليها تركيا بنحو 6%، والمغرب جاءت فى المركز الثالث من واردات روسيا للبرتقال بنحو 3% وذلك خلال عام 2019 وهى فترة ما قبل الكورونا، كما أن مصر تأتى فى المركز الأول من واردات روسيا للبرتقال بنحو 83% خلال عام 2021 وهى فترة ما بعد الكورونا مما سبق يتضح أن تأثير الكورونا على النصيب السوقى لمصر من البرتقال فى السوق الروسى كان له تأثير سلبي ولكن بنسبة طفيفة بلغ نحو 0.6%، ولكن هذه النسبة تثبت أن لمصر ميزة تنافسية عالية فى السوق الروسى بالنسبة ل وارداتها من البرتقال.

كما يتضح أن أهم الدول المنافسة لمصر فى السوق الإنجليزية هي جنوب أفريقيا، وتركيا، وشيلي، كما تشير البيانات أن تركيا تأتى فى المركز الأول من واردات إنجلترا للعنب بنحو 21%، بينما جاءت مصر فى المركز الثانى بنحو 19%، وشيلي جاءت فى المركز الثالث من واردات روسيا للعنب بنحو 11%، فى حين جاءت جنوب أفريقيا فى المركز الرابع والأخير بنحو 1% وذلك خلال عام 2019 وهى فترة ما قبل الكورونا، حيث يتضح أن تأثير الكورونا على النصيب السوقى لمصر من العنب فى السوق الإنجليزية كان له تأثير إيجابى خلال فترة مابعد الكورونا، ولكن هذه النسبة تثبت أن لمصر ميزة تنافسية عالية فى السوق الإنجليزية بالنسبة ل وارداتها من العنب.

أن الموسم التصديري المصرى لتصدير البطاطس للسوق الروسى هي شهور مارس، وأبريل، ومايو، ويونيو خلال عامى (2019، 2021) وهى فترة ما قبل ومابعد الكورونا، كما يتضح أن أهم الدول المنافسة لمصر فى السوق الروسى هي أذربيجان، وباكستان، والصين، حيث جاءت مصر فى المركز الأول من واردات روسيا للبطاطس بنحو 51.3%، وذلك خلال عام 2019 وهى فترة ما قبل الكورونا، كما أن مصر تأتى فى المركز الأول من واردات روسيا للبطاطس بنحو 60.5% خلال عام 2021 وهى فترة ما بعد الكورونا بمعدل تغير بلغ نحو 18.1%، مما سبق يتضح أن تأثير الكورونا على النصيب السوقى لمصر من البطاطس فى السوق الروسى كان له تأثير إيجابى بنسبة بلغت نحو 18.1%، وهذه النسبة تثبت أن لمصر ميزة تنافسية عالية فى السوق الروسى بالنسبة ل وارداتها من البطاطس.

أن الموسم التصديري المصرى لتصدير البصل للسوق البلجيكي هي شهور يناير، فبراير، مارس، أكتوبر، ونوفمبر، وديسمبر خلال عامى (2019، 2021) وهى فترة ما قبل ومابعد الكورونا، كما يتضح أن أهم الدول المنافسة لمصر فى السوق البلجيكي هي هولندا، فرنسا، أستراليا، حيث جاءت هولندا تأتى فى المركز الأول من واردات بلجيكا للبصل بنحو 52%، تليها فرنسا بنحو 16%، وأستراليا جاءت فى المركز الثالث من واردات بلجيكا للبصل بنحو 14%، فى حين جاءت مصر فى المرتبة الرابعة بنحو 1.2% من واردات بلجيكا للبصل، وذلك خلال عام 2019 وهى فترة ما قبل الكورونا، وذلك خلال عام 2021 وهى فترة مابعد الكورونا، مما سبق يتضح أن تأثير الكورونا على النصيب السوقى لمصر من البصل فى السوق البلجيكي كان له تأثير إيجابى فى السوق البلجيكي بالنسبة ل وارداتها من البصل.