**ABSTRACT**

 The problem enabled the decrease in the areas planted with oil crops in Egypt, which led to the inability of the local production of food vegetable oils to meet the local consumer requirements and the increase in the size of the food gap as well as the low rates of self-sufficiency from them. Which led to imports from abroad to meet local needs, and this matter became a burden on the trade balance as well as Egyptian payments.

 The research aims to study the relative importance of oil (sunflower, soybean) to total production, consumption, imports, per capita and self-sufficiency rates of vegetable oils in Egypt, as well as studying the economics of production and consumption of oil (sunflower, soybean), as well as estimating the demand function for the most important nutritional oils In Egypt (sunflower oil and soybean oil) the most important markets and analysis of the competitive relationship between countries and import sources, using the Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) model, which depends on the value of spending on the commodity, in order to explain and clarify the estimates required by economic policies The degree of responsiveness of demand to prices and spending on imports.

The research was interested in studying the demand for Egyptian imports of sunflower oil from the main import sources, where the functions of the demand for imports of sunflower oil from its various sources were estimated, which include Ukraine, Argentina, then the Russian Federation, and other countries.