/ / :

.

·

) Exponential Smoothing Model ( OLS .( - ) () ( - ) () )

	RMSE							
Holt	Brown	Single	_					
		•	•			•		
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
				·				
			•					
•	•	•	· .	•	. ( )	•	•	
			.Eviews		( )			
								:
•			-					
	/							
	/							
	/							
		1						
		,					•	
	:		-					
			•		•			
					•			
							:	
							•	
			:					

.

1	
1	
1	
1	-
1	-
1	4
П	-
ı	.0
1	<
П	D.
П	4.
ı	P.
ı	8
1	V.
ŀ	in
ı	7
1	(4)
ı	90.
1	· 1
П	7
П	E
П	61
ı	Ŀ
1	6
ľ	\$
ı	5
1	9
ı	8
ı	B
ı	Ł.
	ç,
П	E
П	5
П	4
П	[v
П	8.
ı	e.
П	<u>P</u>
1	B
П	-
ı	8
I	E
I	4
1	16.
	-
	6
-	·

عنوى عا	معنوى عند مستوى معنوياً المصدد: جمعات محسنت سا	"معتوى عند مستوى معنوية (٠٠٠		and of the o	• متوسط هندسي									
معدل التغير ٪		(Λ.Υ)** (Λ.ε)**	(9.0)**	(11)"	(٢.0)**	(1.5)""	•(Y,)-) "	(7.9)"	(۲.۸)**	(o.A)***	(4)**	( '. 0 )"	(-,1-) **	٠(٠.٢-) مخ
المتوسط	1157	4418	٧٠٧٤	1 1 1 1	14.41	1419	04.95	Y0.10Y	7.97.0	7.2176	1.7.71	11.44	179.41	01.10
7.17	1494	YOA	77.17	7510	17.17	197	£9. A	7117	TE.T.T	7007	4.V314	17.19	109.71	48.40
۲.11	4541	11.3	7905	3444	17.47	Y.9.A.	19.7	۲٧.	TVI.	1745.	T.T.	۱۳.۰۷	177.05	78.30
۲.1.	1415	r14.	4010	VARY	15.91	1915	٧.٧٤	777	77.7	772.	YYYY	14,41	177.75	74.40
۲9	1717	P037	9370	419.	12.09	174.10	07.7	195	4444	2193	77.77	14.04	177.5.	7
٨٠٠٠	3011	7150	3 * 4 V	0109	16.00	197.21	7.93	197	3177	0.0.	1737	14.41	73.371	09.14
٧٠.٧	1105	3 3 3 Y	2112	1779	14.44	1 17.99	07.7	111	11.7	0410	613A	17.70	177.10	VO.70
۲٦	1111	7157	57	1771	15.77	194	٥٨.١	101	۲.00	7.A.3	7.47	17.10	174.77	VY.10
۲	111.	1941	4464	1907	17.70	111.19	77.	150	1371	TAYT	۲. ۲.	14.08	147	14.41
۲٤	999	19.5	roy.	1777	11.40	179.07	7.	150	101.	TVAT	1444	11.45	144.15	07.61
۲۲	٧٦.	OLAI	1777	1.17	195	1790	1.37	4 V	1 8 4 .	4464	YEOY	11.77	147.77	٧٤.٥٥
۲۲	٧٢.	1001	1071	474	11.11	175.77	٥٨.٩	۱,۸۸	1541.9	TOYT	11-1.1	11.07	144.41	07.19
۲٠٠١	717	1011	P137	1.67	4.44	10.77	14.4	٨٠.٨	155.1	7775.7	3.6.4	11.77	144.91	ov
۲	٧).	101.	V131	4.4	11.11	144.44	04.1	١.٥٨	15.7.7	728.	Y. TY. Y	119	145.77	17.77
1999	790	1000	Y 9	1,47	4.74	104.14	7.4.7	٧٤.٧	1897	Y122.9	4.437	1	144.54	09.01
1991	174	1001	VCAA	٧.٥	11.14	147.74	٧.٧	۸۱.۰۸	1117.7	1949.9	47.7F	1	140.44	٧٧.٧٥
1994	777	1144	Y. 9.	41.6	131	144.0.	1.77	٧٧.٠٧	1177.7	1 X 3 T X !	VTT.0	101	140.77	OA.TV
السنوات	السعر المغزرع ی د (جنوم)	التكاليف (جنيه/ فدان)	الإيرادات (جنيه/فدان)	صافی العائد (جنیه/ فدان)	الإستهلاك (مليون طن)	الفرد مــن الفرد مــن الفرد مــن الفرد ال	نسية الإكتفاء الذاتي (٪)	السعر المنزرعي (چنيه)	التكاليف (جنيه/ فدان)	الإيرادات (جنيه/ فدان)	صناقی العائد (جنیه/ فدان)	الإستهلاك (مليون طن)	نصيب الفرد من الإستهلاك الكلي الكلي (كجم/سنه)	نسبة الإكتفاء الذاتي (٪)
				-		منه سط نصب							منو سط	
				القمح							الذرة الشامية	٠٩.		

– الجهاز العركزى للتعبلة العامة والإحصاء، نشرة إستهلاك السلع الغذائية في جمهورية مصر العربية، أعداد متفرقة. – وزارة الزراعة وإستصلاح الأراضي، قطاع الشئون الاقتصادية، نشرة الإحصاءات الزراعية، أعداد متفرقة.

