



The impact of the dumping phenomenon of table eggs in Iraq (2010-2022)

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Abstract

The import of table eggs constituted a large proportion after the year 2003, which led to the emergence of the phenomenon of commodity dumping in Iraq, Due to the lack of activation of trade policies represented by customs tariffs, which in turn control trade exchange operations, and thus the objectives of the research were the necessity of ensuring the existence of the phenomenon of commodity dumping by Iraqi neighboring countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Turkey), as the dumping margin exceeded (2%). During all years of the study (2010 - 2020), the presence of dumping was confirmed, and it was also concluded that the demand for imports of table eggs was positively affected by the increase in gross domestic product, which has increased significantly in recent years as a result of the rise in global oil prices. Due to the lack of controls that limit imports or regulate their work.

Keywords: Dumping margin, Agricultural imports, amount of commodity dumping

* Part of Ph.D dissertation of first author.

Introduction

The poultry industry in Iraq in particular and the world in general is considered one of the main pillars of providing nutritional needs for animal protein through the production of eggs or the production of white meat, and because of the possibility of raising them in large numbers in special fields, reducing the time period of the production cycle, and increasing the food

conversion factor, in addition to the fattening period. This expansion came due to the increasing demand for table eggs, and therefore there are many obstacles facing this industry, including production requirements, in addition to their high prices. After (2003), Iraqi markets witnessed great openness to imported agricultural goods which are of poor quality and cheap in price from various countries of the

world and thus compete with local products in the absence of a policy governing import operations, especially neighboring countries, which are trying to follow a broad export policy to compete in front of the local market, whose goal is to weaken the local economy by reducing the price of the commodity exported to Iraq and replacing it with Replace similar local goods and completely remove them from the market later, then raise the price wherever prices stabilize in their favor causing a decline in the performance of the agricultural sector, increasing unemployment rates and the trend towards consumption more than it was previously, as In 2020, the Iraqi economy faced a year full of economic challenges, represented by the collapse of oil prices and a sharp decline in oil revenues as a result of the outbreak of the Corona virus, and the restrictions imposed on various economic activities, as well as the devaluation of the Iraqi dinar. As a result, the exploitation of traders It was completed significant increase for competing goods. Doubled under the pretext of the rise in the price of the dollar, as the government's goal was that the policy of raising the exchange rate of the dollar was mainly aimed at stimulating the local product to be able to compete with the foreign product in the local markets, but this was not achieved for several reasons, including the absence of control, and the exploitation of some producers of the new price conditions to raise the price. Their local products and the inability to replace imported foreign products in quantity and quality in the short or medium term, as well

as the dependence of local products on imported production requirements.

Since Iraq has agricultural capabilities that enable it to become an economic power, we seek to highlight the comparative advantage of table eggs to have a role in strengthening this sector. On the other hand, Iraqi products did not contribute to filling a small part of the local consumer's need, so these countries are working to sell Its products as a first step and thus eliminating what remained of the dilapidated structure of Iraqi local products as a second step, which in one way or another led to the destruction of the infrastructure for poultry farming in Iraq in a way that Iraq's economy became an open market, and given the nutritional status of table eggs in addition to its multiple uses, the resulting protein is It is one of the finest types of proteins, so attention must be paid to following and marketing eggs in Iraq. The marketing operations for table eggs also play an important role in the arrival of eggs to consumers in good quality and at appropriate prices. The marketing philosophy is also based on not satisfying the needs and desires of consumers. The need to find a marketing system came as a result of the emergence of agricultural specialization and the formation of Agricultural and industrial areas, one dependent on the other, as marketing table eggs is one of the important stages due to the variation and diversity of marketing routes, which affects marketing costs, consumer price, product quality, and the amount of waste, which requires studying the local marketing process in all its aspects for table eggs produced on farms.

The Research Methodology :

The Research importance :

The importance of research appears in knowing the factors that affect the production and marketing of table eggs, as they are an important basic food item for the individual and that their consumption is carried out by all segments of society. Therefore, studies related to the marketing or production aspect are of great importance to decision-makers to put an end to the negative effects of dumping policies and the chain of consequences they cause. From the risk to the Iraqi economy in general and to the agricultural economy in particular and putting it under control.

