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Argentine government policies: impacts on the beef sector

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Abstract

Beef is a staple food for Argentine consumers, and although the country has been a major exporter, the highest proportion of beef production is consumed in the domestic market. With rising inflation rates in the last 5 years, and given the beef prices' strong weight on the composition of the Consumer Price Index, the Argentine government began taking measures to control it. They initially forced price agreements with members of the marketing and production chain and ended up with a total ban on exports. The results were not as expected and caused serious distortions at different levels of the beef chain. This study aimed to determine whether the impact on some economic and production variables would have been different without such intervention. A VAR model was estimated in order to compare the observed behavior with intervention measures and estimated predictions with a theoretically free market.

Keywords: Argentine beef exports, VAR model, Policy impacts

Background

The agri-food sector is very important to the Argentine economy, generating almost 30% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 50% of its total exports (Obschatko 2012). The beef sector has been an outstanding component, generating 22% of the agricultural sector gross domestic production and 6% of the total manufacturing production (INDEC 2012).

Generally, around three quarters of beef production has been consumed domestically, with the remaining volumes exported. It allowed positioning the country as one of the larger exporters in the world market situation, which changed in the last years as a result of several government measures. While beef exports between the years 1995 and 2005 averaged 15% of total beef production, the participation was reduced to 7% in 2014 (MINIAGRI 2015). From being the world's third largest beef exporter, with 775,000 tons in 2005, the country descended to the 11th place, with 197,000 tons in 2014, well behind its neighbors, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay (MINIAGRI 2015; COMTRADE 2016).

In the domestic market, beef is considered a staple food and as such a key component of the family consumption basket; therefore, it monopolizes government attention both to ensure its availability to the entire population and to watch the impact it has on consumer price changes. Since beef carries a 4.5% weight in the Consumer Price

Index (CPI), the government became worried. This led it to take several improvised and abrupt short-term policy measures to keep prices under control since 2005.

Following the 2002 devaluation and economic crisis, the beef sector began a slow recovery. Initially, livestock and beef prices remained stable, but later on, a sustained domestic and foreign demand pushed them up. Domestically, beef demand got stronger basically as a result of an improvement in the population real income. Internationally, it was fueled by some emerging countries growth, large purchases by Russia and Chile, and the crisis of other suppliers from the mad cow disease. As a result, there was an excess of beef demand which was rapidly reflected into domestic prices. Nevertheless, by 2005, the exchange rate had tripled while average beef prices had only doubled (Melitsko et al. 2012).

The strong incidence on the CPI and the accelerating inflation rates moved the government to intervene actively. Initially, in March 2005, government carried out a price agreement with the private sector attempting in vain to curb the price rise; in August, it imposed a minimum slaughter weight for live animals with objective to increase the supply of heavier animals; in November, the target was to restrict foreign sales, elevating export taxes to 15%, and eliminating the export reimbursements of indirect taxes (5%). In January 2006, an export registry system (ROE)¹ was created. The government office in charge of administering the system (ONCCA)² was given the power to extend an export authorization for each shipment, as a precondition to the custom clearance. Delays and arbitrary objections were later used as means to interfere and discourage operations. Furthermore, in March 2006, beef exports were initially banned for 180 days. Later on, a quantitative restriction policy was implemented, forcing beef packers to export only domestic market surpluses.

In 2007, to keep the system of “suggested maximum prices” to consumers, the government granted subsidies to feed lots to buy corn, policy which continued up to 2011 when the ONCCA was closed, under strong suspicion of corruption.

By 2010–2012, the negative effects of those measures at different levels of the beef chain were visible. For example, cattle stock dropped by more than 10 million heads between 2007 and 2012 (severe droughts and floods added significantly to this decline) and domestic cattle price increased by 300% and beef consumer price by more than 400% between 2005 and 2012 (IPCVA 2015). General inflation rate in Argentina for this period was approximately 319%³. Many cattle farms liquidated their cattle stocks and turned to soybean production, and 20% of the number of beef packers closed or suspended their businesses.

The performance did not improve much during 2013 and 2014, with the domestic market absorbing 93.6% of all beef production, the highest percentage in 53 years. Production and export continued declining, and an estimated 130 slaughter plants and 15,600 jobs disappeared⁴.

Almost a decade passed since the government intervention began, with various indicators detailing the adverse results of such economic policies on the beef sector. However, several questions remain: Would the results had been different without the strong government intervention? Would the evolution of sector variables, such as retail prices, export volumes, quantity produced, and per capita consumption, have been different without government intervention? What were the costs and benefits of the government intervention?

