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الإنسانية والتطبيقية
كلية الآداب والعلوم الإيبار
جامعة بنغازي
العدد: الثاني - أغسطس 2024



Forecasting Wheat Production in Libya Using ARIMA Model-ARIMA

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Abstract:

The wheat crop is a strategic crop in Libya as a food crop and a raw material for some food industries. The study aimed to predict the amount of wheat production in context of Libya during the next six years from 2023-2028. The Auto-regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model has been used and relied on Food and Agriculture Organization data from the period 19961 to 2022. The study findings indicated that the ARIMA (AR (1), MA (9), MA (12) model was the most appropriate model for forecasting among selected ARIMA models because it had significant coefficients, lowest volatility, highest AdjR², and lowest AIC. Furthermore, it passed all diagnostic tests, where the residuals are white noise and follow normal distribution. Also, there is no heteroscedasticity in the model and had good predictive ability. Finally, the study concluded that wheat production will witness an upward trend during the forecast period (2023-2028).upward trend during the forecast period (2023-2028).

Keywords: Wheat Production, Forecast, ARIMA model, Libya.

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التنبؤ بإنتاج القمح في ليبيا باستخدام نموذج-ARIMA

د. فوزي صالح فرح

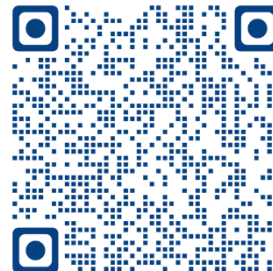
1. أستاذ مشارك بقسم الاقتصاد الزراعي، كلية الزراعة، جامعة بنغازي، بنغازي، ليبيا

المخلص

يعتبر محصول القمح من المحصول الاستراتيجي في ليبيا كمحصول غذائي وكمادة أولية لبعض الصناعات الغذائية. هدفت الدراسة إلى التنبؤ بكمية إنتاج القمح في ليبيا خلال السنوات الست القادمة من 2023-2028. تم استخدام نموذج الانحدار الذاتي المتحرك المتكامل (ARIMA) والاعتماد على بيانات منظمة الأغذية والزراعة من الفترة 1996 إلى 2022. أشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى أن متوسط المتحرك المتكامل (ARIMA) (AR (1)، MA (9)، MA (12) كان النموذج الأكثر ملاءمة للتنبؤ بين نماذج ARIMA المختارة لأنه يحتوي على معاملات معنوية وأقل تقلبات وأعلى $AdjR^2$ وأقل AIC علاوة على ذلك، فقد اجتاز جميع الاختبارات التشخيصية، حيث كانت البقايا عبارة عن ضوضاء بيضاء وتتبع التوزيع الطبيعي أيضاً. لا يوجد أي تباين في النموذج ولديه قدرة تنبؤية جيدة. وأخيراً توصلت الدراسة إلى أن إنتاج القمح سيشهد اتجاهاً تصاعدياً خلال فترة التنبؤ (2023-2028). واتجاهاً تصاعدياً خلال فترة التنبؤ (2023-2028).

الكلمات المفتاحية: إنتاج القمح، التنبؤ، نموذج أريما، ليبيا.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of less developed countries economies (FAO, 2001). In order to meet the people's basic needs and the production required by other sectors (Loizou et al., 2019). It also exports workers to the industrial and service sectors as a result of increased growth in demand for employment (Eswaran, 2006). Moreover, it is underpinning their food security, export earnings to earn foreign exchange for overhead investment for industries and expansion rural development (FAO, 2002). Furthermore, it provides the raw materials for the agro-based industries (Praburaj et al., 2018).

Agriculture in Libya was the main activity before the discovery of oil and absorbed the majority of the population to work in this sector as their only source of livelihood (Abdelwhab, 2012). As for its importance after the discovery of oil, its contribution to the Libyan GDP is generally very minor, as its percentage in 2019 was 3.69% (Libyan Central Bank, 2022). These minor contributions increase and decrease according to climatic con-

ditions, the economic situation of farmers, and government procedures towards the agricultural sector.

Among the world's, wheat is one of the three most important staple food crops in the world and being used for human food and livestock (Shewry, 2009). It is grown on more than 215 million hectares and producing over 735 million tons of grain (CrespoHerrera et al., 2021). In Libya, wheat is considered one of the most important grain crops. The average relative importance of wheat production capacity reached more than 60% of the total grain during the period (1980-2014). In addition, the amount of wheat consumed reached 515 thousand tons in 1980 to about 1158 thousand tons in 2014 (Al Warfalli et al., 2016).

