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Study of the volatility effect of agricultural exports on agriculture's share of GDP- The case of Egypt

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This article aims to examine the long and short run relationship between agricultural exports and agriculture's share of GDP. After two revolutions in 25th of January, 2011 and 30th of June, 2013 (Arab Spring revolutions), Egypt was suffering from very bad economic situation and was characterized by high food and energy prices, high unemployment inflation rates, and decline in economic growth rate in most relevant sectors. These political events showed the fragility of the Egyptian economy, where the Egyptian GDP growth rate decreases from 5.1% in 2010 to 2.2% in 2014, also the inflation increases from 7.1% in 2012 to 10.1% in 2014 (World bank, 2014). Egyptian food prices increased by 17.7% from the 1st week of January 2011 till the 1st week of December 2013 (Egyptian Food Observatory, 2013). The Egyptian economy depends basically on agriculture, Suez Canal revenues, tourism, taxation, cultural and media production, natural gas exports and remittances of more than three million Egyptians abroad (mostly in the Gulf State). Agriculture played a vital role in Egyptian economy, working in the agricultural sector about 30% of the total labor force, contributing about 14.8% of GDP, and agricultural exports contribute about 20% of total good exports, making the agricultural sector a significant national income resource. Links between prices considered are assessed by co-integration analysis by using Johansen co-integration technique and ECM- GARCH. Results indicate a positive link in the short and long term between agricultural exports and agriculture's share of GDP, as well as the co-integration between the pairs of series used also can be found; increases in agricultural exports have followed by increases in agriculture's share of GDP. Agriculture exports and agriculture's share of GDP elasticities are being 0.62. Evidence of that past shocks and agricultural exports contribute to increase agriculture's share of GDP volatility is also found.

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The effects of solar/lunar rays and various celestial bodies movement on birth results of small ruminants

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Positive or negative effects of solar and lunar rays are known as important environmental factors. Daily circadian rhythm is a biological process that displays an endogenous and chronobiology oscillation of about 24 hours \pm 30 seconds. The lunar (29.53days) and the seasonal (365.24days) cycles like the daily rhythm dominate much of the vital activity of animal organisms on earth. As it is shown in small ruminant, species-specific behaviors are affected by light perceived directly with the eyes or indirectly detected by surrounding the temperature changes. While the effect of light falling on the related coordinates are calculated, these factors are the basis one of the effective methods. Many numerical data especially associated with the date of birth (DB) and the birth time (BT) can be obtained from official web site of Astronomical Applications Department of the U.S. Naval Observatory (USNO). This source along with being highly reliable, having several important data provide precise astronomical data for practical applications, serving the defense, scientific and civilian communities. Some data are related with sunrise/suntransit/sunset times of the Sun; dual/quad/octal phases and apogee/perigee form of the Moon. This resource which has numerous important data may be considered provide such as said. Even so, solar data from a smaller number of lunar are collected when they investigate. Because of the Moon has non-regular movement in contrast to the Sun. Additionally, there are untold billions of celestial objects visible in the nighttime sky. Same source also provides data on more than these aforesaid objects. Comprehensive studies like this support the using requirement of natural light sources and provide scientific basis for birth results of small ruminants. If it is able to focus, effects and benefits can be easily seen through presence of this data bank.

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