

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS IN EGYPT

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1. ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT :

Establishment of the Cooperative Movement in Egypt is often attributed to a lawyer, Omar Lutfi who launched with his fellow compatriots, a campaign for emancipation of Egyptian Farmers from the exploitation of money lenders and foreign financiers in the beginning of the 20th century. According to a study, the high income which Egypt obtained during this period mainly went to the group of large farmers and money lenders who were often supported by the foreign capitalists⁽¹⁾.

Despite the attempts of Egyptian Cooperative Pioneers, the movement was not spread into the rural areas, for the lack of government support, absence of legislation to guide and organize them and perhaps most important of all, because of high proportion of illiterates in this sector.

After independence in 1922, the First Cooperative law was passed in 1923 with the aims of providing credit facilities as well as purchasing necessary input items. It was, however, soon realizing such objectives. This necessitated creation of a new institution. Consequently in 1931 the government established the "Credit Agricale Egyptien". This Bank exten-

(*) *Istanbul Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi öğretim üyesi.*

(1) *Alan Richard. Egypt's Agricultural Development 1800-1980, Westview Press 1982, p. 254.*

ded loans to small farmers as well as cooperatives. But the peasants did not use sources of this Bank at an expected rate because of complicated loan processes and fears of losing their lands. One of the weaknesses of the credit system was that the payments on loans from the Bank were collected by tax collectors who were also responsible for collection of land tax and other agricultural duties. This situation caused peasants' mistrusts. Therefore, large landlords were not only able to obtain credits on individual bases but also had the opportunity of borrowing from cooperative societies⁽²⁾.

During the Second World War, with the instruction of the Government, Cooperatives were used to carry out the official process of food production and distribution. In 1944 the Cooperative Act was amended and the right for the membership was given only to the Egyptian farmers. Moreover, a discount was allowed to the cooperative purchases of seeds, fertilizers and other requirements. Studies are afoot to implement a Land Reform in 1949.

After the revolution in 1952, important changes occurred in the Agricultural Development Policy in Egypt. The new regime was more committed to Economic Development than any other previous Egyptian Governments and implemented a land reform which aimed to balance the distribution of land⁽³⁾. In fact, just before the Revolution 2.6 million small farmers (less than 5 feddans) were holding the 35 % of the arable land whereas 5000 large farmers (more than 100 feddans) were utilizing 27% of the same.

The land reform took place in three different phases. The ceiling of the land ownership gradually reduced from 200 feddans in 1952 to 100 feddans in 1961 and finally to 50 feddans in 1969. The following tables indicate that within three decades, areas owned by the small farmers (less than 5 feddans) rose up to 53% and the size of large farmers declined to 8%⁽⁴⁾.

A critical component of the land reform and the consolidation of dominance of the rich farmers was the establishment of government supported cooperatives. All the peasants who received land were required to join such organizations. The cooperatives also became responsible for crop-rotation for three-years, input supply and marketing of the agricultural products.

Five-year Cooperative Plan aimed to expand the number of cooperatives started being implemented in 1956. Therefore, network of local cooperatives was created in almost every village. However, decisions concerning production and marketing aspects are taken directly or indirectly by the government officials. By 1960 the state controlled almost all the activities of the cooperatives including the maintenance of irrigation and drainage facilities. There are several reasons for this action. Firstly, the experiment with crop-rotation and application of pesticides to the crops and other major products was successful. Secondly, as part of the economic planning of resources needed for industrialization, the government wanted to

(2) *Ibid*, p. 99.

(3) Derek Hopwood, *Egypt: Politics and Society*, George Allen and Unwin 1982, p. 127.

(4) *Statistical Yearbook of the Arab Republic of Egypt*.

control the agricultural surplus. Thirdly, the government committed to carry out the socio-economic rural development programs through the cooperative organizations⁽⁵⁾.

By law it was also decided that at least three fourths of the Board members should be elected from among the small farmers who hold less than five feddans. However, the influence of medium and bigger farmers was not eliminated because members of the boards were usually the tenants of rich farmers who needed the credit in their difficult positions. In 1969 the ceiling of land for board membership was raised to 15 feddans and illiterates (almost 75% of the rural male population) were excluded. Such regulation once again guaranteed the dominance of influential farmers⁽⁶⁾.