2. THE STUDY PROBLEM

The Libyan state has focused on the agricultural sector after the discovery of oil, with the aim of diversifying sources of production and national income. It believed that spending on agricultural development by establishing major agricultural projectors, developing their infrastructure, providing loans to farmer, and providing p-



roduction.requirement;.it.would.ensu
re.achieving.self.sufficiency.and.foo
d.security.in.wheat.crop..Despite.thes
e.efforts,.this.goal.of.achieving.self-
sufficiency.has.not.been.achieved.and
d.it.is.still.relying.on.imports,.which.
its.quantity.in.2022.was.245465.91.t
ons..For.this.reason,.this.study.came.
to.predict.the.value.of.wheat.producti
on.for.the.coming.years.to.enable.dec
ision.maker.to.put.appropriate.agricu
ltural.policy.to.reduce.the.import.of.t
his.strategic.commodity.to.produce.it
.locally.and.cover.the.deficit.

3.OBJECTIVES.OF.THE.STUDY

In.light.of.these.issues.in.fore
casting.wheat.production,.this.study.
seeks.to.achieve.the.following.object
ives:

- 1.To.study.the.wheat.production.hist
orical.trend.during.the.period.1961-
2022.
- 2.Selecting.the.best.fit.ARIMA.mod.
from.the.ARIMA.models.in.predictin
g.the.quantity.of.wheat.production.in
.Libya..
- 3.Testing.and.applying.the.best.fit.A
RIMA.model.selected.to.predict.the.
amount.of.wheat.production.quantity
.for.the.coming.years.2023-2028.

4.SIGNIFICANCE.OF.STUDY

The.importance.of.the.research
h.lies.in.the.fact.that.wheat.productio
n.is.an.important.strategic.material.a
nd.the.most.important.element.in.foo
d.security,.as.it.contains.high.amount
s.of.protein,nitrogen.free.compound
s.and.fats,.and.is.a.raw.material.for.
many.industries..Therefore,.studying.
the.reality.of.this.crop.is.very.import
ant.for.planners,.considering.predicti
ng.future.crop.values.by.using.the.(A
RIMA).methodology.as.part.of.plann
ing.in.light.of.agricultural.conditions.
and.environment.enables.decision.m
akers.in.the.agricultural.sector.to.imp
rove.their.plans,.make.them.more.rea
listic,.and.ensure.efficient.production
.progress..The.study.also.seeks.to.enr
ich.experimental.studies.and.raises.m
any.points.for.researchers.to.research
.and.study.

5.LITERATURE.REVIEW

The.wheat.production.forecas
ting.issue.has.been.the.subject.of.nu
merous.studies,.especially.in.develop
ing.countries..Shrivastri.et.al..(2022).
used.annual.time.series.data.from.19
56.to.2020.in.five.states:.Uttar.Prade
sh.(UP).Punjab.(PB).Madhya.Prades



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h.(MP).Haryana.Rajasthan.(RJ).to.fo
recasts.for.wheat.production.in.India.
from.2021.to.2030..The.findings.of.t
he.study.demonstrated.the.best.fit.A
RIMA.model.were.determined.as.AR
IMA.(1,1,0).for.UP,.ARIMA.(0,1,1).
for.PB,.ETS.(M,.M,.N).for.MP,.ETS.
(M,.MD,.N).for.Haryana,.ETS.(M,.N
,.N).for.JR,.and.ETS.(A,.A,.N)..In.sa
me.year,.the.study.of.Krishna.et.al.(2
022).aimed.to.select.ARIMA.model.
and.forecast.the.production.and.cons
umption.of.wheat.in.India..It.used.an
nual.time.series.data.from.1959.2019

The.results.of.the.study.revea
led.that.the.ARIMA.(0,.1,.1).with.dri
ft.was.the.optimal.model.for.producti
on.of.wheat.and.expected.the.product
ion.will.be.1,.13,909.70.thousand.M
T.during.the.next.eight.years.

In.another.study.in.India.by.P
rabakaran.et.al.(2013).attempted.to.f
orecast.area.and.wheat.production.in.
India.during.the.period.of.1950-
51.to.2011.12..Box.Jenkins.Auto.Re
gressive.Integrated.Moving.Average.
(ARIMA).model.was.used.for.the.stu
dy.purpose..The.study.stated.in.its.re
sults.that.the.forecast.wheat.producti
on.quantity.in.2015.will.be.79.73,.wi

th.a.maximum.of.about.107.55.thous
and.tons.and.a.minimum.of.about.87.
92.thousand.tons..In.the.context.of.a
nother.study.in.India,.Patowary.et.al.
(2017).aimed.to.build.a.simple.linear
.regression.model.with.ARIMA.error
s.in.India.for.the.period.of.1960.2016

The.finding.of.the.study.dem
onstrated.that.the.forecasted.wheat.pr
oductivity.revealed.an.increasing.patt
ern.during.upcoming.10.years.and.its
.predictive.quantity.was.estimated.at.
108380.66.MT.in.the.year.2027.

