Summary

Despite of the significant importance of the fisheries sector, the production of fish does not meet the needs of domestic consumption in Egypt, there is a nor does it reflects the world average per capita of fish. That's why pressing need to a rapid development of the fishery. to meet the fish food gap through Fish Culture, as one of the productive activities, which can contribute to economic and social development.

The research problem addressed by the study analyzed the administrative aspects associated with Fish Culture projects in Fayoum governorate, which have not been analyzed before. It is well known that project management plays an important role in regulating the production, marketing and manufacturing chain as well as it could be related to the labor factor, particularly with the main functions related to the planning, organization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these projects. Although it has not been performed any scientific studies that show the impact of variation management systems (individual / firms) on the economic efficiency of Fish Culture projects in the province of Fayoum.

The study aimed at analyzing the systems of various economic management of the Fish Culture projects, as Major goal by achieving some sub-goals, the most important is to analyze the performance efficiency of the various administrative functions for Fish Culture projects in Fayoum governorate, evaluate the performance of Fish Culture projects, compare between the different administrative systems in the study's sample, and finally to define the most important problems and challenges facing by these projects.

The study was based on two sources of data: published and unpublished secondary data, and primary data which were obtained through a random sample of society during (2015-2016), and there was a questionnaire which was designed for the study to collect data from the sample.

The study included four main chapters, in addition to the introduction that includes the problem and objectives of this study, data sources and research methodology, beside the Arabic-language summary, Arabic and foreign references, summary, recommendations, and appendices.

The first chapter showed the most important definitions of project management, and also the concept of Fish Culture and identify the main types of it, also showed a summary of the most important previous studies, which are close to the study, and also the most important results of these studies.
The second chapter addressed three sections; the first one was about identifying the fish production in Egypt, included marine fisheries, lakes fisheries, freshwater fisheries, and Fish Culture. By the relative importance of the production of fish from those sources during the period (2003-2014), it was found that the average fish production of fisheries has reached about 344,791 tons in 2014, representing a ratio of about 23.27% of the total fish production of Egypt.

The second section showed the fish food gap and the Foreign Trade, by evolution of both exports and imports of fish as well as the studying the development of production and consumption of fish food gap, as well as to estimate the proportion of self-sufficiency fish and the average per capita. It was found during (2003-2014) that the amount of exports increased by 1.965 thousand tons yearly, and the quantity of imports found to have increased by of 19.76 thousand tons yearly in order to satisfy consumer needs of fish. The data showed the increasing of domestic production of fish from 876 thousand tons in 2003 to 1482 thousand tons in 2014, by average of 63.703 tons yearly for the same period. The evolution of the proportion of self-sufficiency is decreased by 11% yearly during (2003-2014), which indicates that there's a fish food gap during that period which is difficult to cover by domestic production and import.

The third sections included the Fish Culture system, through identifying the legislation and policies relating to the rearing of Fish culture, and the cooperative structure of the fishery, and also identify the individual units which are the projects of Fish Culture, and the sources of pretext production and fingerlings from natural centers of industrial hatcheries. It was found that the total production of the pretext of natural and industrial hatcheries is about 72 million units of hatcheries and 560 million units of assembly pretext centers in 2014. The state farms area represents 5.59% of the total fish farms area, in while the civil fish farms area is about 94.05% of the total area of fish farms all over the country; it has been observed that fish production capacity of fish farms has been grow significantly from 29,895 tons in 2000 to 722,870 tons in 2013.

The third chapter studied the current statue of the fish production in Fayoum, in three sections. The first section dealt with the current situation of fish production from natural sources in the Fayoum governorate during the period (2001-2014), and it was about 8402 tons.

The second section included the current status of Fish Culture projects in Fayoum, and identified the gender composition of productive units. It has
been shown that the number of fish hatcheries reached about 15 hatchery fish within area of approximately 15.12 fedden, producing about 12 million units excuse in 2014, and the number of fish farms reached about 209 farm, within area of 2700 fedden, producing 12,946 tons in 2014, and the third section finally dealt with the sections of Fish Culture projects sections in Fayoum, which are hatcheries and fish farms, and also showed the management systems in these projects.

This section addressed the social and economic characteristics and financial analysis of hatchery projects in Fayoum governorate during (2015-2016), and measured the relative importance of the cost items of hatchery projects in Fayoum governorate during the year (2015-2016). It was found that the average total cost of fish hatcheries was about 82203.013 pounds for the hatchery, and the average fixed cost was about 3.66%, while the ratio of the average variable cost was about 96.33% of the average of total cost, the average production of hatchery was about 3.8 million pretext, and the average price of a thousand pretext was about 35.8 pounds, and the average value of hatcheries revenues was about 138,366.66 pounds, and the average value of the profit of the hatcheries was about 66,163.65 pounds, the profit was about 44.59% of total average revenue. The evaluating of performance and financial analysis and analyzing the sensitivity of the present value of the costs and revenues of fish hatcheries in Fayoum during (2015-2016) showed that hatchery-capacity has a very high ability to withstand any future changes as the IRR was > 50%, which is higher than the rate of return on investment (16%).

Chapter four dealt with mutual relations between the management systems and economic returns of Fish Culture projects, in three sections, where the first chapter dealt with the analysis of management systems in Fish Culture projects in Fayoum and the most important economic and social characteristics that distinguish them. Every administrative system has been divided into four patterns of production.

The first section discussed the most important factors and determinants that affect the Fish Culture projects; it was found that there are two factors that affect these projects, the economic factors and environmental factors. The study has shown that the most important determinants facing Fish Culture projects are technical limitations, natural determinants and administrative constraints, in addition to the environmental determinants. While the second section dealt with evaluating the performance of Fish Culture projects, by identifying the sources of knowledge, training, in addition to the management of basins and nutrition, and for production, sales and marketing, and finally the
relative importance of the terms of costs and revenue. And the third chapter deals with comparison between systems of economic management of fish farms projects in Fayoum governorate.

The performance evaluation standards had been studied to the various management systems, to make a comparison between the systems of projects by using sensitivity analysis during (2015-2016), it showed that the corporate system better able to withstand future changes, as the internal rate of return of up to 37.5%, while the individual management system achieves internal rate of return of up to 26%.