STRUCTURE OF THE EGYPTIAN COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOVEMENT :

The Cooperative Structure is Pyramidal in Egypt. The village cooperative societies in their different forms of landlord, New Land, Agrarian Reform and multipurpose, work at primary level. All the cooperatives carry out the marketing functions on behalf of the members. Depending on the products they sell them to consumers according to government directions and price limits⁽⁷⁾.

As part of the requirements of the Act, primary cooperatives or joint cooperatives are generally organized in the first run at district level and finally at governorate and national levels.

The village cooperatives cover all agricultural activities and provide socio-economic services. Their main duties can be summarized as follows :

- to study the structure of crop-rotation and implement the results thereof according to the government instructions;
- to plan and execute the local projects (according to the availability of resources);
- to participate in the rural development activities and cooperate with related government departments;
- to explore sources of necessary finance for the members' activities;
- to encourage the members to save an amount out of their income and invest it in local projects;
- to ensure the marketing of members' products;

(5) John Waterbury, *The Egypt of Nasser and Sadat* Princeton University, The Princeton University Press 1983, p. 264.

(6) *Op. cit.* Alan Richards, p. 182.

(7) Muhammed Idriss, *Role of Agricultural Cooperatives in Egypt*, paper presented to International Federations of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) 1984.

-to expand the agricultural mechanization and supply the necessary inputs;
to support the education and training activities at all levels (members, managers and Board of Directors).

The Cooperative Acts in Egypt have always put a special emphasis on the secondary and tertiary level organizations. By law, the principal duties of the government-regional level cooperatives are as under :⁽⁸⁾

- to participate in organization and cultivation of land;
- to supply the necessary financial assistance in cash or kind;
- to ensure the distribution of input items according to the requirements of the primary cooperatives;
- to undertake the productive projects;
- to help efficient marketing, storing activities;
- to organize training programs;
- to promote the social activities relevant to governorate needs.

Each form of agricultural cooperatives in Egypt has an apex organization called General Societies. Currently four forms of such establishments (General Society for land Reclamation, General Society for Agrarian Reform, General Agricultural Society for Old Land Cooperatives and General Cooperative Society for special crops) serve the Egyptian farmers. Although the emphasis may vary according to circumstances and branch of activities, the apex organizations usually look after the following assignments :

- to represent the cooperative movement at national level;
- to assist the state in passing necessary legislation to realize economic coordination and integration of governorate needs for the purpose of developing cooperative movement;
- to implement the state plans in the agricultural cooperative sector;
- to settle the dispute arising among different organizations of the agricultural cooperative sector;
- to carry out economic coordination and integration amongst affiliated cooperatives;
- to supply agricultural machinery and their spare parts, fertilizers, insecticides, quality seeds to the members;
- to import input requirements for cultivation;

(8) *Ibid.*

- to establish large scale projects for processing cold storage, fertilizer, insecticides and agricultural machinery factories;
- to ensure catering for financial requirements of members and investment projects;
- to audit and control the activities of affiliated cooperatives;
- to organize training courses, congresses, and other educational programs;
- to undertake research in various related areas such as production, export and import issues;
- to establish links between other national and international cooperative organizations.

In view of financially weak position of the members, and following economic and political views of the governments, the state involved itself in the main functions of the cooperative organizations, such as production, marketing, pricing and most important of all, financing aspects which are now purely administered by the official bodies.

In fact, the state assistance started flowing to a large extent, with the establishment of Agricultural Credit Bank in 1931. The Bank was later on converted into Agricultural Credit and Cooperative (1948) and advance 70% to 90% of the crop value to the farmers⁽⁹⁾. However, with the changes in the cooperative law, the Bank provided loans only to the societies since 1962. Another structural change took place in 1964. This time Rural Banking and Financing Structure was reorganized and Principal Bank for Development and Credit was created. The Bank which combines 17 Governorate Banks, is finally attached to the Egyptian General Organization for Agricultural Credit and Cooperation (EGOACC) which shoulders many other important responsibilities besides its banking operations.

