


THE IMPACT OF DUMPING POLICY ON THE FOOD GAP OF CHICKEN MEAT IN IRAQ FOR THE PERIOD (2004-2019) - TURKISH IMPORTS OF CHICKEN MEAT A CASE STUDY

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ARTICLE INFO	<u>ABSTRACT</u>
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 01 July 2022</p> <p>Accepted 21 October 2022</p>	<p>Purpose: As a result of the sudden and ill-considered trade openness of Iraq after 2003 to the countries of the world in general and the neighboring countries in particular, and in the absence of the necessary support for the national productive forces and the lack of effective standardization and quality control devices, this led to the exposure of most local products, especially agricultural ones, to decline and inability On the competition and thus dumping the Iraqi market, especially the agricultural products, with imported products, this study came to find out the effect that dumping has on the local production of chicken meat and the impact of that impact on the size of the food gap, and whether the results of the practical study will be in accordance with the logic of economic theory.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Dumping Policy; Food Gap; Agricultural Production; Agricultural Imports.</p>	<p>Theoretical framework: The concept of dumping, its causes and the difference between it and competition, the WTO position of dumping, and the concept of the food gap were also discussed.</p>
	<p>Design/methodology/approach: The data was collected from its official sources, and then the mathematical equations were developed according to economic theory and logic, and using the (EViews) program, the final results were obtained, which were compatible with the logic of economic theory.</p>
	<p>Findings: The results of the study proved that when the dumping of chicken meat increased by (1%), the food gap of chicken meat increased by (5.1%).</p>
	<p>Research, Practical & Social implications: This study contributes to proving the negative impact of dumping resulting from commercial exposure or unstudied commercial openness, and thus its impact on the food security of the Iraqi community.</p> <p>Originality/value: This research is the first of its kind in the field of agricultural economics, as it links the food gap and dumping policy in a theoretical and practical way.</p>
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O IMPACTO DA POLÍTICA DE DUMPING NA LACUNA ALIMENTAR DE CARNE DE FRANGO NO IRAQUE PARA O PERÍODO (2004-2019) - AS IMPORTAÇÕES TURCAS DE CARNE DE FRANGO UM ESTUDO DE CASO

RESUMO

Objetivo: Como resultado da súbita e irrefletida abertura comercial do Iraque após 2003 aos países do mundo em geral e aos países vizinhos em particular, e na ausência do apoio necessário às forças produtivas nacionais e da falta de dispositivos eficazes de padronização e controle de qualidade, isto levou à exposição da maioria dos produtos locais, especialmente os agrícolas, Na concorrência e, portanto, no dumping do mercado iraquiano, especialmente dos produtos agrícolas, com os produtos importados, este estudo veio a descobrir o efeito que o dumping tem sobre a produção local de carne de frango e o impacto desse impacto sobre o tamanho da lacuna alimentar, e se os resultados do estudo prático estarão de acordo com a lógica da teoria econômica.

Estrutura teórica: Também foram discutidos o conceito de dumping, suas causas e a diferença entre ele e a concorrência, a posição de dumping da OMC e o conceito de lacuna alimentar.

Design/metodologia/abordagem: Os dados foram coletados de suas fontes oficiais, e então as equações matemáticas foram desenvolvidas de acordo com a teoria econômica e lógica, e usando o programa (EViews), os resultados finais foram obtidos, que foram compatíveis com a lógica da teoria econômica.

Conclusões: Os resultados do estudo provaram que quando o dumping de carne de frango aumentou em (1%), a lacuna alimentar de carne de frango aumentou em (5,1%).

Pesquisa, implicações práticas e sociais: Este estudo contribui para provar o impacto negativo do dumping resultante da exposição comercial ou da abertura comercial não estudada e, portanto, seu impacto sobre a segurança alimentar da comunidade iraquiana.

Originalidade/valor: Esta pesquisa é a primeira de seu tipo no campo da economia agrícola, pois relaciona a lacuna alimentar e a política de dumping de uma forma teórica e prática.

Palavras-chave: Política de Dumping, Brecha Alimentar, Produção Agrícola, Importações Agrícolas.