To essay an answer to these questions, this paper aims to estimate the difference of two different scenarios: one with actual data of what really happened and another with a simulated one without government intervention.

This paper is structured as follows. In the following section, the time series method used to estimate the model is exposed. Then, the results of the model and the estimated impacts of the economic policies applied to the beef sector are calculated. Finally, in the last section, conclusions and implications of the results are presented.

Methods

The VAR model

Given the complexity of the beef market in Argentina, it is interesting to analyze it from a multivariate perspective. In the analysis of time series data, vector autoregression models (VAR) have been widely used in empirical works. The VAR model was proposed by Sims (1980) as an alternative to simultaneous equation models. The VAR processes are a generalization of multivariate autoregressive models (AR), where each variable is regressed on a set of others with several lags (Hamilton 1994; Enders 2009).

Following Becketti (2013), a univariate simple model (AR) without exogenous variables can be represented as

$$y_t = u + \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \phi_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

compactly as

$$\phi(L)y_t = u + \epsilon_t$$

Where y_t is a function of a constant (μ), p past values of t , and a random variable ϵ_t . If we consider a vector together with endogenous variables

$$y_t = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1,t} \\ y_{2,t} \\ y_{3,t} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_{n,t} \end{bmatrix}$$

It can be modeled of n elements as a function of n constant, y_t past values of the vector p , and a vector of $n\epsilon_t$ random errors.

$$y_t = u + \Phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \Phi_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

In this equation, μ are the element n constant vector

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ u_p \end{bmatrix}$$

And, Φ_j is a matrix of coefficients,

$$\Phi_i = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{i, 11} & \phi_{i, 12} & \dots & \phi_{i, 1n} \\ \phi_{i, 21} & \phi_{i, 22} & \dots & \phi_{i, 2n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot \\ \phi_{i, n1} & \phi_{i, n2} & \dots & \phi_{i, nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

And ϵ_t is a vector of n elements of random errors where

$$E(\epsilon_t) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad E(\epsilon_t \epsilon_s') = \begin{cases} \Sigma, & t = s \\ \mathbf{0}, & t \neq s \end{cases}$$

being Σ the variance-covariance matrix. It is important to note that the elements ϵ_t could be contemporaneous correlated. Also, the VAR model can be written as a VAR with p lags in a more compact way

$$\Phi(L) = I - \Phi_1(L) - \dots - \Phi_p(L)$$

where $\Phi(L)$ is a matrix of polynomials in the lag operator. The number of lags to include in the VAR model is selected by some information criteria such as Akaike's information criterion (AIC) or Schwarz's Bayesian information criterion (SBIC). Other tests used to check the adequacy of the VAR model comprise autocorrelation in the residuals (Lagranger multiplier) and a test for normality distribution in the disturbances (Jarque-Bera).

VAR model predictions can be performed directly, which can be one-period ahead or dynamic. In this work, more interesting results can be achieved carrying out dynamic predictions over a period ahead.

The variables used in the VAR model are the following: cattle prices (CP), total beef production (BP), per capita beef consumption (BC), volume of exported beef (EB), and the average retail prices (RP). Two exogenous variables are also added to the model: average beef export prices (EP) and the domestic soybean prices (SP). Data were obtained from different sources. The cattle prices were obtained from Liniers⁵ cattle marketing in Buenos Aires and expressed in Argentine pesos per kilogram (live weight basis). Total beef production (thousands of tons), per-capita beef consumption (kilograms per person), volume of beef exports (thousands of tons), beef prices at the retail level (Arg. pesos/kg), and average beef export prices (US dollar per tons) were obtained from the Institute for the Promotion of Argentine Beef. Domestic soybean prices were taken from the Rosario Board of Trade. The data were monthly and comprised the period from January 2003 to May 2014.⁶ Although data were available for the mentioned period, VAR model was estimated only for the first years, from January 2003 to March 2006. It responded to the fact that the beef market in Argentina operated like a more competitive market during this period. Predictions of the VAR model for this span (2003–2006) were then used to compare it with the observed values in the second period (2006–2014) and to estimate the losses or gains resulting from government intervention.

Results and discussion

Scenario with the actual evolution of selected variables

Descriptive statistics of the main variables included in the model are shown in Table 1 for periods January 2003 to March 2006 and April 2006 to May 2014. The price data were deflated to values of June 2013 using the official price index published by the National Institute of Statistical and Census from 2003 to 2006 and then the Consumer Price Index published by the National Congress of Argentina. The reason of using both indexes is because the official price index published by the National Institute of Statistical and Census became unreliable after 2007.