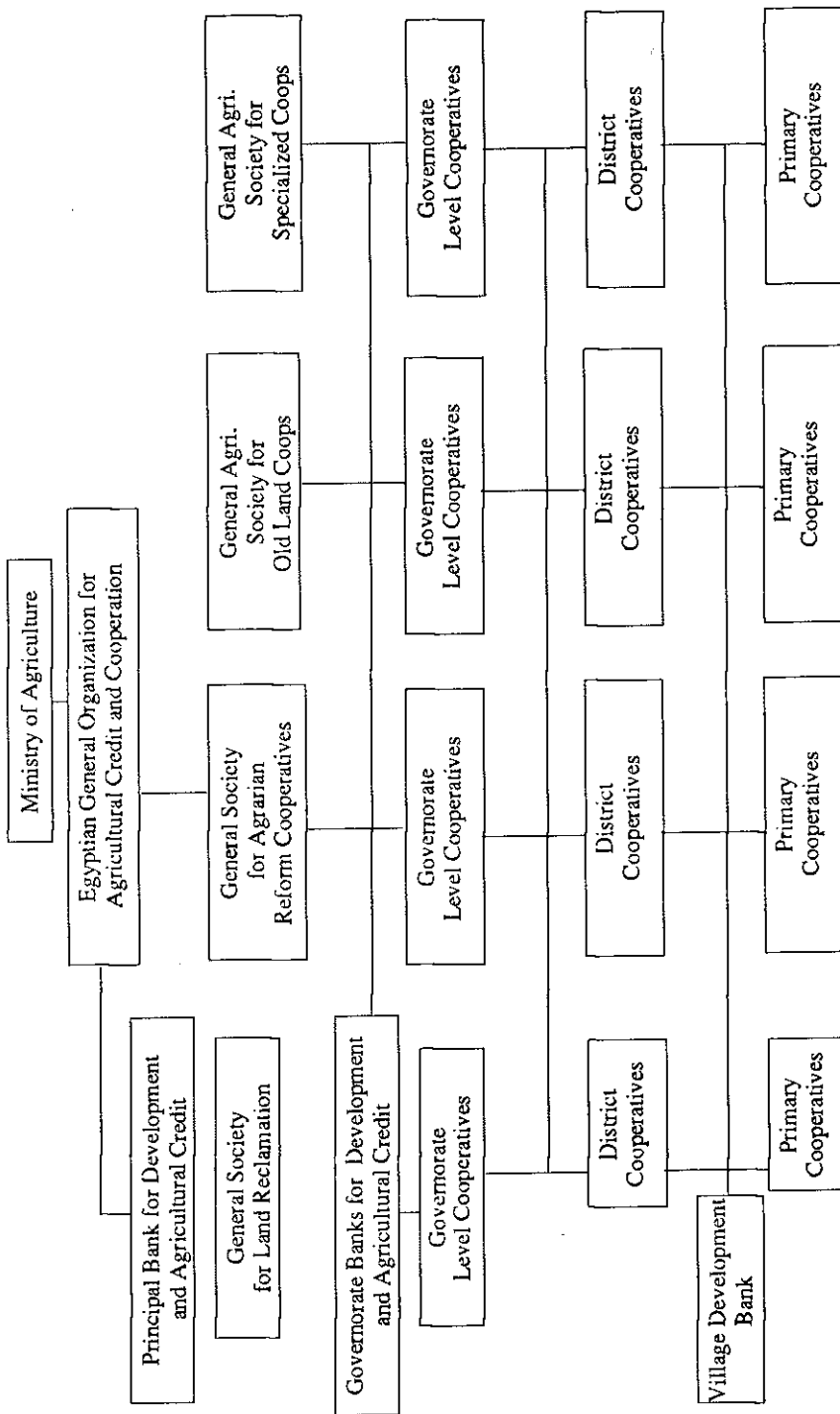
The Egyptian General Organization for Agricultural Credit and Cooperation (EGOACC) provides finance in cash or kind to its affiliated banking companies which ultimately make it available to the agricultural credit societies for helping its members⁽¹⁰⁾. The EGOACC is financed by the Central Bank of Egypt and aims to fulfil the following objectives through its affiliated banks and apex organizations.

- 1- to arrange for purchasing and distribution of agricultural requirements, packaging materials as well as consumer goods for the members;
- 2- to undertake marketing activities of the agricultural products in which cooperative societies are involved;
- 3- to advance short and medium term loans to the related cooperative bank and apex organisations to carry out purchasing and marketing activities and undertake investments in rural development and mechanization projects.

(9) Sami Uddin, *Cooperative Movement in the Arab World*, Aligarh University, India 1982, p. 16.

(10) *The Chase World Information on Egypt 1977*, p. 34.

Structure of the Egyptian Agricultural Cooperative Movement



In order to accomplish the given assignments the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit has opened 721 village banks either by converting the village cooperative societies or establishing new offices⁽¹¹⁾. The original aim of the Village Banks was to keep the cash in their safe for advancing to members as and when necessary for storing fertilizers and other input items. However, the Village Banks could not make expected progress because banking operations were mixed up with other specialized areas like purchasing, marketing and storing. It was also difficult to find qualified personnel with the lower salaries offered by this Institution⁽¹²⁾.

As shown on the diagram, at present, four main forms of agricultural cooperative organizations are operating in the rural areas of Egypt.

They are :

1. Agricultural Reform Cooperatives
2. Old Lands Cooperatives
3. New Lands Cooperatives
4. Specialized Cooperatives

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN EGYPT

	No. of Primary Cooperatives	No. of Members (000)	Average Member per Cooperatives
OLD LAND COOPERATIVES	4120	2527	613
AGRARIAN REFORM	686	395	576
NEW LANDS COOPERATIVES	163	71	436
SPECIALIZED COOPERATIVES	315	134	425
Total :	5284	3127	592

Source : Statistical Yearbook 1983, Cooperative Development in Egypt.

THE AGRARIAN REFORM COOPERATIVES :

The Agrarian Reform Cooperatives are set up as a result of the first Agrarian Reform Act of 1952 which stipulates that the farmers who receive land from the government have to be members of these societies. However as it was mentioned earlier, the size for family holdings reduced from 200 feddans to 50 during 1952-1969 period. At present most of the farmers hold an average of 5 feddens.

(11) *Central Bank of Egypt, Banks in Egypt 1982, p. 8.*

(12) *COPAC, Cooperative Development in Arab Republic of Egypt 1981, p. 2.*

By the end of 1982, 395 thousand farmers are enlisted in 686 Agrarian Reform Cooperatives which are working each on a average of 15000 feddans of land.

Agrarian Reform Cooperatives are organized in three distinct steps. Firstly, primary cooperatives are responsible for providing necessary input items, agricultural machinery, storing and marketing and ensuring the credit facilities through its apex organizations at governorate and national levels recently.

Despite the instruction of the Cooperative Act 1980, the Governorate level unions have not started their functions in full swing. Therefore, almost all large scale operations like purchasing, marketing and credit have been carried out by the General Society for the Agrarian Reform Cooperatives which employs more than 250 graduate employees in its 3 basic branches of function, finance, marketing and projects⁽⁷⁾.

Members of the cooperatives have to follow the rotation system and should cultivate the land according to the instructions given by the government officials. In this connection direct control of the government was officialized by an Act in 1966, which provides the Ministry of Agriculture an authority to regulate the cropping pattern with explicit control over specified crops including industrial crops (cotton, sugarcane and flax), export crops (goround nuts, onions, garlic, potatoes and oranges) and several basic food crops (wheat, beans, lentils, sesame, rice and maize).

It was thought that in any one season farmers could cultivate three different crops, protecting themselves against unfavourable conditions or pricing arrangements. They could, for instance, grow wheat, clover and beans in winter, corn, cotton and melons in the summer. They could have food for family consumption (corn, beans, wheat fodder for animals and poultry (clover and wheals). Their plots of land would be laid out in such away as to be continuous with other plots under the same crops, thereby facilitating mechanized land preparation and the use of herbicides⁽¹²⁾. The act also authorizes the Ministry to set up a compulsory delivery quota and their respective procurement prices⁽¹³⁾. State control over certain crops in production pricing and marketing let the farmers grow the products on which there are no direct controls, on one hand and created a new atmosphere, on the other, to establish the specialized cooperatives which will be discussed later on.

However, it could be stated that involvement of the cooperative managers in enforcing the rotation system usually gives rise to questions and dissatisfaction. Furthermore, the managers become unpopular persons. Consequently they can not easily enforce their decisions⁽¹³⁾.