EL IMPACTO DE LA POLÍTICA DE DUMPING EN LA BRECHA ALIMENTARIA DE LA CARNE DE POLLO EN IRAK PARA EL PERÍODO (2004-2019) - LAS IMPORTACIONES TURCAS DE CARNE DE POLLO UN ESTUDIO DE CASO

Objetivo: La súbita y poco meditada apertura comercial de Irak después de 2003 a los países del mundo en general y a los países vecinos en particular, así como la ausencia del apoyo necesario a las fuerzas productivas nacionales y la falta de dispositivos eficaces de normalización y control de la calidad, condujeron a la exposición de la mayoría de los productos locales, especialmente los agrícolas, a la decadencia y a la incapacidad En la competencia y, por tanto, en el dumping del mercado iraquí, especialmente de los productos agrícolas, con los productos importados, este estudio vino a averiguar el efecto que el dumping tiene en la producción local de carne de pollo y el impacto de ese impacto en el tamaño de la brecha alimentaria, y si los resultados del estudio práctico estarán de acuerdo con la lógica de la teoría económica.

Marco teórico: El concepto de dumping, sus causas y la diferencia entre éste y la competencia, la posición de la OMC sobre el dumping y el concepto de brecha alimentaria.

Diseño/metodología/enfoque: Los datos se recogieron de sus fuentes oficiales, y luego se desarrollaron las ecuaciones matemáticas de acuerdo con la teoría y la lógica económica, y utilizando el programa (EViews) se obtuvieron los resultados finales, que eran compatibles con la lógica de la teoría económica.

Conclusiones: Los resultados del estudio demostraron que cuando el dumping de la carne de pollo aumentó en un (1%), la brecha alimentaria de la carne de pollo aumentó en un (5,1%).

Investigación, implicaciones prácticas y sociales: Este estudio contribuye a demostrar el impacto negativo del dumping resultante de la exposición comercial o de la apertura comercial no estudiada, y por tanto su impacto en la seguridad alimentaria de la comunidad iraquí.

Originalidad/valor: Esta investigación es la primera de este tipo en el campo de la economía agrícola, ya que vincula la brecha alimentaria y la política de dumping de forma teórica y práctica.

Palabras clave: Política de Dumping, Brecha Alimentaria, Producción Agrícola, Importaciones Agrícolas.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, Iraq has been known as Mesopotamia (the Tigris and Euphrates rivers) and the Land of Blacks (due to the density of trees, orchards and arable areas in it), Iraq is stocked with natural agricultural resources from arable lands and abundant water resources, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and their tributaries and other wells and rains(1), Today, however, it imports most of the food needs of its members, whether plant or animal, As agricultural production rates have declined in a way that is unable to meet the needs of community members as a result of the deteriorating reality of the agricultural sector, the decline in the proportions of arable lands, the problems of water resources and projects of foundation structures in the countryside and other factors that contributed to the decline of the agricultural sector and the decrease in its contribution to the gross national product(2), and the problem of economic exposure comes After 2003, the deliberate and planned government support declined, Which led to the invasion of the Iraqi market, especially from neighbouring countries, with agricultural products at low prices (dumping policy), which eliminated the rest of the local agricultural production and made it unable to compete and continue production, Especially in light of the high costs of imported production and the backwardness of the adopted production methods and methods(3). The impact of the dumping policy in chicken meat imported from Turkey on the volume of agricultural production has been studied, by linking the impact of the volume of dumping to the food gap of chicken meat, The result was in accordance with the economic theory, and a number of recommendations were put in place to combat the dumping policy and support the national agricultural productive forces.

The study Problem:

The problem of dumping is reflected in the increase in the size of the food gap, which leads to an increase in reliance on imports to cover the need for domestic demand for agricultural products in the absence of studied government support for agricultural production forces.

Purpose of the study:

Statement of the impact of the dumping policy on the decline in the volume of local agricultural production, and as a model for studying the impact of the dumping policy on the size of the food gap of chicken meat imported from Turkey. Iraqi agricultural replaced it.