Cattle monthly average price was higher in the second period (Arg. \$8.11/kg.) compared to the first one (Arg.\$7.06/kg), with a difference of almost 15% between them. Monthly beef production showed similar average monthly values in both periods and per-capita monthly beef consumption just a few differences between both periods (61.78 kg/month, against 63.13 kg/month). However, there were significant differences in the average beef exports and retail domestic price for both periods. In beef exports, Argentina exported in average a 27% less in the second period when government controls were in place (2006–2014), and also consumer paid approximately 23% more per kilogram in that period.

The behavior of the variables included in the VAR model is shown in Fig. 1. Altogether, they illustrate the present scenario. In all of them, it is possible to observe the significant changes that occurred in the beef sector after 2010, with declines in production, exports, and per-capita consumption. In contrast, it is observed an increase in retail and beef cattle prices.

Results of VAR model

A model VAR of five equations was set with beef cattle price, beef production, per-capita beef consumption, retail beef price, and the volume of beef exports. Taking them as the beef market most relevant variables, their interactions allow modelling the market behavior in a reasonable manner and test the impact of sectorial economic policies. At the same time, two exogenous variables were added to the model, such as beef cuts' prices received by exporters and soybean price. The first was taken as exogenous

Table 1 Descriptive statistics

Variables	Mean		Standard dev.		Min. value		Max. value	
	2003–2006	2006–2014	2003–2006	2006–2014	2003–2006	2006–2014	2003–2006	2006–2014
Producer price (Arg \$/kg) ^a	7.06	8.11	0.44	1.99	5.98	4.84	7.92	12.13
Beef production (000 of tons /month) ^b	245,772	242,299	22,760	32,239	188,481	32,239	280,116	311,260
Per-capita consumption (kg/month) ^b	61.78	63.164	3.44	6.68	55.07	51.07	67.65	85.6
Beef exports (tons/month) ^b	37,598	27,529	11,724	13,003	19,744	6172	61,771	60,262
Retail domestic price (Arg \$/kg) ^b	34.6	42.6	2.36	7.43	31.8	31.2	40.4	55.4

^aLiniers cattle market

^bIPCVA

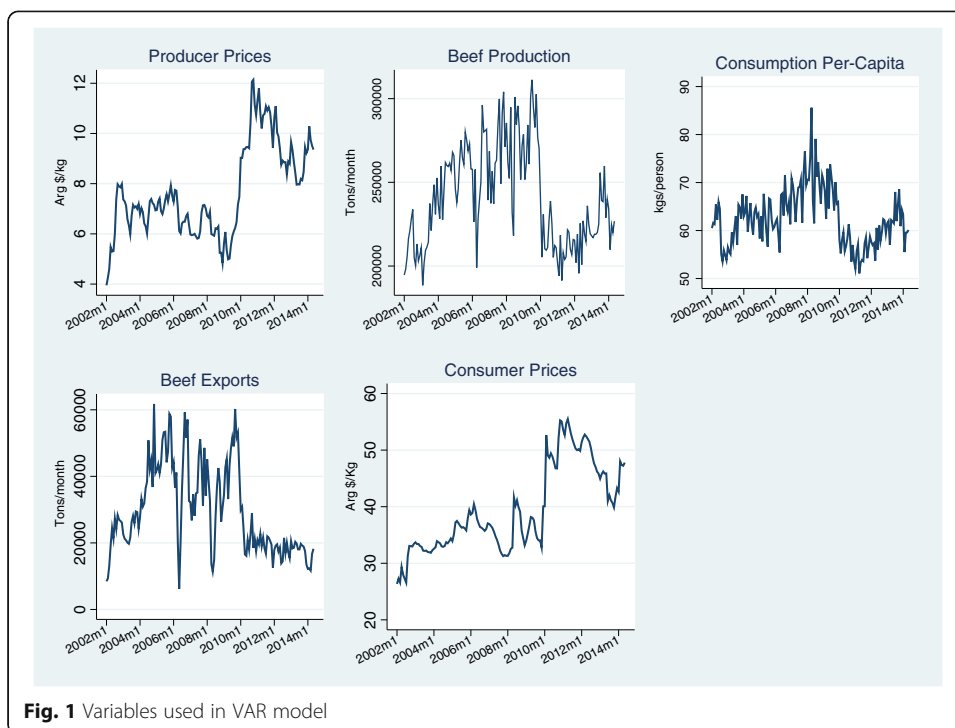


Fig. 1 Variables used in VAR model

because Argentina is considered a price-taker participant in the international beef market. In turn, the soybean price was included because soybean production is seen as an alternative to livestock production in Argentina, competing for resources such as land and capital. Other exogenous variables were initially included in the model, for example, chicken and corn prices, with no significant differences in the results. In consequence, they were excluded in order to have a more parsimonious model.