Each farmer holds a special card in which his crop production and amount of credit received are written. Because, credit is guaranteed with the amount of production. In principle no new loans are given unless existing ones are repaid. This rule lately became more flexible and applied according to the natural conditions and disasters. Members are entitled to

(13) *Ibid* p.7.

receiving credits in cash and kind. First of all, necessary fertilizers, insecticides and machinery are distributed and cost of these items (due to subsidies, prices were usually very low) deducted from the final settlement of sale of the products. Secondly cash loans are issued for the crops requiring a large number of hired labour, such as cotton, flax, sugarcane and onions⁽¹⁴⁾.

Agricultural loans are obtained from the General Egyptian Organization for Agricultural Development through the principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Cooperation and diverted to the primary cooperatives through the General Society for Agricultural Reform which is responsible for the operations at national level. The total amount of loans increased more than four times during 1977-1982 period and reached L.E. 612 million.

LOANS OFFERED BY THE GENERAL EGYPTIAN ORGANIZATION FOR
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND COOPERATION

L.E. (000)

Year	Amount of Loans
1952	15960
1977	150746
1978	172721
1979	211384
1980	179500
1980/81	372232
1981/82*	611747

Source : Statistical Yearbook 1983, Arab Republic of Egypt.

The cooperatives obtain farm inputs, fertilizers, seeds and insecticides and agricultural machinery from the Society for Agrarian Reform. They have a particular responsibility in pest control and operations of agricultural machinery (in particular, tractors, harvesters seed drills and drain diggers). In order to achieve economic efficiency, later some cooperatives combined their resources and created joint societies to purchase a large number of tractors and utilize them in the most appropriate ways.

As a result of economic activities, Agrarian Reform Cooperatives and their apex organizations distribute their surpluses according to specified percentages which can be summarized as follow :⁽¹⁴⁾.

- a. Minimum 20% maximum 40% legal reserves
- b. Minimum 5% Cooperative investment projects

(14) World Bank, Arab Republic of Egypt: *Issues of Trade Strategy and Investment Planning*, 1983, p. 104.

- c. Minimum 5% Social Services
- d. Minimum 5% Cooperative Training
- e. Minimum 5% Cooperative Employees
- f. Maximum 10% Board of Executive Directors
- g. Minimum 3% Bad Debts
- h. Rest Dividend to members

**SERVICES RENDERED BY THE AGRARIAN
REFORM COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

(L.E. 000)

ITEM	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Seeds	1636	1705	1700	2530	2378	2260
Fertilizers	6207	5716	7380	9747	10890	15125
Insecticides	3211	3265	5675	5963	8202	7831
Total :	11054	10899	14755	18240	21470	25216

Each primary society has a manager, a bookkeeper and a storekeeper paid by the Board of Agrarian Reform. Besides providing residences, societies also render financial support to their appointed employees. In fact, the Board has to choose one of the two candidates proposed by the government as its manager and has to cooperate with him during his term of office. Employment of other staff also must be cleared by the apex organization.

The Board of the General Society for the Agrarian Reform Cooperatives as a national body consists of 25 members of whom 5 are appointed by the government and the rest are elected by the member societies.

OLD LAND COOPERATIVES :

Old land cooperatives are established as a result of success obtained from the Agrarian Reform Cooperatives in respect of rotation system and distribution of credit facilities. So that after an experimental period of four years the system is introduced in the whole of the country with compulsory membership for all farmers in 1965. However, due to small size of the average Egyptian farm (95 per cent of the holdings were less than 5 feddans) the block management, distribution of inputs and credit facilities become major problems. So that, by 1977 the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit took over from the old land cooperatives the functions of directly providing credit, supplying agricultural inputs and marketing crops. Consequently cooperatives are turned into some sort of government

agencies serving the rural population. The managers and key personnels are appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Cooperative buildigns, depots and residences of the employees were erected by the state at the Agricultural Services Centres which numbered nearly 1000 in different partsof the country. However, with the enactment of a new Cooperative Act in 1980, the government wants to bring a new dimension to 4720 primary old land cooperative organizations which have more than 2.5 million members. The act aims to introduce free membership and autonomy in managerial affairs. But so far no significant steps were taken in this direction.