Study Hypothesis

There are dumping practices in the Iraqi market for agricultural products, and the dumping rate of chicken meat product from Turkey was studied as a model for animal agricultural crops that are exposed to dumping policy practices by foreign companies of countries trading with Iraq.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First: the definition of dumping

Dumping is a business condition that occurs when a particular commodity is sold in the market of an importing country at a price lower than the domestic market price of the same commodity in the country of export. Or it is a situation that occurs when a country exports a particular commodity at a price below its normal value (i.e. less than the domestic selling price or less than the price of production costs), or less than the corresponding price of the same commodity in the country of export(4).

It is also defined as selling a commodity at a price lower than the costs of production in foreign markets, provided that the loss is compensated by selling at a high price in the local market(5).

Dumping has a negative impact on the economies of countries, as it reflects unfair economic and trade competition that harms local producers in importing countries, and therefore requires countries to monitor and address dumping practices and protect their production sectors.

Second: the causes of dumping

There are two main reasons for dumping(6):

1-When the producer intends to sell a product or crop at the lowest prices in order to get rid of all the produced quantities of this commodity in a short time.

2-The dumping case may have strategic goals, such as controlling the domestic market of a country and achieving long-term economic gains, or causing damage to all competing producers, especially the competing producers in the importing country of this commodity, By selling the products at the lowest prices and thus the competing producers cannot stay in the local market, and then after a certain period the exporter of this commodity, after imposing its dominance on the local market of the importing country, increases prices and achieves double profits.

Third: The difference between competition and dumping

The behaviour of producers in competition and dumping may be similar in terms of the desire to control the market and increase the quantity of products sold of the commodity, but the competition takes place through the product's ability to follow modern production methods and means that reduce costs and increase product quality, Thus, he can control the commodity market, while dumping aims to control the market without achieving economic efficiency represented in reducing production costs and improving its quality(7), so that commodities are sold at prices lower than production costs with the aim of destroying the ability of other (local) producers to produce and thus their exit From the market and the dominance of the exporting product with a dumping policy on the local market of the importing country.

Fourth: The World Trade Organization (WTO) and its stance on dumping

The World Trade Organization (WTO) replaced GATT in 1995, and its goal was to regulate international trade and reduce restrictions on the flow of goods and services internationally, and to establish rules of conduct and discipline in international trade, as well as non-discrimination between different countries, everyone is equal in access to each other's markets, One of the means of ensuring the achievement of these goals is the right to be protected from unfair or harmful competition, which is represented in the following (6):

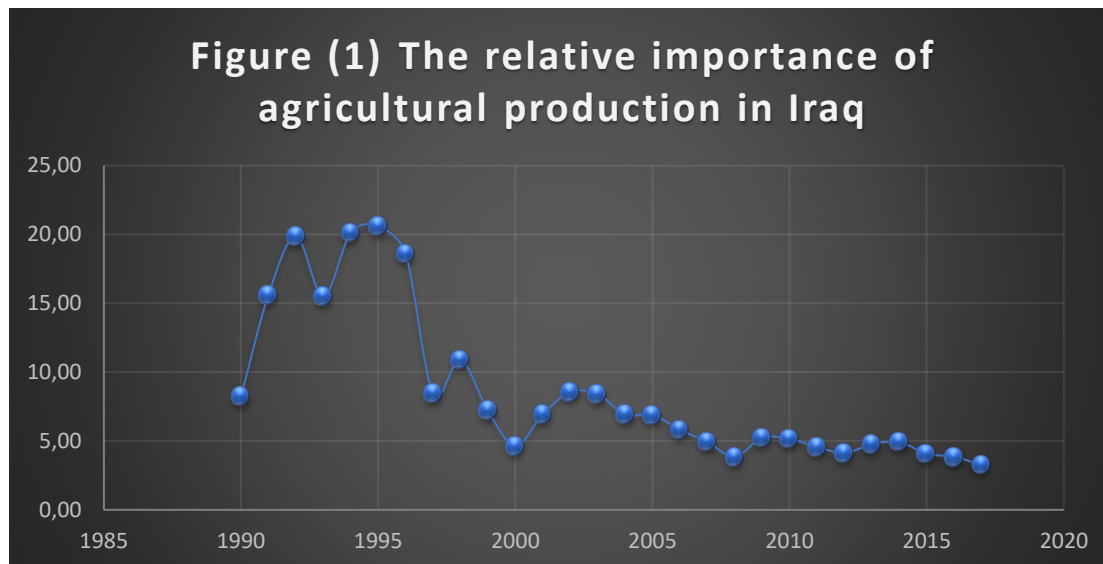
- The right to protection by which to act against unfair competition by dumping.
- The right to be protected from harmful competition, even if this is not unfair (the protective condition) to face a sudden and unjustified increase in imports of a particular commodity that would cause serious harm or threat to the local industry or the local product.

Any country that discovers the existence of dumping practices against some of its products has the right to demand anti-dumping measures, and upon request, long and complex serious investigations are conducted to ensure the existence of a case of dumping, If the dumping conditions are met, some anti-dumping measures are allowed, such as imposing customs tariffs on dumping products from the country that exports this product(8). And the anti-dumping measures shall be suspended after five years of their imposition, unless the local authorities or the beneficiary body justify that when the anti-dumping measures are removed, dumping will continue, It was also agreed to immediately stop any investigation into dumping cases if the dumping margin constitutes less than (2%) of the product's export price, or if the imported quantity of the commodity in a particular country is less than (3%) of the total imports of the same commodity(5).

It is noted from the foregoing that the laws and regulations of the World Trade Organization guarantee the right of countries to protect their national production from harm resulting from the freedom of international trade represented by dumping or harmful competition policies. In general, when the markets of the importing country are open in an unplanned manner, and the productive institutions do not receive sufficient and appropriate support, then the local industry or agriculture is exposed to damage and then its production levels decline dramatically(9).

Fifth: Trade openness in Iraq and anti-dumping applications

In 1980 there were only 8 countries benefiting from anti-dumping measures, and then this number increased to 54 countries in 1993, noting that most of the beneficiary countries are capitalist or developed countries in which their companies and production institutions submit calls for the application of anti-dumping protection fees, especially from countries' products Asian countries, led by China and Malaysia(8), As for Iraq, there are no anti-dumping policies, although after 2003 the transition to the free trade system was suddenly and without prior planning in accordance with Law No. 54 issued by the civil governor Bremer in 2004, and according to this law there is no discrimination in imported goods, but the transition to Complete and immediate commercial freedom system(10). Thus, the Iraqi market was invaded, especially agricultural crops with various agricultural(11), plant and animal products, at a time when the national productive forces were suffering from a lack of material and knowledge capabilities, as well as the destruction of most agricultural lands and facilities as a result of military operations, All of this contributed significantly to the decline in agricultural production in Iraq, both plant and animal, and as shown in Figure 1 below, as we note the decline in the relative importance of agricultural domestic product in Iraq, especially after 2003, due to the adoption of the policy of commercial freedom and openness to non-commercial openness. Thoughtful, which was reflected in a decline in agricultural production and a decrease in its contribution to Iraq's GDP over the period from 2003 to 2019.



Source:

From the researcher's work based on:

- Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank, Department of Statistics and Research.

Sixth: the food gap

The food gap is the difference between the total available for consumption of food commodities and the local production in a specific period of time(12), That is, the food gap on the other hand expresses imports of various agricultural products and crops, which cover the shortage of local production to meet the community's need for food commodities. Reliance on the outside to cover the food needs of individuals in society, and Figure (2) shows the Food gap of chicken meat for the period from 2004 to 2019, As it is clear from the figure, the food gap for chicken meat increased in large proportions after 2004 to 2009, due to the decline in local production of chicken meat during the same period due to the security conditions that Iraq passed through and the destruction of most of the infrastructure and agricultural production projects(13), After the year 2010 to 2019, there was a fluctuation in the size of the Food gap of chicken meat, with a decrease and an increase.



Source: From the researcher's work based on:
-<https://www.fao.org>.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effect of dumping in Turkish chicken meat on local production in Iraq

To show the impact of the harmful dumping policy on the reality of agricultural production in Iraq and the decline of the national productive forces, The impact of the dumping policy in chicken meat imported from Turkey on the food gap of chicken meat in Iraq will be studied as a model for the dumping policy and its impact on the reality of agricultural production activity in Iraq in general. Chicken meat was chosen as a major agricultural food commodity in the Iraqi consumer's food basket. And an essential source that supplies the Iraqi society with the necessary proteins.

It is indispensable to any Iraqi family with their different living standards.

Table (1) The production and export price of chicken meat from Turkey, the volume and margin of dumping, and the food gap of chicken meat in Iraq for the period (2004-2019)

Year	Export Price in Turkey (USD/kg) 1	Producer Price in Turkey (USD/kg) 2	Amount of Dumping (USD/kg) 3	margin of dumping % 4	Food gap of chicken meat in Iraq 5
2004	0.66	1.33	0.67	101.98	38.25
2005	0.72	1.45	0.72	100.39	26.65
2006	0.56	1.52	0.96	172.60	52.00
2007	0.61	2.22	1.61	264.96	60.91
2008	1.07	2.27	1.20	112.20	78.07
2009	1.31	2.47	1.16	88.23	90.37
2010	1.46	2.62	1.16	79.10	83.25
2011	1.63	4.60	2.97	182.56	81.02
2012	1.73	4.61	2.88	166.83	80.05
2013	1.67	4.28	2.61	156.89	80.34

2014	1.60	3.72	2.12	132.66	59.35
2015	1.28	3.00	1.72	133.75	74.01
2016	1.12	3.18	2.07	185.43	70.37
2017	1.27	2.88	1.60	126.10	79.03
2018	1.21	2.64	1.43	117.37	65.32
2019	1.21	2.99	1.78	146.24	47.71

Source: From the researcher's work based on:

-Columns (1, 2, 5) <https://www.fao.org>.

-Column 3 is calculated by subtracting the values of column 1 from the values of column 2.

-Column 4 was calculated according to the following formula

$$\left(100 \times \frac{\text{Amount of Dumping}}{\text{Export Price in Turkey}}\right).$$

It is clear from Table (1) above that the volume of dumping for all years significantly exceeded the permissible percentage (2%), as the year 2010 recorded the lowest percentage (79.1%) and the highest percentage in 2016 amounted to (185.4%). As for the size of the Food gap of chicken meat, it was It was discussed in point Sixth of the study.

Standard Model Description:

The process of characterizing standard models is one of the most difficult stages in building a standard model, as the relationship between economic variables is often inaccurate(14), As well as the difficulty of determining the explanatory variables affecting the dependent variable, and according to economic logic and economic theory, the standard model was described by analyzing the relationship between the Food gap of chicken meat in Iraq (G) as the dependent variable and the volume of dumping in chicken meat imported from Turkey (U) as a variable An independent influencer on the size of the Food gap in Iraq from chicken meat for the period (2004-2019), After testing a number of formulas to describe the model used, it was found that the double logarithmic formula is the best formula because it gives the best results, and that the standard analysis used relied on the mathematical model (ARDL) and according to the following model:

$$\mathbf{LogG = B_0 + LogU + ei}$$

whereas:

(G) Size of the Food gap of chicken meat in Iraq.

(U) The dumping volume of chicken meat imported from Turkey.

(ei) random error.

Before starting the analysis process, the optimal deceleration period for the model must be determined, as shown in Table (2) below:

Table (2) Determining the optimal deceleration period

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-46.06	NA*	149.3*	7.843*	7.884*	7.828*
1	-45.44	1.039	159.4	7.906	7.987	7.876
2	-44.94	0.738	174.8	7.991	8.112	7.946
3	-44.32	0.828	189.1	8.054	8.216	7.994
4	-44.15	0.204	223.1	8.191	8.393	8.117

Source: EViews 12 output.

The results of Table (2) above showed that the optimal slowdown period is (0) according to all the measures shown in the above table.