The variables were tested for unit roots. Three types of tests are shown in Table 2. The producer price, per capita consumption and beef export variables were stationaries according to the tests used. However, beef production and the average retail price only showed evidence of being stationary at the 10% level of statistical significance. Consequently, a VAR model with five variables was estimated by the given sample size.

Table 2 Unit root tests

Variables	Dickey-Fuller	Phillips-Perron	KPSS
Producer price	-3.637** (2.96)	-2.89* (2.96)	0.102*** (0.146)
Beef production	-1.939 (2.96)	-2.318* (2.96)	0.149** (0.146)
Per-capita consumption	-2.778* (2.96)	-4.930*** (2.96)	0.16** (0.146)
Export beef	-2.246* (2.96)	-3.881** (2.96)	0.157** (0.146)
Retail beef price	-2.596* (2.96)	2.449* (2.96)	0.188** (0.146)

Note: Critical values at 5% level of significance in parenthesis
 *, **, ***Statistically significant at 10, 5, and 1% levels

The number of lags in the VAR model was determined according to different selection criteria. A model with four lags responded to the information Akaike (AIC) and information of Quinn (HQIC) criterion and only three lags to the Schwarz Bayesian (SBIC) criterion. On this basis, a model with three lags was estimated, since it ensured that residuals were uncorrelated, saving degrees of freedom and obtaining a more parsimonious model.

The coefficients of the VAR model for the period January 2003 to March 2006 are shown in Table 3. A total of 18 coefficients were estimated in the system, including the exogenous variables. The coefficients showed a stationary process since the eigenvalues of the estimated VAR model were located inside the unit circle.

Many of the VAR model coefficients were not statistically significant. Nonetheless, reducing the lags to one or two generated a model with correlated residuals, and the Jarque-Bera test rejected the null hypothesis of normal disturbances on residuals. Testing the lags in each equation of the VAR model, it was found that the first lag in the per-capita consumption equation was not significant, as well as the third lag in the producer price and export beef equations. However, lags were significant when the VAR model as a whole was considered⁷.

The test of the Lagrange multiplier for residuals indicated no correlation at the 1% level (Table 4).

Moreover, the Jarque-Bera test did not reject the null hypothesis of normal disturbances in all residuals (Table 5).

Based on the estimated coefficients of VAR model for the period 2003–2006, predictions were made in order to compare with observed values. Therefore, possible losses or gains generated by the effect of intervention measures were calculated between April 2006 and May 2014.

Scenario with predicted results

Predictions based on VAR model

Predictions about the price of the beef cattle started in April 2006, after one of the first significant measures imposed by the government banning beef exports for 180 days; prices were close to those observed. Later on, the model did not capture the significant rise that took place in the cattle price, although at the end of the period, the estimated values were very close to those observed. The gray area shows 95% confidence intervals of dynamic predictions. The observed prices in general remained within this area, except for the unusual rise after the cattle stock liquidation in previous years, which was exacerbated by a severe flood in the year 2007 and drought in 2009. Forecasts also imply that if the market had acted more freely, producer prices of beef cattle would had been more stable.

Forecasting beef production between 2006 and mid-2009, the model showed similar values to those observed, although with some discrepancies (Fig. 2). Beef production would have been greater than the observed data, to reach values close to those observed for 2014. If we compare the sum of observed values of beef production for the complete period: April 2006 to May 2014, and that of the predicted values, we conclude that production would had been 4.15% higher in a market without such government intervention.