Research problem :

The problem of the research is the presence of many problems and challenges facing the marketing mechanism for table eggs, which led to the reluctance of many producers to invest in poultry projects, and thus Iraq's dependence in providing food from eggs on imports, which made it vulnerable to flooding the market with imported table eggs, in addition to the effects of some policies. Exporting neighboring countries to control the Iraqi market to sell their goods at the expense of locally produced goods, which had a significant impact on local agricultural production and on newly established projects, as the uncontrolled import of table eggs led to filling the deficit in Iraqi markets with imported goods at relatively cheap prices that the local producer could not keep up with. This led to the reluctance of egg producers to produce and the

cessation of a number of projects, which negatively affected the standard of living for a segment of producers, in addition to other challenges related to the marketing and financing aspects, as well as those working in this.

The research Assumptions :

Iraq enjoys the presence of many marketing institutions that perform functions within the table egg marketing system, but they suffer from weakness and Neighboring countries follow a policy of deliberate dumping of goods, which has a negative impact on the local production of table eggs and thus weakens its ability to compete and remain a market dependent on foreign markets and Legal, financial and commercial policies and procedures to reduce the phenomenon of dumping and The research assumes a decrease in the marketing efficiency of table eggs in the central governorates in 2022 due to the increase in marketing costs and the profits of intermediaries.

The research Goals :

The research aims mainly to study and analyze the most important obstacles to the table egg industry in Iraq and how to treat them by studying the following topics: -

1. Verifying whether neighboring countries practice the policy of commodity dumping or not for table eggs.

2. Develop appropriate solutions to confront this phenomenon, protect the local product, and protect the consumer.

3. Study the impact of the dumping policy on the food shortage of table eggs in Iraq for the period (2010-2022).

4. Identifying the basic aspects in the local marketing process for locally produced table eggs, which may be a reason leading to their prices rising. This requires studying the following objectives:-

A:- Study of marketing costs.

B:- Identifying the marketing services and functions of table eggs.

T:- Study of marketing margins.

D: - Estimating marketing efficiency through measures that can control the efficiency of the marketing system for table eggs.

A:- Tracking the marketing path for table eggs produced in the fields of the central governorates.

5. Measuring marketing efficiency, marketing margin, and the relative importance of marketing margin items, and studying the factors affecting the marketing efficiency of table eggs in the central governorates.

The Materials and Methods :

To explain the concept of dumping, it is necessary to address several definitions of it, including it is one of the means followed by the state or monopoly projects to distinguish

between the prices prevailing in Iraq and the prices prevailing abroad, as the prevailing goods abroad are lower than the prices at home for a commodity, in addition to transportation expenses and other related expenses. By transferring the national commodity to foreign markets {1}.

The American economist also stated that dumping is in perfectly competitive markets, companies sometimes impose one price for a particular commodity when they export that commodity In local markets, prices are different for the same commodity. {2}.

The merchandise dumping occurs for one of two The reasons of Dumping:

1- It is a short response to a local economic downturn by selling surplus production abroad at a low price in order to get rid of it.

2- Dumping is a situation that occurs when a country exports a certain commodity at a lower price than usual. {3}.

It is also known as selling goods in foreign markets at a price lower than production costs due to compensating the loss by selling by raising prices in local market {4}.

Types of dumping :

Dumping can be divided into several types, explained as follows {5}: -

1- Automatic dumping (unintentional) occurs when production costs decrease during a stage of production, such as when the importing country cancels customs duties or taxes.

2- Short-term dumping: This type aims to achieve a specific goal that ends once that goal is achieved. An example of this is the temporary reduction of selling prices with the intention of opening a large market. The producers accept the loss until that goal is achieved and then they will compensate for the loss they suffer from that.

3- Long-term dumping (continuous or permanent): - It is planned to achieve long-term goals.

Al-Ghazali, Muhammad, Atiya, and Nassif also divided:

1- Dumping the surplus: The exporting countries flood the market with surplus production because the local markets of the importing countries are not governed by certain controls, thus encouraging export at low prices that are not sufficient to cover the variable costs.

2- Subsidized dumping: In this type of dumping, local markets are flooded with imported goods, subsidized by the government, which enjoy advantages such as reducing transportation costs or exempting them from duties, taxes, and customs duties.

