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Holt	Brown	Single						RMSE		
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جدول رقم 4: نتائج تقدير التنبؤات للطرق المختلفة ونماذج السلاسل الزمنية خلال الفترة (2013-2017).

المحصول		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	RMSE		
							Single	Brown	Holt
القمح	نموذج الانحدار	٢٤٦١	٢٠١٥	٢٠١٦	٢٠١٤	٢٠١٣	٣.١٧	٢٥١.٥٩	٢٢٦.٠٣٥
الانحدار		٢٨٨٢	٢٩٥٩	٢٤٦١	٤.٠٨	٢٤٧١	٢٩٩.٥٧	٢٣١.٩٣	
القمح		٨٤.٨	٨٨٥٤٢٠١.٩	٩٨٧٠.١٧	١٢٢٤٥.٨٥	١١.٤٠٢٣			
الانحدار		٢.٠٧٢	٢٦٩.٢٥	١.٠٤٤.٩٩	١.٨٥٨.٢١	٩٣٨.٢٥			
الانحدار		١٧.٦	١٨.١١	١.٥	٠.٨٣١				
القطن		٢.٢	٢.٠٤.٩٤	٢.٨.٧٤	١٢.٩٩	١٣.١٨			
القمح		٤٦.٧٧	٤٦.٥٥	٤٦,٢٢	٤.٧٠٥	٤.٢٢٢	٤.٠٠٢		
الانحدار		٢٨٤.٤	٢١١	٢٧٢.٨	٢٥٥.٦٤	٢٨٦.٢٧	٢٤.٢١		
الانحدار		٧.٨٢	٢٥٥٢	٢٧٠	٢٥٥.٦٤	٢٥٢.٦٧	٢٤.١٧		
القطن		٨٠.١٩	٨٠.٧	٤٥٣.٥٦	٥٤٣.٨				
القمح		٢٤٦٧٥.٥	٢٨١٤.٦	٢٤٦٧.٢٥	٤٤٤.١٧	٥٧٢.٢١			
الانحدار		١٢.٥٧	١٤.٦٤	٠.٠٥٢	٠.٠٧٠	٠.٦٣٢			
القطن		١٥٨.٦٩	١٥٥.٩٢	١٥٢.٢٥	١.٠٤	٠.٩٨٢			
		٥٧.٢٧	٥٧.٢٧	٥٧.٢٧	٢.٥٧	٢.١٧	٣.١٨		

المصدر: حسابات الباحثة اعتماداً على بيانات الجدول رقم (2) باستخدام برنامج Eviews.

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(R^{-2})

$(\hat{B})$

Covariance Matrix

.Correlogram

$Lny = {}^\bullet 5.64 + 0.77 \ln x_1 - 0.826 \ln x_2 - 0.148 \ln x3$
$(26.18)^{**}$ $(3.30)^{**}$ $(-4.76)^{**}$ $(-2.85)^{*}$
(0.724) (-1.25) (-0.382)
$R^{-2} = 0.81$ $F = (51.58)^{**}$ $D.W = 1.78$
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:Y

(   )   :X_1

(   )   :X_2

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Covariance   Matrix

. Correlogram

$Lny = {}^\bullet 5.32 + 0.82 \ln x_1 - 0.72 \ln x_2 - 0.04 \ln x3$
$(34.39)^{**}$ $(3.55)^{**}$ $(-6.95)^{**}$ $(-2.79)^{*}$.
(2.06) (-2.89) (-0.49)

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$R^{-2}= 0.85$ $F= (30.91)^{**}$ $D.W= 1.74$

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          : Y:

     (   ) X_1:

      (   ) X_2:

       (   ) X_3:

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(R^{-2}) .

Covariance Matrix

.Correlogram

$Lny = {}^{\bullet}-3.37 - 1.38 \ln x_1 + 1.46 \ln x_2 + 0.621 \ln x3$
    $(-3.55)^{**}$ $(-2.35)^{*}$ $(2.83)^{*}$ $(4.85)^{**}$
           (-0.44) (0.85) (0.38)
$R^{-2}= 0.86$ $F= (33.31)^{**}$ $D.W= 1.7$

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                   Y:

     (   ) X_1:

                 X_2:

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      (   ) X_3:

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$(\hat{B})$.   Covariance Matrix

.Correlogram

$Lny = {}^{•}5.37 - 1.54 \ln x_1 + 0.87 \ln x_2 + 0.57 \ln x3$

$(3.45)^{**}$ $(-7.32)^{**}$ $(2.89)^{*}$ $(2.86)^{*}$

(-1.28) (1.14) (0.74)

$R^{-2}= 0.89$ $F= (44.55)^{**}$ $D.W= 1.8$

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$(\quad)$:X_3

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An Analytical Economic Study of The Production and Import of Wheat and Maize Crops in Egypt

Yasmen Salah Abd El- Razek

Department of Economics and Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Alexandria University

ABSTRACT

The wheat and maize crops are the most important grain crops, where wheat is the most important strategy food commodity in Egypt, according to considerations of food security, which is a cornerstone in the international trade of agricultural Egyptian in part, importation, and the maize important position within the range of grain is used as food for humans, where is mixed by 20% wheat flour to make bread in Egypt, as it constitutes a fundamental cornerstone in the production of red meat and poultry.

The Research problem Represent in that the total production of wheat and maize crops is still insufficient to meet the growing consumer needs, which led to the rise of the food gap in addition to the increase in population and the increasing demand for food which reflected the decline in the proportion of self-sufficiency of those crops. Also the research aimed to identify indicators of productivity, economic, and some indicators of foreign trade and the future prospects for both wheat and maize, in addition to the study of the most important factors affecting the self-sufficiency ratio, the amount of imports from each of them, in addition to the proposed alternatives to the expected rate of self-sufficiency and the extent of dependence on imports from those crops. The research used economic and descriptive method of using simple statistical methods such as arthmatic means and growth rates for the characterization of economic variables under study in addition to the quantitative and economic methods of using exponential smoothing models predict in addition use of multiple regression models. Has also been relying on data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics during the period (1997-2012).

The results showed that the cultivated area of wheat and total consumption and the amount of imports, are responsible for 81% of the variables incident in the percentage of self-sufficiency in wheat, and the amount of the total consumption came first on effect the self-sufficiency ratio, followed by the cultivated area and then the quantity of imports of wheat, as show that the cultivated area of maize and total consumption and the amount of imports it is responsible for 85% of the variables incident in the percentage of self-sufficiency in maize, and the amount of the total consumption came first in effect on the self-sufficiency ratio, followed by the cultivated area and then the quantity of imports of maize. It also shows that domestic production of wheat, the average per capita consumption and farm price are responsible for 86% .89% of the variables incident in the quantity of imports of wheat and maize, in the first rank come domestic production in the impact on the quantity of imports of wheat and maize, followed by the average per capita consumption and then come farm price in third place.

Based on what progress can be achieved to some of the trends to increase the proportion of self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on imports are by increasing the volume of domestic production by increasing the cultivated area or the development of varieties of new productive Fdanah high consumption of water is less, in addition to the introduction of alternatives to wheat flour such as barley, and rationalization of consumer awareness and awareness of nationalism in order to rationalize consumption and reduce wastage in the consumption of bread, as well as to study the possibility of exploitation of cultivated land in by Egyptian hands Sudan in order to increase self-sufficiency ratio of those crops and reduce imports them to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments.