**ABSTRACT**

Maize is one of the main grain crops in Egypt because of its importance in the nutrition of human, animal and poultry where it enters the manufacture of dry feed and bread, as it enters in some industries such as the extraction of glucose sugar, fructose and oil, and the research aims in general to study the response of the supply of maize crop in Egypt, by studying the indicators of production, economic and consumption, as well as identifying the most important variables associated with it and competition for other crops in the same planting season, as well as estimating the degree of response For the most important variables affecting the response of the area planted from the Maize in Egypt, and identifying the crisis period to achieve the full response. The results of the supply response function showed a parcel relationship between the area planted with the maize crop this year and the production costs of the cotton crop in the previous year and estimated the flexibility of the supply response in both the short and long term by about 0.111, 0.151 respectively. The value (1- λ) in the short-term model was about 0.264 and then the value of the adjustment or adjustment factor (λ) is estimated at 0.736 This indicates that about 73.6% of the gap between the current situation and the target is adjusted within one time period estimated at 2.78 years from the year after agriculture, and the morale of the model has been proven at levels (0.05), (0.0 1), and agrees with the economic logic that there is a parcel relationship between the variables of the model, i.e. the increase in the cost of the cotton crop in the previous year by 10% leads to an increase in the area cultivated with the maize crop by about 1.11%, 1.51% in the short and long term on me Order.

**Keywords:** Supply Response, Nerlove Model, Summer Maize