Sher.and.Ahmad.(2008).studi
ed.the.future.prospects.of.wheat.prod
uction.in.Pakistan..The.study.employ
s.ARIMA.approach.and.annual.data.
during.the.period.1979.to.2006.taken
.from.the.Agricultural.Statistics.of.Pa
kistan.and.Area.Production.(By.Distr
icts),.Ministry.of.Food,.Agriculture.a
nd.Live.Stock.(MINFAL),.Governm
ent.of.Pakistan..The.results.of.the.stu
dy.showed.that.Pakistan.will.face.a.sl
ight.wheat.shortage.in.the.future,.as.t
here.is.growth.of.1.6%.based.on.the.f
uture.expectations.of.the.study..In.an
other.study,.Abdulla.and.Hossain.(20
15),.they.targeted.to.use.the.Auto.Re
gressive.Integrated.Moving.Average.



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(ARIMA).model.to.forecast.the.prod
uction.of.wheat.in.Kushtia.district,in
.addition.to.Bangladesh.as.a.whole.

The.study.showed.that.the.opt
imal.model.was.ARIMA.(1,.2,.and.1)
.in.Kushtia.district,.while.in.whole.B
angladesh.was.ARIMA.(0,.2,.and.1)..
.Moreover,.the.study.also.indicated.t
hat.the.optimal.models.behaved.bette
r.statistically.after.comparing.the.ori
ginal.series.with.the.forecasting.serie
s,.and.it.is.concluded.that.it.can.be.re
lied.on.two.optimal.models.in.the.pro
cess.of.predicting.wheat.production.

In.Arab.countries,.Atia.and.A
twa.(2009).sought.to.find.an.appropri
ate.ARIMA.model.for.forecasting.for
.area,.average.yield.and.the.productio
n.of.wheat.crop.in.Egypt.and.Beni-
Swef.Governorate..The.study.relied.
on.time.series.data.from.1982.1983.t
o.2006.2007..

The.study.showed.from.its.re
sults.that.the.values.for.the.forecasts.
for.the.wheat.production.for.Egypt.w
ere.it.has.been.estimated.as.58.6243.
million.ardab.in.2007/2008.and.68.3
664.million.ardab.in.2012/2013..As.f
or.Beni.Swef.Governorate,.the.produ
ction.was.2.890.million.ardab.in.200

7/2008.and.3.364.million.ardab.in.20
12/2013..In.the.same.context.in.Iraq.
Madlul.and.Baker.(2020).used.the.an
nual.time.series.data.over.the.time.19
88.to.2018.to.employ.the.ARIMA.m
odel.for.predicting.the.crop.of.whea

The.author.points.out.through
.the.results.of.the.proposed.Arima.(1.
0.1).model,.Iraq's.wheat.production.
will.be.increase.during.the.next.ten.y
ears..Also,.the.growth.rate.of.wheat.p
roduction.reaching.0.94%.was.higher
.than.the.annual.average.in.the.study.
period.1988-2018.

Jalić,.et.al.(2021).relied.on.th
e.time.series.from.the.Food.and.Agri
culture.Organization.database.coveri
ng.the.period.from.1998.to.2020.in.B
osnia.and.Herzegovina.to.apply.ARI
MA.model.for.forecasting.wheat.pro
duction.for.a.period.of.five.years.(20
21.2025)

The.results.of.the.study.show
ed.that.ARIMA.(1,.1,.and.10).was.rel
ied.on.it.to.forecasting.process..It.als
o.showed.that.there.will.be.a.trend.of
.decreasing.wheat.production.during
the.next.five.years.by.3%.each.year..
The.study.justified.that.this.decline.c
an.be.attributed.to.the.climatic.factor



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s.that.influenced.the.direction.of.exp
ected.production..In.addition.to.,pric
es.in.regional.and.global.markets.that
.cannot.be.predicted..Also,.to.the.gov
ernment.procedures.that.took.toward
s.the.wheat.production..Finally,.the.s
tudy.of.Latifi.and.Shabanali.(2022).e
mployed.Arima.and.the.Artificial.Ne
ural.Network.(ANN).models.are.use
d.to.forecast.wheat.production.in.Ira
n..Annual.wheat.production.data.cov
ered.the.period.between1961.1962.to
.2018.2019..The.results.of.the.study.
concluded.that.the.artificial.neural.ne
twork.(ANN).model.is.better.than.th
e.ARIMA.model.(1,.1,.and.1).in.pred
icting.wheat.production.by.using.its.
efficient.parameter.

6.STUDY.METHODOLOGY

In.this.study,.the.secondary.d
ata.was.used.and.collected.over.the.p
eriod1961.2022.from.Food.and.Agric
ulture.Organization.data..The.mixed.
method.(Descriptive.and.quantitative
.analysis).used.to.achieve.the.researc
h.objectives,.provides.a.better.unders
tanding.of.a.study.problem,.and.gets.
results.closer.to.reality..Descriptive.a
nalysis.was.used.to.describe.historica
l.of.wheat.production.trend.during.th

e.period.(1961.2022)..As.for.the.qua
ntitative.analysis,.the.ARIMA.model
.was.used.to.predict.wheat.productio
n.from.the.period.2023.to.2028..

Specification.of.ARIMA.model.

An.autoregressive.integrated.
moving.average.is.a.statistical.analys
is.model.that.uses.time.series.data.to.
either.understand.predict.future.tren

The.arima.model.is.denoted.b
y.ARIMA.(p,.d,.q).,where.“p.”stands
.for.the.order.of.the.auto.regressive.p
rocess,.“d.”.is.the.order.of.differenci
ng.and.“q.”.is.the.order.of.the.movin
g.average.process..The.ARIMA.(1,.1
,.and.1).model.is.formulated.as.follo
ws.:-

$$y_t = (1 + \phi) \cdot y_{t-1} + \phi \cdot y_{t-2} + \theta_0 + \epsilon_t - \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} \quad (\text{Amin et.al, 2014}).$$

Where,.ARIMA.(1,.1,.1).indi
cates.the.model.has:.one.lag.of.the.de
pendent.variable.“p.”.(1).the.variabl
e.being.used.is.of.first.difference.stat
ionary.“d.”.(1).and.one.lag.of.the.erro
r.term.“q.”..It.involves.a.number.of.p
rocedural.steps,.which.are.as.follows
:.plot.the.historical.graph,.check.the.s
tationary.of.the.data,.plot.of.ACF.an
d.PACF.to.identify.potential.AR.and.
MA.model,.identify.the.best.fit.ARI



MA.model,.plot.ACF.and.PACF.for.
residuals.of.ARIMA.model.to.ensure
.no.more.information.is.left.for.extra
ction,.and.forecasting.the.series.usin
g.the.best.fit.ARIMA.model.

7..RESULTS.AND.DISCUSSION.

7.1..Descriptive.analysis.of.wheat.p roduction.series

The.wheat.crop.is.considered.
one.of.the.modern.crops.from.a.histo
rical.perspective.in.Libya,.and.it.is.al
so.considered.a.food.crop.compared.t
o.the.chronological.age.of.barley..It.
has.also.been.relied.upon.as.a.food.m

aterial.and.became.the.first.strategic.
crop.as.a.result.of.the.increase.of.citi
zen's.income.and.uses.as.a.raw.mater
ial.in.the.food.industries.(Abdel.Raze
k,.,2007)..

Based.on.Table.1.and.Figure.
1,.,it.illustrates.the.wheat.production.f
luctuates.from.year.to.year..This.is.d
ue.to.the.fact.that.wheat.production.d
epends.on.rain,.as.its.quantity.increas
ed.from.29992.tons.in.1961.to.20973
7.tons.in.1983,.and.after.that.it.return
ed.and.decreased.to

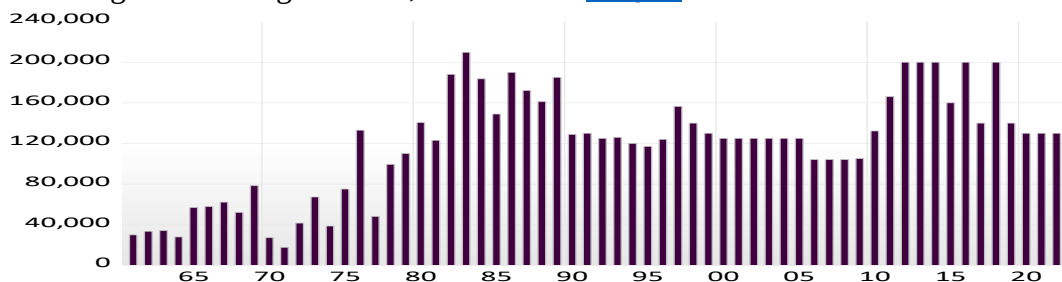
Table1..Wheat.production.quantities.in.Libya.during.1961-2002.

Year	Quantity.of.Wheat.production.(tons)	Year	Quantity.of.Wheat.product
1961	29992	1992	125000
1962	33600	1993	126000
1963	34100	1994	120000
1964	28000	1995	117000
1965	56913	1996	124000
1966	57788	1997	156400
1967	62221	1998	140000
1968	52041	1999	130000
1969	78421	2000	125000
1970	27159	2001	125000
1971	17726	2002	125000
1972	41585	2003	125000
1973	67327	2004	125000
1974	38682	2005	125000
1975	75134	2006	104000
1976	133101	2007	104000

Year	Quantity.of.Wheat.production.(tons)	Year	Quantity.of.Wheat.product
1977	48117	2008	104000
1978	99295	2009	105000
1979	110000	2010	132239
1980	140500	2011	166000
1981	123110	2012	200000
1982	188000	2013	200000
1983	209737	2014	200000
1984	183634	2015	160000
1985	149000	2016	200000
1986	190000	2017	140000
1987	172000	2018	200000
1988	161011	2019	140000
1989	185000	2020	130000
1990	128760	2021	130000
1991	130000	2022	130000

Source:..Faostat.Production.Data..Foo
d.and.Agriculture.Organization.,.Unit

ed.Nation.[http://www.fao.org/en/#da
ta/QCL](http://www.fao.org/en/#data/QCL)



.Figure1..Wheat.Production.Quantities.(Tons).during.the.period.1961.2022

.130000.tons.in.2022,.with.an.annual
.average.production.1191122.5.tons.
during.the.last.62.years.from.1961.to
.2022..In.this.duration.the.maximum.
value.of.wheat.production.was.in.19
83;the.lowest.value.of.wheat.was.in.
1971.

On.the.other.hand,.the.standa
rd.deviation.was.51708.14;it.is.lowe
r.than.the.mean.119122.5..This.mean
s.that,.the.data.are.more.reliable.or.cl
ustered.closely.around.the.mean,.whi
le.the.probability.of.jarque.bera.was.
0.38.which.is.greater.than.0.05..This.

means.that.the.null.hypothesis.is.can not.be.rejected,.and.there.is.no.evidence.to.suggest.that.the.data.doesn't.follow.a.normal.distribution..In.another.word,.the.data.of.wheat.production.under.the.study.investigation.follow.a.normal.distribution.

7.2..Model.identification.

The.first.step.in.identification.of.the.model.is.to.identify.the.initial.

characteristics.of.the.wheat.production.time.series.by.showing.the.plot.of.this.series..The.curve.of.wheat.production.shows.a.general.trend..As.the.amount.of.wheat.production,.the.plot.shows.that.there.was.a.stable.trend.from.1961.1964,.a.sharp.increase.in.1965.and.a.drop.around.1971.and.again.a.sharp.increase.in.wheat.production.in.the.year.1983.as.shown.in.figure2.

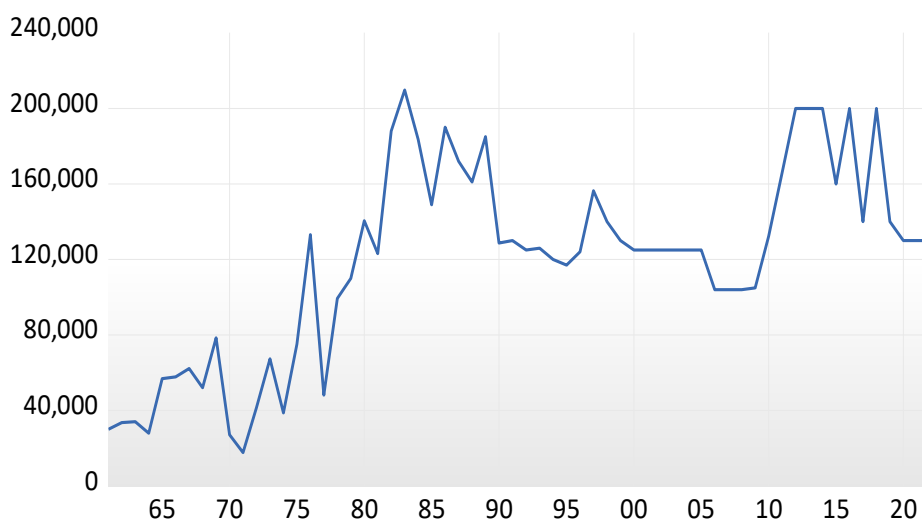


Figure2..Line.graph.of.Wheat.Production

Also,.Augmented.Dickey-Fuller.(ADF).and.Phillips.Perron.(PP).tests.are.employed.to.analyse.the.stationarity.of.wheat.production.series..The.ADF.and.PP.results.in.Tables.2.and.3.showed.that.wheat.production.

series.not.stationary.because.the.probability.was.greater.than.5%..It.is.meaning.that.it.is.not.stationary.than.it.should.be.accept.the.null.hypothesis,.which.states.the.existence.of.a.unit.root.

Table2..Results.of.Unit.Root.Test.for.ADF Test

Constant	At.Level		At.First.Difference		The.Decision
	t-Stat	Prob	t-Stat	Prob	
Constant	-2.084	0.25	-11.59	0.00	I(1)
Constant.And.Trend	-2.03	0.58	-11.60	0.00	I(1)
Non	-0.190	0.61	-11.63	0.00	I(1)

Source:..Prepared.by.the.researcher.b
ased.on.the.outputs.of.Eviews.12.

After.that,.the.tests.were.repe
ated.at.the.first.difference,.it.was.fou
nd.that.the.series.was.stationary.and.t
he.probability.was.less.than.5%..The

refore,.the.null.hypothesis.was.reject
ed.and.the.alternative.hypothesis.was
.accepted,.which.states.that.there.is.n
o.unit.root.and.the.series.stationary.at
.the.first.difference.as.it.is.clear.in.Ta
ble3.

Table3..Results.of.Unit.Root.Test.for.PP Test

Constant	At.Level		At.First.Difference		The.Decision
	t-Stat	Prob	t-Stat	Prob	
Constant	-2.44	0.13	-11.80	0.00	I(1)
Constant.And.Trend	-2.937	0.15	-11.69	0.00	I(1)
Non	-0.319	0.56	-11.81	0.00	I(1)

Source:..Prepared.by.the.researcher.b
ased.on.the.outputs.of.Eview12.

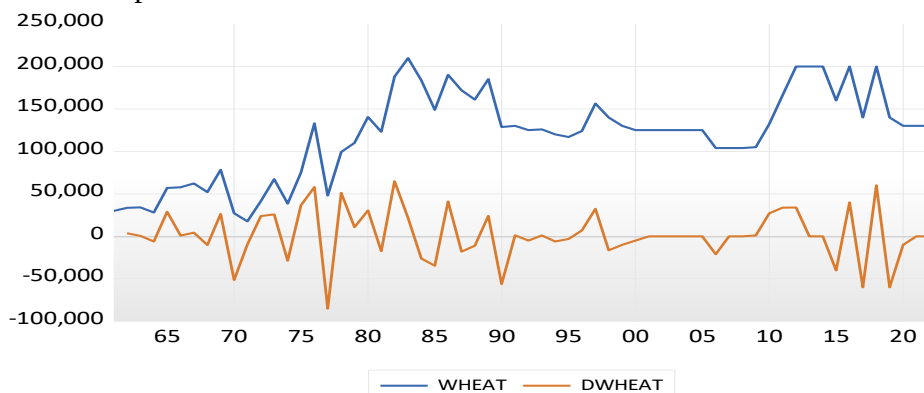


Figure3.Line.graph.of.Wheat.Production.at.level.and.the.first.difference

In.addition,.the.results.of.corr
elograms.at.level.showed.same.result
.as.shown.in.figure.4,.it.can.see.that.f
rom.the.Box.Liwung.statistic.at.leve,
.which.has.a.value.of.Q.=.200.28.at.t

he.lagged.24,.which.is.a.big.value.an
d.this.evidence.that.the.wheat.produc
tion.series.is.not.stationary.in.the.leve
l.and.stationary.in.the.first.differenc
e..

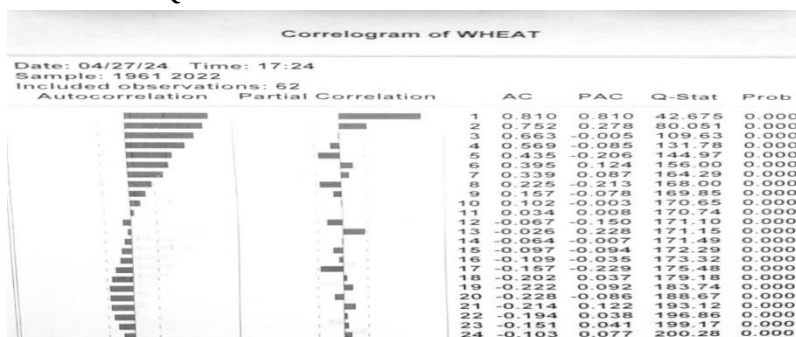


Figure4..The.auto.correlation.(ACF).and.partial.auto.correlation.(PACF).at.level
7.3..Model.Estimation

After.ensuring.the.stationary.
of.the.wheat.production.series,.the.es
timation.and.selecting.the.appropriat
e.model.for.AIRMA.model.step.com
es,.where.the.main.goal.of.this.stage.
is.to.identified.model.ARIMA.(p,.d,.
q).The.auto.correlation.function.(AC
F).refers.to.the.autoregressive.comp
onents.'q'.of.the.model,.while.partial.a
uto.correlation.function.(PACF).func
tion.gave.an.indication.for.the.param
eter.p.and.they.are.considered.among
.of.the.model.specification..

In.order.to.determine.the.orde
r.of.the.autoregressive.component.("p")
and.the.order.of.the.moving.avera
ge.component.("q").at.the.first.differ
ence,.as.shown.in.Figure.5..The.com
ponent.of.P.is.(1)..and.MA.compone
nts.are.MA.(5).and.MA.(12)..Accord
ingly,.three.potential.candidate.mode
ls.for.ARIMA.models.have.been.ide
ntified.namely.(1.1.1)..(1.1.5)..and.(1
.1.12)..

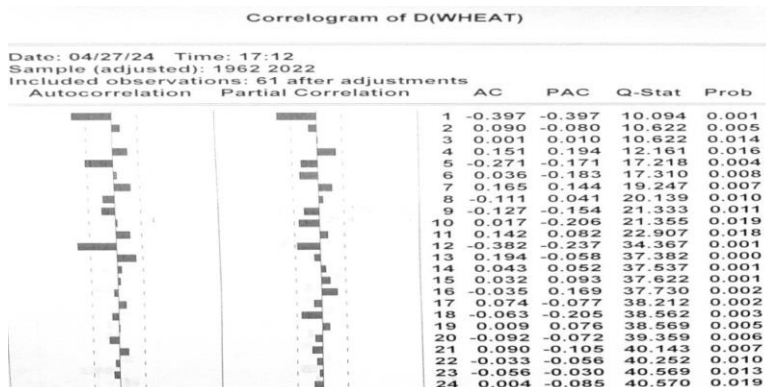


Figure5..The.auto.correlation.(ACF).and.partial.auto.correlation.(PACF).at.the.fir
st.difference