3- Tactical dumping: In this type, producers resort to lowering prices and thus imported goods become more attractive, which leads to the attractiveness of the foreign product achieving a competitive advantage.

also consider {6} continuous dumping a type of dumping. Continuous dumping occurs when a company uses price discrimination between

two markets with the aim of increasing overall profits. The company can maximize profits by imposing low prices on foreign consumers by having a little monopoly power (more competitive) in foreign markets than in local markets, meaning that the consumer cannot It exceeds the local price of high-priced goods, which prompts him to buy imported low-priced goods. Dumping calculation: It is the difference between the selling price of the commodity in the local market of the country of origin and the export price.

Dumping margin: It is the extent to which the commodity in question is sold at a price lower than the price at which local commodities are sold according to the following formula {7}.

$$\text{Dumping margin} = \frac{\text{amount of dumping}}{\text{Source price}}$$

It was stated in the World Trade Organization Business Guide Agreements that the margin of dumping is calculated by dividing the amount of merchandise dumping by the export price. It was also made clear that extracting the margin of dumping depends on the level of trade and the same period without significant differences in prices to be compared with differences in sales, { 8}.

A group of neighboring countries (Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Saudi Arabia) were chosen due to long-term trade exchange with them in order to determine whether there was dumping of table eggs for the period from (2010 - 2022) by those countries or not by calculating the phenomenon of dumping.

Results and Discussion:

1- Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs imported from Turkey (2010-2022)

Represent the Table (16) that the dumping margin rates for table eggs imported from neighboring countries (Turkey) reached approximately for the period (2010-2022), respectively (50%, 8%, 73%, 36%, 33%,

115%). 148%, 58%, 75%, 77%, 19%, 19%, 119%, 6%), as the lowest percentage of dumping margin for Turkish table eggs was about 6%, which exceeded the permissible percentage of 2%, which indicates the presence of a case of dumping. of table eggs for the year 2022, while the highest percentage was about 148% for the year 2016. The percentages also show that there is a dumping of table eggs in all years for the period (2010 - 2022).

Table 1 Calculating the percentage of dumping margin for table eggs in Turkey for the period (2010-2022)

Years	The price of the product in the country of origin is dinars / kg	Export price IQD /kg	Amount of dumping*	Dumping margin**	Dumping margin ratio***	****The size of the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq
2010	1676.62	1117.1	559.52	0.50	50	110823333.33
2011	2360.08	2184.0	176.08	0.08	8	104548333.33
2012	2427.46	1396.2	1031.26	0.73	73	142105000.00
2013	2671.72	1957.4	714.32	0.36	36	163499444.44
2014	2731.44	2042.4	689.04	0.33	33	171270555.56
2015	2337.53	1083.5	1254.03	1.15	115	126732222.22
2016	2285.16	918.2	1366.96	1.48	148	156579444.44
2017	2273.76	1431.0	842.76	0.58	58	190807222.22
2018	2231.63	1270.6	961.03	0.75	75	181911666.67
2019	2029.04	1145.2	883.84	0.77	77	155555555.6
2020	1909.15	1600.4	308.75	0.19	19	233833380.4
2021	2630.12	1198.7	1431.42	1.19	119	220581310.2
2022	2326.53	9217.4	132.13	0.06	6	190128034.9

Source: Annual reports on imports/FAOSTAT.

The impact of dumping Turkish table eggs on local production in Iraq to demonstrate the harmful impact of the dumping policy on the reality of table egg production in Iraq and the decline in national productive forces, the dumping of table eggs imported from neighboring countries (Turkey) will be studied on the food gap for table eggs in Iraq as a model

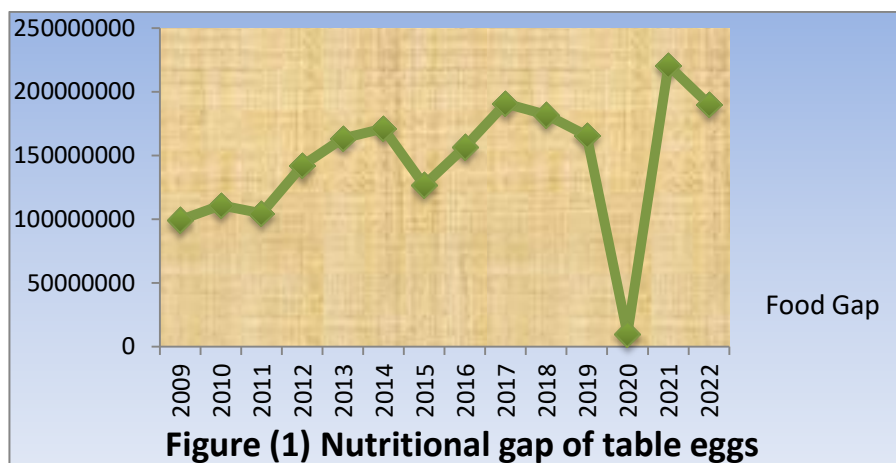
of the dumping policy and its impact on the reality of production activity in Iraq in general.