Table 3 Coefficients of the VAR model

Variables	Cattle prices (CP)	Total beef production (BP)	Per-capita beef consumption (BC)	Volume of exported beef (BE)	Retail prices (RP)
L.CP	0.946*** (0.171)	-7927 (8152)	-3.176* (1.894)	-2701 (3740)	0.892*** (0.344)
L2.CP	-0.353 (0.22)	16,641 (10,514)	6.424*** (2.443)	4620 (4824)	-0.453 (0.443)
L3.CP	0.0204 (0.167)	-2763*** (7992)	-6.774*** (1.857)	-6008 (3667)	0.147 (0.337)
L.BP	0.0000009 (0.000007)	0.658* (0.368)	0.000003 (0.0000.8)	-0.155 (0.169)	-0.0004*** (0.00001)
L2.BP	0.00002** (0.000009)	-0.261 (0.45)	-0.00005 (0.000105)	-0.0782 (0.207)	-0.00001 (0.00002)
L3.BP	0.000004 (0.000006)	0.570* (0.299)	0.000206*** (0.000007)	0.201 (0.137)	0.000004 (0.00001)
L.BC	-0.00651 (0.0241)	2905** (1152)	-0.0913 (0.268)	1024* (0.528)	0.117** (0.0486)
L2.BC	-0.0515* (0.0299)	899.3 (1429)	0.114 (0.332)	943.4 (655.8)	0.0835 (0.0603)
L3.BC	-0.0269 (0.0227)	-1181 (1086)	-0.221 (0.252)	-927.9* (498.4)	0.0643 (0.0458)
L.BE	0.0000008 (0.00001)	1.726*** (-0.541)	0.00001 (0.000126)	0.508** (0.248)	0.00003 (0.00002)
L2.BE	-0.00002 (0.00002)	0.872 (0.745)	-0.000157 (0.000173)	0.507 (0.342)	0.000005 (0.00003)
L3.BE	-0.00002 (0.00002)	-0.651 (0.651)	-0.00006 (0.000151)	-0.248 (0.299)	0.00002 (0.00003)
L.RP	-0.106 (0.0922)	-6687 (4408)	-0.689 (1.024)	-3736* (2.022)	1.040*** (0.186)
L2.RP	0.206* (0.121)	11,540** (5.794)	1.764 (1.346)	6.966*** (2.658)	-0.282 (0.244)
L3.RP	-0.0618 (0.0784)	-4.131 (3.744)	-1.145 (0.87)	-2826* (1718)	0.185 (0.158)
EP	-0.00003 (0.00002)	1.089 (1.126)	0.00036 (0.000262)	-0.333 (0.517)	-0.00003 (0.00004)
SP	-0.000009 (0.000186)	0.9 (8.899)	0.000459 (0.00207)	-3.625 (4.083)	-0.000401 (0.000375)
Constant	2.159 (2.053)	170.27* (98,089)	57.29** (22.79)	-12.174 (45,003)	-6.936* (4.136)

Standard errors in parenthesis; statistically significant at ***1%, ** 5%, and * 10%; L is a lag operator

Table 4 Lagrange multiplier test for residuals

Lags	Chi ²	Df	Prob > chi ²
1	25.45	25	0.437
2	29.66	25	0.236

Note H₀: no autocorrelation at lag order

Table 5 Jarque-Bera test

Equation	Chi ²	df prob > chi ²
Prod. price	0.455	0.7964
Beef production	0.680	0.7116
Per-capita consumption	0.956	0.6199
Beef exports	1.180	0.5543
Retail beef price	0.277	0.8705
All	3.549	0.9654

Note H₀: normal disturbances

The model predicted stable values of per-capita beef consumption, differing from those observed, particularly in regard to its variability. In general, consumption forecasts ranged from 52 kg per-capita to 70 kg per capita, showing a slight decreasing trend.

With respect to average retail prices of beef cuts, there are two distinctive periods. Before 2010, the model predicted prices slightly higher than those observed, while after 2010, retail prices were lower. In summary, predicted prices remained with a few changes, with a slight upward trend.

Beef export forecasts showed higher values than those actually observed. Between 2006 and up to mid-2009, the exported volumes were slightly higher, but in general close to those observed. However, the exported volumes showed a wider difference for the period after 2010.

A more detailed analysis of losses and gains on exports, domestic consumption, and producer prices is presented in the next sections.