The. estimation. process. then. c
omes. to. select. the. most. appropriate.
model. from. among. them. and. compar
ison. between. each. other. . The. study. is
. found. (1, 1, 12). the. best. of. them, . but
. its. correlogram. of. the. residuals. is. no
t. flat. which. indicate. that. lag. 9. has. so
me. information. that. must. be. captured
. and. reestimation. was. conducted. agai

n. by. adding. MA. (9). which. made. the.
correlogram. of. the. residuals. is. flat. . T
hus, . the. AIRMA. model. (AR. (1). MA.
(9). MA. (12)). the. most. appropriate. m
odel. among. them. because. it. had. sign
ificant. coefficients, . lowest. volatility, .
highest. AdjR2, . and. lowest. AIC. as. se
en. in. the. above. Table.

Table.4..Selected.the.appropriate. arima. model.

ARIMA	(1.1.1)	(1.1.5)	(1.1.12)	AR(1).MA(9).MA(12)
Significant.Coefficients	0	2	2	2
SIGMA2.(volatility)	7.39E+08	6.73E+08	5.63E+08	5.24.E+08
AIC	23.3920	23.307	23.1870	23.1751
Adj.R2	%11.79	%23.62	%32.79	%36.35

From.the.estimated.results.in.
Table.5,.the.ARIMA.model.has.take
n.as.following.formula..Also,.t-

statistic.of.coefficient.was.written.un
der.each.its.corresponding.estimate.v
alue.



$$\Delta \text{Wheatt.} = .1786.655.0.42468$$

$$4. \text{Wheatt.} 1.0.263094 \text{ et } 8.0.549230 \text{ et } t$$

$$12.(1.72).(4.51).(1.092).(-2.27)$$

Table5..Estimation.results.of.the.ARIMA.model.for.Wheat.Production

Dependent.Variable:..D(WHEAT)

Method:..ARMA.Maximum.Likelihood.(OPG.-.BHHH)

Date:..04/29/24...Time:..21:02

Sample:..1962.2022

Included.observations:..61

Convergence.achieved.after.26.iterations

Coefficient.covariance.computed.using.outer.product.of.gradients

..... Variable.....Coefficient.....Std.Error.....t-Statistic.....Prob.

C	1786.655	1035.080	1.726104	0.0898
AR(1)	-0.424684	0.094082	-4.513963	0.0000
MA(9)	-0.263094	0.240797	-1.092599	0.2792
....MA(12)	-0.549230	0.241737	-2.272013	0.0269
....SIGMASQ	5.24E+08	1.27E+08	4.133260	0.0001

R-squared.....0.406013.....Mean.dependent.var.....1639.475

Adjusted.R-squared.....0.363586.....S.D..dependent.var.....29933.98

S.E..of.regression.....23880.00.....Akaike.info.criterion.....23.17519

Sum.squared.resid.....3.19E+10.....Schwarz.criterion.....23.34821

Log.likelihood.....-701.8433.....Hannan-Quinn.criterion.....23.24300

F-statistic.....9.569550.....Durbin-Watson.stat.....2.044859

Prob(F-statistic).....0.000006

Source:..Prepared.by.the.researcher.b
ased.on.the.outputs.of.Eview12.

7.4..Diagnostics.Checking.

To.obtain.the.validity.of.the.
model.for.prediction,.diagnostic.tests
.of.the.model.were.conducted..In.this
.aspect,.the.fit.model.ARIMA.(AR.(1
)..MA.(9)..MA.(12)).model.passed.all.
the.diagnostic.tests,.where.Q.statistic
.of..Ljung.Box.for.all.the.24.lags.has
probability.values.greater.than.0.05.
which.indicates.that.cant.not.reject.n

ull.hypothesis.that.meaning.that.resid
uals.are.white.noise.as.shown.in.figu
re.6..Moreover,.the.value.of.the.Jarq
ue.Bera.probability.was.(0.75).which
.is.larger.than.5%..It.is.meaning.that,.
the.residuals.of.the.model.follow.nor
mal.distribution...Also.in.heterosceda
sticity.test,.the.P.value.for.the.F.statist
ics.was.(0.0525).and.larger.than.5%,
.thus.there.is.no.heteroskedasticity.in
.the.model.