نسبة الإكتفاء الذائع ٪	77.70	04.14	04.14	04.14	77.70	Y.07	T. 17	T. 1 A
الفرد من الإستهلاك								
متوسط نصيب	101.59	104.4.	100.98	1.301	104.40	1.22	1	146.
الإستهلاك	14.47	14.01	14.47	14.90	15.15	٢٥٢	·٧.	71
صافى العائد	TTTV.0	7. P. 3.7	7701.AY	TA187	T977.70	VY7. EA	A1.331	17.770
الإيرادات	1441	٧. ٨٣	Vrar	٧٧.٧	1.19	1. T 7	10.703	٧.٦٤٤
التكاليف	4014	4.11	TV1.	٣٨٠٨	r9.7	TAT. 1A	YOF. EV	757. TT
السعر المزرعي	7 A 7 . E	T. T. T.	T11.79	TTE. TT	ro.18	74.07	75.14	75.71
الذرة الشامية								
نسبة الإكتفاء الذاتي/	44.43	V1.13	22.00	24.94	£1, 47	٤,٧.٥	E. 777	2 77
الفرد من الإستهلاك								
متوسط نصسب	7.1.10	7.7	Y. E. 9 E	Y.7.18	Y. A. Y. E	17.99	14.14	14.11
الإستهلاك	17.75	141	14.47	14.40	14.11	10	. 9 . 9	
صافى العائد	P3 P7	T. VT	T19V. TO	WWY1. WV	TEE0.0	1.72.99	971.70	177.41
الإير ادات	V971.9	۸٤٠٨	10.3811	97117	41.77.17	1775.10	1119.95	11.5.77
التكاليف	アハハア	٧٠٠٠	3713	13.8073	24.37.71	Y99.0V	404.48	141.41
السعر المزرعي	1237	441.	4909	rr. 1. ro	TEOV. TT	401.09	777.15	YY 70
الة مح								
المؤشر	1.17	1.12	1.10	1.11	1 4	Single	Brown	Holt
المحصول			•	4	4		RMSE	

المصدر: نتائج تحليل البيانات الواردة بجدول رقم (٣) بإستخدام برنامج Eviews.

```
( )
```

( / ) ( / ) () ) ) ) ) \*\*( . ) × ( ) = RMSE Holt Single Brown

```
( )
                                          .Eviews
                                                                                                  ( )
                                                                                                   :
                                                      (F)
                                                                                                    (T)
                                                                                                   (R^{-2})
                              (B)
                                                                                      Covariance Matrix
                                                                  .Correlogram
                                                      Lny = 5.64 + 0.77 ln x_1 - 0.826 ln x_2 - 0.148 ln x_3
                                                         R^{-2} = 0.81
                                                                                           D.W = 1.78
                                                                                                     :Y
                                                              (
                                                                         )
                                                                                                    :X_1
                                                                (
                                                                                                    :X_2
                                                                                                    :X_3
                      (T)
                      (F)
                     (R^{-2})
Covariance Matrix
                                . Correlogram
Lny = ^{\circ}5.32 + 0.82 \ln x_1 - 0.72 \ln x_2 - 0.04 \ln x_3
   (34.39)** (3.55)** (-6.95) ** (-2.79)*
(2.06) (-2.89) (-0.49)
```

```
R^{-2} = 0.85
                                                                                                                                F=(30.91)^{**}
                                                                                                                                                               D.W = 1.74
                                                                                      ()
                                                                                                                                                                                           :Y
                                                                                                       (
                                                                                                                          )
                                                                                                                                                                                         :X_1
                                                                                                                                                                                         :X_2
                                                                                                               (
                                                                                                                                 )
                                                                                                                                                                                         :X_3
(F)
                                                                                     (T)
                                                                                   (R^{-2})
                                                          Covariance Matrix
                      . Correlogram\\
Lny=^{\bullet}-3.37 – 1.38 ln x<sub>1</sub> + 1.46 ln x<sub>2</sub> + 0.621 ln x3

(-3.55)** (-2.35)* (2.83)* (4.85)**

(-0.44) (0.85) (0.38)

R<sup>-2</sup>= 0.86 F= (33.31)** D.W= 1.7
                                                                                       :Y
                        (
                                          )
                                                                                     :X_1
                                                                                     :X_2
                                                                                    )
                                                                                     :X_3
```

(B)

(B) : (T) **(**F**)**  $(R^{-2})$ (^B) . Covariance Matrix .Correlogram

Correlogram

Lny= $^{\bullet}5.37 - 1.54 \ln x_1 + 0.87 \ln x_2 + 0.57 \ln x_3$   $(3.45)^{**}$   $(-7.32)^{**}$   $(2.89)^{*}$   $(2.86)^{*}$  (-1.28) (1.14) (0.74) (-1.28) (1.14) (0.74) (-1.28) (1.14) (0.74) (-1.28) (1.14) (0.74) (-1.28) (1.14) (0.74) (-1.28) (1.14)

```
)
```

```
( )
( )
( )
   .()()()
( )
```

.()()():

()

( )

. ( )

( )

Spyros Makridakis, forecasting: methods and Applications, Second Edition, New York, 1983.

## 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.