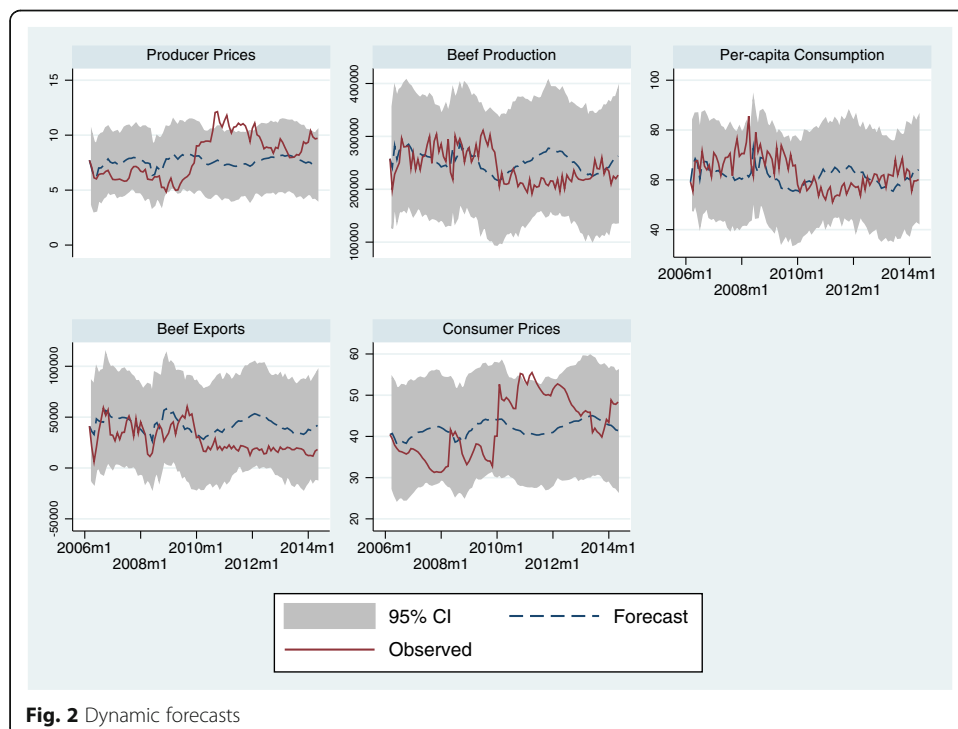


Fig. 2 Dynamic forecasts

Losses and gains from the intervention in the beef sector

Domestic consumption

One of the objectives defined by the government intervention was to keep low domestic prices, particularly for food items. However, results from the model showed that it had a low impact on retail beef price. The average observed retail price was Arg. \$42.6 per kilogram, while the predicted without government intervention was Arg. \$41.8 per kilogram. This suggests that even with drastic measures such as the barriers and bans to exports, government failed to keep low beef retail price.

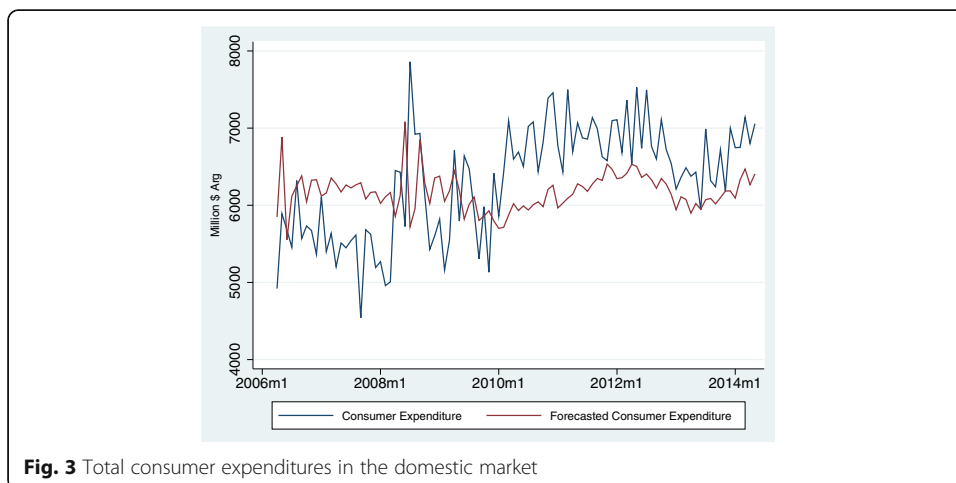
At the same time, an estimation of what it would have been the values paid by consumers given the average monthly prices and the monthly consumption in the domestic market (total production minus total exports) without government measures was done. Figure 3 shows that actual consumer expenditure on beef compared to the predicted values was lower in the early years of imposed restrictions but higher after the year 2010.

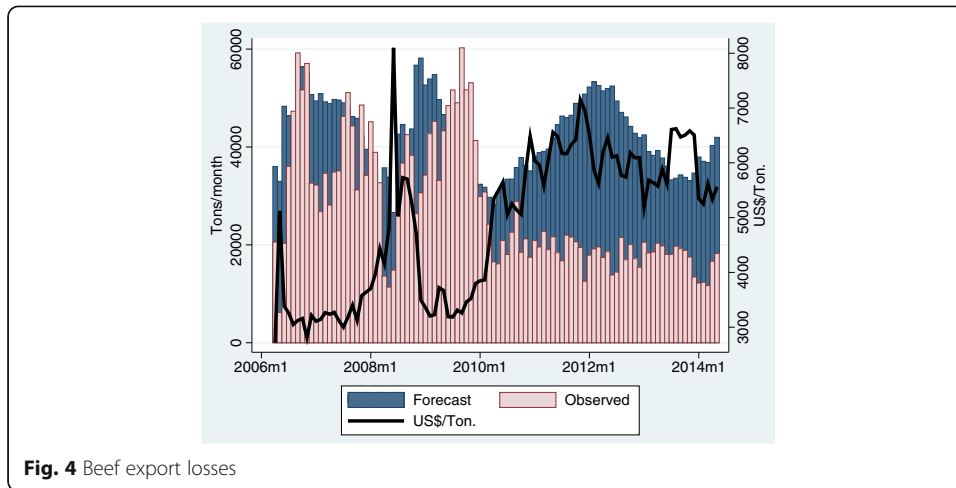
The sum of observed and predicted total consumer expenditures in the domestic market yielded a total value of Arg. \$ 14,249 million (US\$ 2673 million⁸). It means that the consumer losses were very high, and it confirmed that agricultural policies applied to keep low domestic prices did not reach their objective.