NEW LAND COOPERATIVES

As is clear from the table, during the period of 1952-1982, 1072267 feddans of land are reclaimed from wasteland and desert. Nearly half of those lands are distributed to the landless or nearly landless people who are married having a son of working age. In the first run, priority is given to the workers who have been employed in the land reclamation areas. Later on, soldiers, army officers, agricultural graduates are included in the list. With the assistance of international agencies such as World Food Programme, 450 villages were built and in other cases government provides housing and community services to the settlers. Statistics indicate that by 1982 there are 315 New Land Cooperatives each serving on an average, 410 farming families. As in the cases of other types of cooperative organizations, New Land Copcratives started to combine in joint societies which aim to reduce the cost of production and obtain the benefits of large scale operations. In this respect, with the financial and technical aid of World Food Programme (W.F.P) 52 primary cooperatives have combined into three large scale cooperatives and thus enhanced their effectiveness.

The government provides a manager, a strokeeper and a cashier to each primary and joint societies and erects necessary offices, stroages and residential buildings. The cooperatives may also pay extra bonuses to the successful and efficient staff. However, despite some fringe benefits, the graduates are still reluctant to work in the New Land Cooperatives due to its far distance from the main cities as well as low salary scale and less prospective future within these organizations.

New Land Cooperatives provide credit facilities both in cash and kind through its apex organization which also purchases agricultural machinery, tractors and harvesters on behalf of te primary soiceties. Almost each primary cooperative has a consumer unit which sells all the necessities of a farming community on the whole. Perhaps the most important duty of the cooperative management is in the first run to purchase the major agricultural products, sell them and pay the members according to their production. The New Land Cooperatives on average, produce 96% of groundnits, 19% of onions, 7% of sugarcane, 3% of rice and 1% of cotton in Egypt.

The Apex Organization General Society for New Land Cooperatives is not only responsible for purchasing the necessary input items but also undertakes the duty of marketing the goods which are handed over by the primary societies. In return for these operations, the

LAND DISTRIBUTED AMONG FARMERS WITHIN LIMITED INCOME

Year Lands	Agrarian Reform Organizations	Land Belonging to	Nile Deposit	Total
1953-1966	696380	151665	29301	877346
1967	58107	32746	454	91307
1968	20531	-	-	20531
1969	22743	-	-	22743
1970	19777	-	-	19777
1971	5385	-	-	5385
1972	5135	-	-	5135
1973	2438	-	-	2438
1974	915	-	-	915
1975	640	-	-	640
1976	-	-	-	-
1977	2326	-	-	2326
1978	3747	-	-	3747
1979	7313	-	-	7313
1980	3450	-	-	3450
1981	3894	-	-	3894
1982*	5320	-	-	5320
Total :	858101	184411	29755	1072267

- Land distributed by Egyptian Organization for Desert Development is not included.

Source : Statistical Yearbook of the Arab Republic of Egypt 1983.

Apex Organisation receives a certain percentage of the profit. Lately, this national organization starts supporting agro-industrial projects and investing considerable amounts in various fields, such as broiler livestock and processing plant. Furthermore, the General Society organizes short and long term training programmes at its premises which make important contribution to the development of management skills at the primary level.

SPECIALIZED COOPERATIVES

The specialized cooperatives have been established on the farmers' own initiatives but receive very little support from the government. So far experiences show that they do serve middle class farmers. However, an individual primary cooperative can also be a member. Generally they tackle the production and marketing problems of agricultural products which are not subject to the government intervention such as livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetable and fishery.

By 1982 there are 268 livestock and 18 Poultry Cooperatives which are affiliated to seven regional governorate and one national organization (General Cooperative for livestock). The top apex organization helps in providing dairy equipments, animal feedings, veterinary services and marketing of the final products. It is administered by a board consisting of seven elected members.

Currently 17 fruit and vegetable cooperatives are operating under the guidance of the National Cooperative Society (NCS) which is established with the technical and financial aids of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A (CLUSA) and the USAID. Besides credit facilities, N.C.S. provides technical services and marketing facilities to its members. By 1982 more than US \$5 million have been channelled to help the members of fruit and vegetable cooperatives in Egypt⁽¹⁶⁾.

More than 70 fishery cooperatives are serving almost 45,000 members in providing fishing gears, tools and engines. Lately, the Ministry of Agriculture has been interested in the activities of fishery cooperatives and has started to help in technical and financial fields.