Correlogram of Residuals

Date: 04/27/24 Time: 23:01

Sample (adjusted): 1962 2022

Q-statistic probabilities adjusted for 3 ARMA terms

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.027	-0.027	0.0456	
		2 -0.033	-0.034	0.1168	
		3 0.047	0.045	0.2643	
		4 0.023	0.025	0.3005	0.584
		5 -0.200	-0.197	3.0503	0.218
		6 0.017	0.007	3.0712	0.381
		7 0.062	0.052	3.3470	0.502
		8 -0.144	-0.130	4.8564	0.434
		9 -0.031	-0.028	4.9280	0.553
		10 -0.053	-0.108	5.1357	0.643
		11 -0.061	-0.059	5.4201	0.712
		12 -0.079	-0.061	5.9118	0.749
		13 0.112	0.060	6.9221	0.733
		14 0.036	0.032	7.0298	0.797
		15 0.098	0.100	7.8323	0.798
		16 0.066	0.039	8.2009	0.830
		17 0.019	-0.002	8.2325	0.877
		18 0.013	0.032	8.2472	0.913
		19 -0.003	-0.009	8.2483	0.941
		20 -0.114	-0.126	9.4632	0.925
		21 0.048	0.069	9.6841	0.942
		22 -0.028	-0.046	9.7601	0.959
		23 -0.126	-0.095	11.374	0.936
		24 0.003	0.028	11.375	0.955

Figure6..The.Correlogram.of.Residuals

In.figure7.through.the.inverse
.roots.diagram,it.is.shown.that.the.es
timated.ARIMA.process.is.(covarian
ce).stationary.because.there.is.no.AR
.root.lies.outside.the.unite.circle..In.s

ame.time,,there.is.no.MA.root.lies.ou
tside.the.unite.circle.,thus.the.estimat
ed.ARIMA.process.is.invertible.

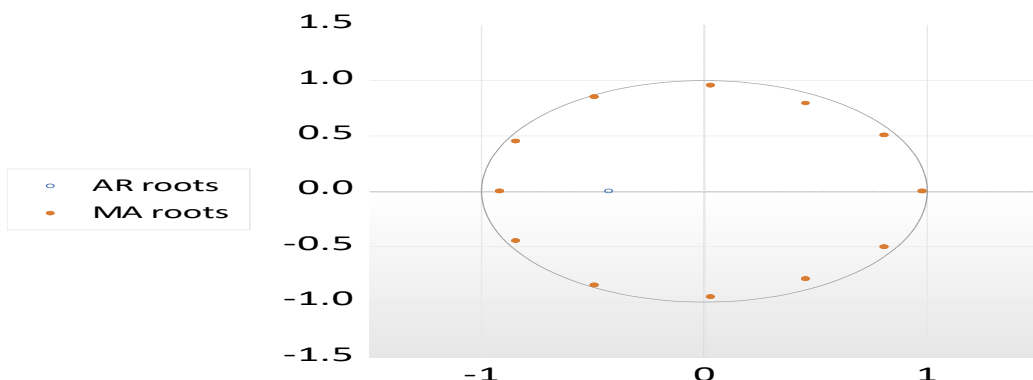


Figure7..Inverse.Roots.of.AR/MA.Polynomial(s).Specification:..D.(WHEAT).C.A
R.(1).MA.(9).MA.(12).



7.5..Forecasting

Forecasting is the main goal of the study to identify future wheat production in Libya and accordingly on the fitted model ARIMA. (AR.(1), MA.(9), and MA.(12)). can be applied in order to forecast of wheat production process after passing the diagnostic tests during the next six years. (2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, and 2028).. The future values of wheat production from 2023 to 2028 were predicted as shown in Table 6. Also, the predict power of this model is strong which the model has better forecasting ability because the Thiel's index is smaller. (23.31).

Table 6.. Future value of Wheat Production. Tons. (.2023.—.2028).

Years	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Quantities	141684.9	143471.6	145258.2	147044.9	148831.5	150618.2

8.CONCLUSION

The aim of the study was forecasting wheat production in Libya for the six years. (2023 to 2028).. ADF and PP stationarity tests indicate that the

wheat production series is stationary at the first difference..

The finding of the Correlogram at the first difference found the appropriate number of autoregressive terms. ("p"). = 1 and the appropriate number of moving average terms. Ma. ("q") = 12, after reestimation found the ARIMA.... (AR.(1), MA.(9), MA.(12)) model was the most appropriate model among the selected models in terms of significant coefficients numbers, lowest volatility, highest AdjR², and lowest AIC criterion.. As for diagnostic test, the fit model successfully passed all these tests and did not suffer from any statistical problem, such as Q statistic of Ljung Box for all the 24 lags had probability values greater than 0.05.. Besides that, the value of the Jarque.. Bera probability was (0.75) which is larger than 5%... Also in heteroscedasticity test, the P value for the F statistics was (0.0525) and larger than 5%.. Moreover, inverse roots diagram showed that there is no AR root lies outside the unit circle and there is no MA root lies outside the unit circle.. In addition, the predicted



wer.of.this.model.is.strong.which.the
.model.has.better.forecasting.ability.
because.the.Thiel's.index.is.smaller.(
23.31)...The.study.finding.indicated.t
hat.the.trend.of.wheat.production.dur
ing.2023-2028.will.be.increasing..

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