FOOD GAP:

The difference between the total available for human consumption of table eggs and the total available for domestic {9}. Figure (1) shows the nutritional gap in table eggs for the period

(2009-2022), as it was shown that the nutritional gap in table eggs increased in large proportions after 2004, as local production of table eggs

declined due to the security conditions that Iraq went through.



Source: From the researcher’s work based on food gap data

Econometric description:

It is considered one of the difficult stages in describing the model because the economic variables are often inaccurate {10}. The standard model was described by analyzing the relationship between the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq (G) as a dependent variable and the amount of dumping in table eggs imported from Turkey (U). As an independent variable affecting the size of the food gap in Iraq in terms of table eggs for the period (2009-2022), the double logarithmic formula was tested, which is the best formula because it gives the best results, according to the following model:

$$\text{LogG} = B_0 + B_1 \text{LogU} + e_i$$

Since:-

- (G) The nutritional gap for Iraqi table eggs.
- (U) The amount of dumping of table eggs entering Iraq from Turkey.
- (ei) Dummy variable.

Estimated the model was using the Robust Least Square method due to its efficiency in solving problems of heterogeneity of variance, in addition to the advantages of the OLS method, and the estimated model was as in Table (2).

Table (2) Results of the Robust least Square test – ROBUSTLS

Dependent Variable: LG				
Method: Robust Least Squares				
Date: 06/22/23 Time: 00:27				
Sample: 2010 2022				
Included observations: 13				
Method: M-estimation				
M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.685, scale=MAD (median centered)				
Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LU	2.768681	0.047546	58.23107	0.0000

Source: Outputs of the statistical program EViews 10

Thus, the results were confirmed for the duration of the study, when the dumping of table eggs increased by (1%), the nutritional gap in table eggs increased by (2.7%), and Which proved the damage to the food situation in Iraq..

2- Calculating the dumping margin for table eggs imported from the Islamic Republic of Iran:-

Table (3) that the dumping margin rates for table eggs imported from neighboring countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran) reached

Table No. (3) Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs, Islamic Republic of Iran for the period (2010-2022)

approximately for the period (2010-2022), respectively (269%, 320%, 93%, 109%, 46%, 46%, 6%, 138%, 36%, 9%, 104%, 81% (as the lowest import rate of Iranian table eggs was about 6%, which exceeded the permissible rate of 2%, which indicates the existence of a case of dumping of table eggs for the year) 2017), while the highest percentage was about (861%) for the year (2012), and the percentages also show that there is a dumping of table eggs in all years for the period (2010 - 2022).

Years	The price of the product in the country of origin is dinars / kg	Export price IQD /kg	Amount of dumping*	Dumping margin**	Dumping margin ratio***	****The size of the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq
2010	1981.33	1981.33	1445.13	2.69	269	110823333.33
2011	2631.67	2631.67	2006.57	3.20	320	104548333.33
2012	2758.30	2758.30	2471.4	8.61	961	142105000.00
2013	2072.18	2072.18	1001.09	0.93	93	163499444.44
2014	1826.54	1826.54	954.44	1.09	109	171270555.56
2015	1742.78	1742.78	551.96	0.46	46	126732222.22
2016	1729.03	1729.03	419.63	0.46	46	156579444.44
2017	1833.39	1833.39	119.63	0.06	6	190807222.22
2018	2454.51	2454.51	1424.89	1.38	138	181911666.67
2019	2056.22	2056.22	546.92	0.36	36	155555555.6
2020	2367.58	2367.58	1159.38	0.9	9	233833380.4

2021	2280.35	2280.35	1163.25	1.04	104	104
2022	1871.08	1871.08	842.88	0.81	81	81

Source: Annual reports on imports/FAOSTAT.