Beef exports

The difference between beef exports and model predictions under government intervention for the period 2006–2013 was approximately 1.5 million of tons. This means an average of 180,000 tons per year or about 15,000 tons per month. Of those, 1.14 million of tons (252,325 tons a month on average) export losses corresponded to the period with a stronger government intervention (2010–2014). Valued at prices received by exporters, the value loss of entire period reached US\$ 8000 million, of which US\$ 6.800 million belonged to 2010–2014.

Monthly beef exports predicted and observed are showed in Fig. 4, as well as the evolution of average prices. Losses have been higher after 2010 when the government only authorized exports for approximately 20,000 ton per month, despite prevailing good prices in the international beef markets.





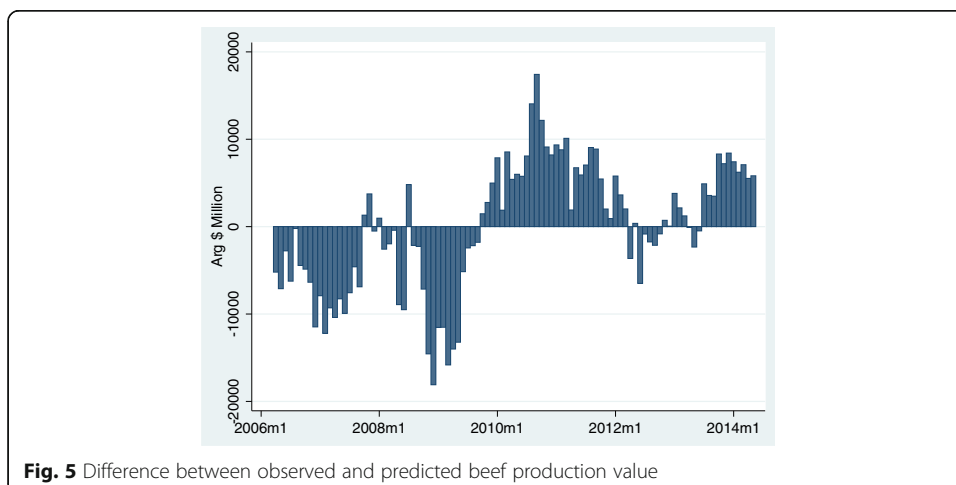
Producer cattle prices

Predicted cattle prices were higher than observed ones before 2010 and lower in the period 2010–2014. Before 2010, a strong cattle supply pushed cattle prices down, and after 2010, the opposite occurred, cattle supply was reduced, increasing prices.

In order to examine whether producers income has been impacted by the interventionist policies, effective and predicted income values were calculated (total production by cattle prices). For the period 2006–2014, the predicted producer income loss was Arg. \$1470 million, which represented almost US\$ 275 million. Figure 5 shows a clear difference between the real income and the predicted value by the VAR model before and after 2010. In the first period, the cattle producer sector transferred incomes to other sectors in the production and marketing chain; with the interventionist policies, cattle prices and producer income have been lower than without them. In the second period, real cattle prices increased more than predicted and so did producers income.

Evaluation of VAR forecast

In order to evaluate dynamic forecasts from VAR, we compared the performance of VAR forecasts with predictions generated by other procedures. Three techniques are used to compare to VAR forecasts⁹: (a) simple mean of the variables, (b) predictions



from a random walk model, and (c) forecast provided by independent univariate time-series model for each variable of the model (Bechetti 2013).

In Table 6, it is displayed the root mean of squared error (RMSE) obtained from pseudo out-of-sample forecasts for each of these methods and for the five endogenous variables of the VAR model. In general, the VAR forecast is an improvement on forecast techniques, particularly compared with univariate time-series models. For producer price, the relative performance of the VAR worsen as the forecast horizon increases, and for two-step-ahead forecast, for example, the RMSE of VAR forecast is 47% smaller than the RMSE of the mean forecast, 34% larger than the RMSE of random walk forecast, and 46% smaller than the RMSE of the univariate AR forecast.

