

( )  
"

"

**(2003 /2002)**

\*

(%33.1)

"Terms of Trade

"Opportuntiy Costs

Break Even

"Point

"Value Added

" Economic Surplus

( )

200)

500 - 350)

)

)

(\*)

(194)

( 350 -

(

( 500

(1979

( )

\*

\*

.2004/8/31

2003/12/2

) ( ) ( 150 )  
 ) ( 500 150  
 Intensive Capital ( 500

(2000 )

( )

"

(C.V.) "

Standard

" - "

( $\bar{X}$ )

deviation (S)

:

**Opportunity Cost**

$$\text{Coefficient of Variation} = \frac{S}{\bar{X}} \times 100$$

(C.V.)

(2003 )

)

.(1989

(% 45.6)

-

(% 39.9)

(% 95)

(%33.1)

"

"

"

(278)

"

1998

1999

(1967 )

(2000 )

(% 17.7 %82.9)

(1966 )

"

"

) **Break Even Point**

(96.5·480.3 13.89) (. .

(2003 /2002)

.(2004 )

**Terms of Trade**

( )

(%166.0 %175.3 %203.6)

**Economic**

**Return to Scale**

)

( )

**Economic**

.(2003 / 2002)

(

**Value Added**

**Surplus**

( )

( )

.(1979 )

(% 12.5)

28.2 %21.9)

)

(%

(1

( )

( )

)

(

(% 19)

(508.9 100.3 23.07)

)

( )  
.(

(% 67)

(% 60)

(% 48.9)

(2003 )

(%80)

(% 5.7)

(% 42.2)

( )

Given Prices

( )

( )

( )

(2003 /2002)

(% 15.9)

**Mass Production**

•

: (2003 / 2002)  
**Break Even Point**

•

•

:

•

**C.V.**

( )

"

"

•

•

Break Even Points

•

•

•

•

( )

**Economics of Scale**

•

(1)  
(1)  
2003 / 2002

				-
140.67	128.14	127.18	( / )	•
91.43	102.63	79.192	( / )	•
480.35	96.50	13.89	( )	•
797.90	169.20	28.33	( )	•
39288.60	6682.80	1398.80	( )	•
50379.50	8152.40	1574.50	( )	•
% 28.2	% 21.9	% 12.5		•
				-
133.90	139.50	139.40	( / )	•
97.80	123.70	130.33	( / )	•
508.90	100.30	23.07	( )	•
746.27	102.70	31.00	( )	•
26825.90	1618.90	952.65	( )	•
38142.80	3330.4	1418.65	( )	•
% 42.2	% 105.7	% 48.9		•
				-
131.49			( / )	•
58.11			( / )	•
58.00			( )	•
209.70			( )	•
16069.17			( )	•
18629.22			( )	•
% 15.9				•

1979 1967  
 1989 2000 1966  
 2003 1999 /1998  
 2004

### **Indicators of the Economic Performance of the Rain Agriculture of Grains: The Wheat Crops in Ninevah (2002- 2003)**

*Salim T. Al-Najafi \**

#### **ABSTRACT**

The policy of Iraqi agriculture has taken interest in the motivations of production of grain crops / especially wheat, for the purpose of expansion in the area and productivity .This is achieved by subsidizing the costs of production requirements at high ratios taking into consideration that the percentage of the self – sufficiency of wheat did not exceed 33.1 % of the total demand during the year 2002 – 2003.

With the deviance of the terms of trade to the disadvantage of the rural areas, the issue of subsidy becomes a necessity for the maintenance of production and expansion of wheat crops, despite the fact that the policy of Iraqi agriculture excludes using resources from the alternative opportunity costs.

The analysis revealed that the virtual production in different size farms is slightly greater than the production at the break even point. In other words, the farmer does achieve profits , although small.

From the relationship between the economic surplus and the value added, it was possible to arrive at the relative importance of both, wages and profits under different rain levels .The analysis showed the modesty of the wages in comparison with the profits.However, the relative importance of the wages increases with the increase of the farm size except in a few cases. The wages share depends on the rate of rainfall and its distribution in areas where rainfall is unguaranteed all around the wheat production season.

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