After determining the slowdown period, a unit root test must be carried out to ensure the stability of the time series, as the instability of the time series may give imprecise and inaccurate results, i.e. (false regression). From the table (3) below, it is clear that the two series of variables (LG) and (LU) became stable after taking the first difference for them, that is, the two series are complementary of the first degree. Table (3) Results of the time-series stability test (LG) and (LU) at level I(0) and first difference I(1) according to the ADF test

UNIT ROOT TEST RESULTS TABLE (ADF)			
Null Hypothesis: the variable has a unit root			
At Level			
		LU	LG
With Constant	t-Statistic	-2.1723	-1.9516
	Prob.	0.2227	0.3024
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-1.8568	-1.2575
	Prob.	0.6264	0.8581
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-0.9191	0.0785
	Prob.	0.3022	0.6925
At First Difference			
		d(LU)	d(LG)
With Constant	t-Statistic	-3.5892	-4.1634
	Prob.	0.0211	0.0075
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-3.7850	-6.9647
	Prob.	0.0505	0.0004
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-3.5950	-4.1951
	Prob.	0.0016	0.0004

Source: EViews 12 output.

Model Estimation Using Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL)

The ARDL model can be applied to the variables that are stable at the same rank, whether they are stable at level $I(0)$, or at the first difference $I(1)$, or a combination of them, but provided that they are not stable at the second difference $I(2)$, and the following is a table (4) It shows the results of the ARDL test.

Table (4) ARDL Test Results

Dependent Variable: LG Method: ARDL Date: 11/16/21 Time: 18:01 Sample (adjusted): 2005 2019 Included observations: 15 after adjustments Maximum dependent lags: 1 (Automatic selection) Model selection method: Akaike info criterion (AIC) Dynamic regressors (0 lag, automatic): LU Fixed regressors: C				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
LG(-1)	0.519264	0.254919	2.036976	0.0643
LU	0.131409	0.207234	0.634107	0.5379
C	1.959456	1.007967	1.943969	0.0757
R-squared	0.456440	Mean dependent var		4.189740
Adjusted R-squared	0.365846	S.D. dependent var		0.310633
S.E. of regression	0.247369	Akaike info criterion		0.220984
Sum squared resid	0.734296	Schwarz criterion		0.362594
Log likelihood	1.342623	Hannan-Quinn criter.		0.219475
F-statistic	5.038332	Durbin-Watson stat		1.686857
Prob(F-statistic)	0.025792			

*Note: p-values and any subsequent tests do not account for model selection.

Source: EViews 12 output.

It is clear from the above table (4) that the sign of the dependent variable (LU) was identical to the logic of the economic theory. If the volume of dumping increased by (1%), this led to an increase in the Food gap of chicken meat by (1.3%), assuming that other factors remained constant, as the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) indicates that (45%) of the change in the value of (LG) is due to the change in the value of the dependent variable (LU) and the remaining percentage (55%) is due to other variables outside the model, as well as the (F-Statistic) at the level of (5%) to the significance of the model as a whole.

As for the t-statistic for the dependent variable (LU) it was not significant, due to the fact that the model suffers from the problem of heteroskedasticity, and it was treated by (ROBUSTLS- Robust least Square), and as shown in the table (5) Below:

Table (5) Results of the ROBUSTLS- Robust least Square. Test

Dependent Variable: LG				
Method: Robust Least Squares				
Date: 11/16/21 Time: 18:42				
Sample: 2004 2019				
Included observations: 16				
Method: MM-estimation				
S settings: tuning=1.547645, breakdown=0.5, trials=200, subsmpl=1, refine=2, compare=5				
M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.684				
Random number generator: rng=kn, seed=902494220				
Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LU	5.104829	1.300824	3.924303	0.0001
Robust Statistics				