There are also other independent agricultural cooperatives which aim to produce and sell various products in an efficient way such as potato, onion, garlic, rice and cotton, but the number of primary societies and their members are insignificant.

The Egyptian authorities have regarded the training as the cornerstone of the cooperative development and by law it is required of every society that it should allocate 5% of its surplus to the training fund. However, one cannot claim that this instruction has been fully implemented in practice. Difficulties stem from both financial, administrative and organizational problems.

In order to help Egyptian Cooperative movement, the Swedish Cooperative Centre took the initiative and helped the establishment of Cooperative Development Centre for Training and Education in 1975. Although the aim in the beginning was mainly concerned with the Land Reform Cooperative but later on it was expanded to all types of agricultural cooperatives. After experiments the Centre started to organize 7-8 weeks training programmes at the governorate levels which were mainly designed for the cooperative officials and managers. According to the programme the first two weeks were devoted to the theoretical introduction, the next four weeks to field work and practical aspects, finally another week to follow up final considerations. After relatively successful results, board members and some local leaders were also invited. So that during the last five years average number of training programmes was annually 60 and the number of trainees 1600.

Lately a West German foundation, Friedrich Naumann Stiftung also started supporting cooperative education both in terms of technical assistance and financial aid. The foundation concentrated its activities in the Ismailia Region.

(15) *Op.cit. John Waterbury, p. 287.*

(16) *Op.cit. COPAC, p.3.*

Apart from the practical training programmes, the universities and higher educational institutions also included the cooperative subject in their teaching curriculums. In particular two institutions occupy a special place in the educational activities. Firstly, the Agricultural Cooperative Institute works as part of the Faculty of Agriculture in Cairo University and secondly the Higher Institute for Cooperative and Management studies was attached to Faculty of Commerce in Ain Shams University and now became an independent faculty within the Helwan University.

In order to bring effectiveness and efficiency to the cooperative sector, the Egyptian Government enacted a new Act in 1980. According to the rules of this Act, all forms of agricultural cooperatives would be re-registered and should combine into regional and national forms of organization. Membership of the societies becomes voluntary but will remain compulsory for agrarian reform and land reclamation recipients. Governmental bodies may participate in societies' share capital. It is compulsory for a primary cooperative to participate in the capital of a regional union. Similarly the regional unions ought to transfer some percentage of its capital to their national unions which should have close financial and organizational collaboration with the top apex organization, the Central Agricultural Cooperative Union.

Studies are also going on to establish Confederation of Agricultural Cooperative Unions with the aim of planning for agricultural development, coordinating the activities of the general societies, supervising agricultural cooperative training, recommending on employment issues and organizing national and international cooperative congresses and conferences. Establishment of such a national authority will no doubt bring a new dimension to the cooperative-state relationship in Egypt in which agricultural cooperatives are controlled and supervised by different ministries. It is hoped that proposed organization together with the new Act will bring more freedom to cooperatives to decide their own affairs.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIPS IN EGYPT BEFORE THE PROMULGATION
OF THE 1952 LAND REFORM LAW

Bracket	Land Owners 000	Area Owned 000	Percentage	
			Land Owners %	Area Owned %
Less than 5 Fed.	2642	2122	94.3	35.4
5 Fed.	79	526	2.8	8.8
10 Fed.	47	638	1.7	10.7
20 Fed.	22	654	0.8	10.9
50 Fed.	6	430	0.2	7.2
100 Fed.	3	437	0.1	7.3
200 Fed.	2	1177	0.1	19.7
Total :	2801	5984	100	100

Source : Statistical Yearbook : Arab Republic of Egypt 1983.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIPS IN EGYPT 1980⁵

Bracket	Land Owners 000	Area Owned 000	Percentage	
			Land Owners %	Area Owned %
Less than 5 Fed.	3487	2934	95.3	52.9
5 Fed.	92	595	2.5	10.7
10 Fed.	44	558	1.2	10.1
20 Fed.	24	620	0.7	11.2
50 Fed.	6	398	0.2	7.2
100 Fed. ⁶	2	440	0.1	7.9
Total :	3655	5545	100	100

5. State lands, desert prairie and land under distribution are not included.

6. Includes Organizations, Companies and Individuals.

Source : Statistical Yearbook : Arabian Republic of Egypt 1983.