Impact of dumping Iranian table eggs on local production in Iraq . The impact of the harmful dumping policy on the reality of table egg production in Iraq from table eggs imported from neighboring countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran) was studied on the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq.

The model was estimated using the Robust Least Square method due to its efficiency in solving the problems of heterogeneity of variance, in addition to the advantages of the OLS method, and the estimated model was as in Table (4).

Table (4) Robust least square-ROBUSTLS test results

Dependent Variable: LNG Method: Robust Least Squares Date: 06/22/23 Time: 18:48 Sample: 2010 2022 Included observations: 13 Method: M-estimation M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.685, scale=MAD (median centered) Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LNU	2.732046	0.065914	41.44835	0.0000

Source: Outputs of the statistical program EViews 10

Thus, the results were confirmed for the duration of the study, when the dumping of table eggs increased by (1%), the nutritional gap in table eggs increased by (2.7%), and thus its impact on the food security of the Iraqi community.

3- Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs imported into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:-

Table (20) that the dumping margin rates for table eggs imported from neighboring

countries (Saudi Arabia) reached approximately for the period (2010-2022), respectively (38, 246, 65, 119, 213, 7, 97, 34, 32). 27, 28, 20, 27), as the lowest percentage of imports of Saudi table eggs was about 7%, which exceeded the permissible percentage of 2%, which indicates the existence of a case of dumping of table eggs for the year (2015). The highest percentage was about 246% for the year 2011, and the percentages also show that there is a dumping of table eggs in all years for the period (2010 - 2022).

Table (5): Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs imported from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the period (2010-2022)

Years	The price of the product in the country of origin is dinars / kg	Export price IQD /kg	Amount of dumping*	Dumping margin**	Dumping margin ratio***	****The size of the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq
2010	2753.30	686.5	2066.8	0.38	38	110823333.33
2011	3166.79	913.5	2253.29	2.46	246	104548333.33

2012	2168.00	1309.8	858.2	0.65	65	142105000.00
2013	2472.89	11127.3	1345.59	1.19	119	163499444.44
2014	2510.82	801.2	1709.62	2.13	213	171270555.56
2015	2272.88	2106.93	165.95	0.07	7	126732222.22
2016	2125.26	1077.33	1047.93	0.97	97	156579444.44
2017	2250.71	1673.17	577.54	0.34	34	190807222.22
2018	2494.57	1884.28	610.29	0.32	32	181911666.67
2019	2516.35	1973.37	542.98	0.27	27	155555555.6
2020	2414.94	1872.21	542.73	0.28	28	233833380.4
2021	3201.36	2660.11	541.25	0.20	20	220581310.2
2022	3796.48	686.5	821.26	0.27	27	190128034.9

Source: Annual reports on imports/FAOSTAT.

The impact of the harmful dumping policy on the reality of table egg production in Iraq from table eggs imported from neighboring countries (Saudi Arabia) was studied on the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq as a model of the dumping policy and its impact on the reality of production activity in Iraq in general, as table eggs were chosen as a main food commodity. In food commodities for the Iraqi consumer, as it

is an essential source that provides Iraqi society with the necessary proteins.

The model was estimated using the Robust Least Square method due to its efficiency in solving problems of heterogeneity of variance, in addition to the advantages of the OLS method, and the estimated model was as in Table {6}.

Table (6): Robust least Square-ROBUSTLS test results

Dependent Variable: LG				
Method: Robust Least Squares				
Date: 06/23/23 Time: 19:33				
Sample: 2010 2022				
Included observations: 13				
Method: M-estimation				
M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.685, scale=MAD (median centered)				
Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LU	2.785111	0.090640	30.72729	0.0000

Source: Outputs of the statistical program EViews 10

Thus, the results were confirmed for the duration of the study, when the dumping of table eggs increased by (1%), the nutritional gap in table eggs increased by (2.7%), and thus its impact on the food security of the Iraqi community.

4- Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs imported from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:-

It is clear from the data in Table (7) that the dumping margin rates for table eggs imported from neighboring countries (Jordan) reached approximately for the period (2010-2022), respectively (82, 152, 124, 146, 244, 20, 129, 36, 147). (207, 237, 2190, 1964), as the lowest percentage of imports of Jordanian table eggs was about 20%, which exceeded the permissible percentage of 2%, which indicates the existence of a case of dumping of table eggs

for the year (2015), while the highest percentage was about (2190%) For the year 2021, as the

percentages show, there is a dumping of table eggs in all years for the period (2010 - 2022).

Table 8 Calculating the dumping margin percentage for table eggs imported from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the period (2010-2022)

Years	The price of the product in the country of origin is dinars / kg	Export price IQD /kg	Amount of dumping*	Dumping margin**	Dumping margin ratio***	****The size of the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq
2010	1255.65	686.5	569.15	0.82	82	110823333.33
2011	2310.97	913.5	1396.59	1.52	152	104548333.33
2012	2938.75	1309.8	1628.95	1.24	124	142105000.00
2013	2778.98	1127.3	1651.68	1.46	146	163499444.44
2014	2756.04	801.02	1955.02	2.44	244	171270555.56
2015	2539.15	2106.93	432.22	0.20	20	126732222.22
2016	2468.72	1077.333	1391.39	1.29	129	156579444.44
2017	2290.28	1672.17	816.11	0.36	36	190807222.22
2018	2006.88	1033.23	1523.65	1.47	147	181911666.67
2019	2184.04	710.33	1473.71	2.07	207	155555555.6
2020	2027.42	600.22	1427.2	2.37	237	233833380.4
2021	2576.50	112.34	24964.16	21.9	219	220581610.2
2022	2912.04	141.02	2771.02	19.6	196	190128034.9

Source: Annual reports on imports/FAOSTAT.

The impact of the harmful dumping policy on the reality of table egg production in Iraq from table eggs imported from neighboring countries (Jordan) was studied on the nutritional gap for table eggs in Iraq as a model of the dumping policy and its impact on the reality of production activity in Iraq in general, as table eggs were chosen as a major food commodity. In food commodities for the Iraqi consumer, as

it is an essential source that provides Iraqi society with the necessary proteins.

The model was estimated using the Robust Least Square method due to its efficiency in solving problems of heterogeneity of variance, in addition to the advantages of the OLS method, and the estimated model was as in Table (9).

Table 9 Robust least square-ROBUSTLS test results

Dependent Variable: LNG Method: Robust Least Squares Date: 06/23/23 Time: 22:17 Sample: 2010 2022 Included observations: 13 Method: M-estimation M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.685, scale=MAD (median centered) Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LNU	2.555961	0.037783	67.64898	0.0000

Source: Outputs of the statistical program EViews 10

Thus, the results were confirmed for the duration of the study, when the dumping of table eggs increased by (1%), the nutritional gap in table eggs increased by (2.5%), and thus its impact on the food security of the Iraqi community.

Conclusions :

1- Iraq suffered from market openness as a developing country, and this was clearly evident in the production of table eggs.

2- The case of dumping was proven mathematically, and this showed an important agricultural aspect in the field of livestock in the Iraqi economy, which is the production of table eggs, and thus the research hypothesis was proven.

3- It appeared that there is a dumping policy practiced by neighboring countries (Turkey, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) and during all the years of the study (2003-2020) the margin of dumping (2%) exceeded the permissible percentage.

4- The study proved that there is a negative relationship between dumping and achieving self-sufficiency, as the relationship between dumping and the gap was positive, which indicates that dumping has a role in increasing the size of the gap between production and consumption, and this appeared in all the results of the analysis of the impact of dumping from the various countries under study.

6- It was found that the demand for imports of table eggs has been positively affected by the increase in gross domestic product, which has increased significantly in recent years as a result of the rise in global oil prices. Due to the lack of controls that determine imports or regulate their work.

Recommendations:

1- Working to activate laws to combat dumping, impose customs tariffs, regulate imports according to market need, and activate customs.

2- Activating the role of the state to study cases of dumping because of its serious effects on the

agricultural sector in general and on food products in particular, including table eggs.

3- Working to support the prices of table egg production components so that producers can control their global prices or more for the purpose of encouraging poultry farm owners to increase production and reduce imports.

4- Working to limit or prevent imported quantities of table eggs, especially during peak production in the central governorates, to maintain price stability and production continuity.

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