Source: EViews 12 output

It is clear from the above table (5) that the problem of the inconsistency of homogeneity of variance has been addressed and it became a significant (t-statistic) statistic at the level (1%), so it can be said that when the dumping in chicken meat increases by (1%), the food gap of meat increases Chicken (5.1%), and as shown in the equation:

$$\text{LOG G} = 5.1 * \text{LOG U}$$

The (Breusch - Godfrey) Autocorrelation test was also conducted, which showed that the model was free from the autocorrelation problem, as the (F-Statistic) was not significant, as shown in the table (6) below:

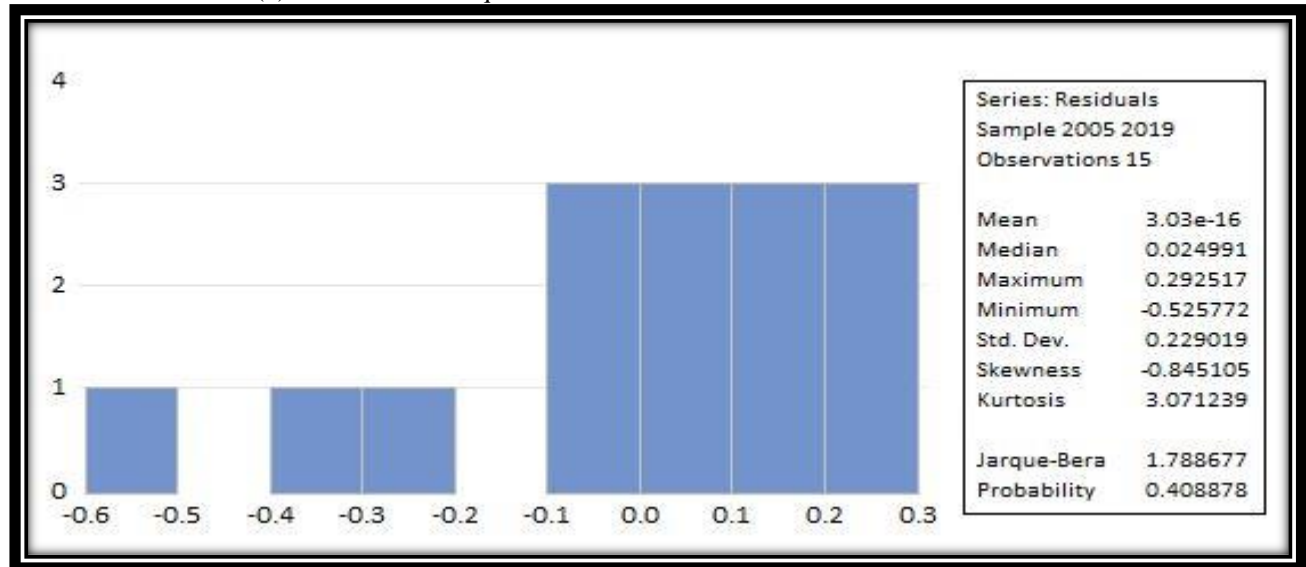
Table (6) Results of the Breusch-Godfrey Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 1 lag			
F-statistic	0.360806	Prob. F(1,11)	0.5602
Obs*R-squared	0.476382	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.4901

Source: EViews 12 output.

The test of the normal distribution of the residuals (Jarque-Bera) was also conducted, where the (Probability) of the value of (Jarque-Bera) was greater than (0.05), it is necessary to accept the null hypothesis that random errors are distributed normally, and therefore this is a good indicator of the estimated model.

Table (6) Results of the Jarque-Bera Normal Distribution Residual Test Results



Source: EViews 12 output.

Recommendations:

- 1-The necessity of establishing a government institution to study and identify cases of dumping.
- 2-Establishing and activating consumer protection institutions.
- 3-Activating the anti-dumping laws specified in the regulations of the World Trade Organization, such as customs tariffs.
- 4-Legislating laws and legislations regulating the import process and preventing the entry of goods that do not conform to the specifications of the standardization and quality control body.
- 5- Conducting research and studies on the policy of dumping agricultural products in Iraq and its impact on food security, self-sufficiency and the food gap.
- 6-Providing the necessary and planned support for local agricultural producers, working to establish an appropriate investment environment and strengthening the supportive structures for productive activities in the countryside.

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