Conclusions

The objective of this paper has been to investigate the impacts of government policies on the beef sector in Argentina, particularly evaluating the effects of those measures over some variables such as beef production, producer prices, beef exports, consumer prices, and domestic consumption.

Table 6 Root mean of squared error (RMSE) of VAR forecasts compared with other prediction methods

Horizon	Method				% Improvement		
	Mean	RW	AR	VAR	Mean	RW	AR
Producer price							
3	2.57	1.02	2.55	1.37	47	-34	46
6	2.65	1.39	2.63	1.97	26	-42	25
9	2.73	1.84	2.74	2.18	20	-19	20
12	2.81	2.21	2.85	2.35	16	-6	18
Beef production							
3	34,128.54	24,523.4	31,307.19	24,693.97	28	-1	21
6	33,671.6	30,892.22	31,041.01	34,135.24	-1	-10	10
9	33,508.45	31,404.72	30,529.84	34,552.06	-3	-10	-13
12	33,811.04	33,434.45	30,769.51	32,812.82	3	2	-7
Per-capita consumption							
3	6.64	5.05	6.22	4.46	33	12	28
6	6.47	5.52	6.11	6.13	5	-11	0
9	6.46	6.04	6.1	6.72	-4	-11	-10
12	6.43	7.04	6.13	7.18	-12	-2	-17
Beef exports							
3	13,486.92	9729.23	12,921.88	10,950.07	19	-13	15
6	13,734.65	11,689.7	13,195.46	14,059.92	-2	-20	-7
9	14,412.9	13,930.08	13,899.11	14,090.93	2	-1	-1
12	14,915.21	14,508.85	14,392.13	12,692.69	15	13	12
Retail beef price							
3	11.21	4.54	11.04	4.45	60	2	60
6	11.4	5.94	11.24	7.32	36	-23	35
9	11.73	6.23	11.57	8.82	25	-42	24
12	12.14	7.63	12.05	9.06	25	-19	25

Note: RMSE of simulated out-of-sample forecasts

The model used in this work has allowed estimating the theoretical losses generated by government economic measures that influenced beef exports, beef production, producer income, and prices paid by consumers.

After the 2002 crisis which affected the Argentine economy, the government gradually intensified its intervention in the beef sector. Its main objective was to keep retail prices low and, indirectly, its incidence in the CPI. Following years of explicit as well as disguised control measures, a drop in cattle stock occurred, by almost 10 million head, as well as in beef exports, while beef consumer price also increased.

This study revealed that with less government intervention, beef production would have been larger as well as the proportion exported, and producer and consumer prices would have been more stable for the analyzed period. This kind of government intervention has had important economic consequences, such as the drop in exports. The model estimated losses of 1.5 million tons of beef exports, with an estimated value of 8000 million dollars between the years 2010 and 2014. Decreases have also been found in producer income and consumer expenditures.

Lastly, there were many others losses which have not been quantified in this work. For example, by non-fulfillment of contracts with buyers abroad, such as the Hilton Quota, reputation is a reliable supplier in the international market; jobs lost for meatpackers from a reduction in volumes processed, canceled investments for the negative perspective, reduction in by-products manufactured such as leather articles, and among others.

Elections were held in Argentina at the end of 2015, and the new government has adopted some economic and political measures for the development of the agri-food sector. These measures included devaluation of the Argentine peso, elimination of the export taxes, and other measures that regulated most of the agricultural exports. Therefore, beef production is expected to recover from the erroneous path of the last years and to hold a sustainable growth pattern in the future.

Endnotes

¹ROE was the registration affidavits for the sales of agricultural products abroad, established by the Argentine government with the objective to control agricultural exports.

²National Office of Agricultural Trade Control (ONCCA) was a government agency for ensuring compliance with trade rules by operators involved in the market of cattle, meats, grains, and dairy products, in order to ensure transparency and fairness in the development of the agro-food sector, throughout the territory of the Republic of Argentina. It was dissolved by a presidential decree in February 2011.

³Inflation rate published by the National Congress from the period 2002–2012

⁴<http://en.mercopress.com/2013/05/21/argentina-absorbs-93-of-beef-production-exports-tumble-behind-paraguay>

⁵The largest cattle market auction in Argentina

⁶Data set available from the author upon request

⁷Lags of the VAR model were tested with the STATA command *warwle*, proposed by Beckett (2013).

⁸Average exchange rate (peso-dollar) for the whole period was 3.73 Arg.\$/dollar

⁹The STATA command *varbench* proposed by Beckett (2013) was used to evaluate VAR Forecasts

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Authors' contributions

GR conceived the study, collected the data, and estimated the econometric model. EDG and GR drafted the manuscript, and RGA read and made suggestions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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