Al-Muthanna J. For Agric Sci Print ISSN: 2226-4086 Online ISSN:2572-5149
Vol. 11 , Issue 1. 2024

https://muthjas.mu.edu.iq/ http://doi.org/10.52113/mjas04/11.1/14

The impact of some agricultural policy indicators on investment in the Iraqi economy Dumooa Sadeq Khudhair

Mohammed Khaleel Jasim[1], Prof. Raja Tohma Al-Wasity[2]
University of Baghdad - College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences

Received on 12/5/2024 Accepted on 5/6/2024 Published on 15/6/2024

Abstract

The study examined some of the factors that influence the investment decision and recognized the essential elements that are directly related to the investment. Based on this concept, the elements directly related to agricultural investments, as well as their purpose or objective and the factors influencing them, were examined. The study concluded that the analysis of the course of fiscal policy in the Iraqi economy did not show a clear idea of whether there are antecedent goals for fiscal policy to be achieved by aligning financial instruments in a specific direction to achieve these goals . which reflected the methodology of partial fiscal policy decisions in the agricultural economy. This limited the overall impact of financial policies and procedures. The study recommended the need to increase interest in agricultural science research and the development of special technologies in the agricultural sector, especially those researches and studies that maximize the benefits of investment in agricultural land due to its scarcity and low productivity, so that the agricultural sector can be play a role in development, address the problems of agricultural production and achieve food security.

Introduction:

Investment is at the heart of economic growth and accumulation. At the macroeconomic level, the development and performance of an economy depends on investment, which is the result of previous growth and accumulation. The term investment refers to the use and benefits of money, and investing money means increasing it. Economic references interpret investment as the directing of savings toward uses that meet economic needs. Investment is expenditure on owning means of production or owning new capital goods that contribute to the production of other goods. Therefore, an investment can be defined as the giving away of a portion of the money that a person owns at a certain point in time and linking it to one or more assets that he holds for the same

period, with the aim of obtaining future capital flows. While real investment is progress that will lead to an increase in national production in the future.

Theoretical framing of the research:

1-Research problem:

There is ongoing government spending in the form of support and subsidies to stimulate investment in the agricultural sector by raising the growth rates of agricultural production, both plant and animal, but the growth rates of the agricultural sector are still low.

2- Research hypothesis:

The research is based on the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between the volume of current government spending and the growth rates of agricultural production. This spending increases the net income of agricultural producers, which plays a positive role in the optimal exploitation of resources.

3- Research objectives:

1.Calculating growth rates for agricultural production, both plant and animal.

2.Calculating the rate of agricultural investment in Iraq economy.

3.Determining the impact of current government spending on production growth in the agricultural sector.

4-The importance of research:

The study is interested in trying to focus on current spending and its role in raising growth rates of agricultural production and ensuring its development and improvement in quantitative and qualitative terms, as government or public investments are not the most important means by which the desired growth in the agricultural economy is achieved.

Technical analysis:

1-The concept of investment:

Economists have elaborated their interpretation of the concept of investment and examined it from various material and intangible perspectives. John Maynard Keynes

(J.M. Keynes) defined investment as "representing the continuous increase in the value of capital goods that occurs as a result of productive activity over a given period of time." It is noted that in the light of this definition, investment is the main indicator of the expansion of productive capacity, since the addition represents an increase in accumulations, which means that investment is synonymous with the expression capital formation. As for the economic concept of investment, it represents expenditure to expand and utilize productive capacity, "which is synonymous with the process of capital formation to which Keynes referred" **[1-10]**.

2- Factors affecting the investment decision:

To examine the factors that influence investment decisions, we need to understand the elements that are directly related to investments. We start first with (the first reason), i.e. the factors that are directly related to the investment, such as employment and the purpose or objective of the investment. It is the purpose or goal of an investment. Expected returns are what John Maynard Keynes called "marginal efficiency." "For Capital" is the return on retained earnings after costs. To calculate expected returns we need to know costs, which leads us to the three basic elements behind the investment decision process: (returns, costs and expectations), but that doesn't mean they exist. There are no other factors that affect the basic elements that we have mentioned in the study. The three elements on which investment decisions are based are return, costs and expectations. These elements are of particular importance for studying the feasibility of investments at the micro and macro levels, as well as on the public and private sides **[11-17]**.

a- Returns: Returns

Investments under the capitalist system are made on the basis of expected profit, and when an investor purchases a capital asset, the purchase means that he is purchasing the right to a series of expected returns that he hopes to earn every year during his productive life. Origins. This annual sequence is called the expected rate of return on investment, which Keynes called the marginal efficiency of capital, and it depends on the accuracy of the data and information on which expectations of future capabilities and future prices are based, and it also depends on the accuracy of future data and information. conditions. Technological advances, inventions and population growth rates. The marginal efficiency of investment is related to expectations, which will be discussed in more detail later. Expected returns are a concern for organizers who are always trying to try everything new in production and develop production methods to increase profits and go further. In addition to exercising monopoly

power over some or part of its products in the short term, other competitors can enable the enterprise to increase its revenues, thus allowing the enterprise to increase its profits and advantages. Of excellence. Since the goal that investors seek is to obtain the maximum return when making specific investment decisions, investors will compare a variety of different investment opportunities and then decide and accept investment in the most profitable investment project. The field of investment, and therefore investment decisions, is the trade-off or comparison between current consumption on the one hand and the exploitation of resources to meet future needs on the other hand. That is, if the present value of an investment (which equals the returns obtained in the future minus the costs incurred in the future) is less than its costs, that is, if costs arise, it will be profitable to make the investment. The result is less than the net benefit, which means the value added will be greater. Profit maximization is the behavioral goal of regulators, meaning that when investment decision makers adopt an approach that minimizes potential losses, the greatest benefits will be obtained, so that investment returns increase and projects can obtain more returns. It uses technology that optimizes the use of resources **[25-35]**.

b- Costs: Costs

Cost is the second determining factor of the level of investment and includes the cost of purchasing production equipment, as well as primary raw materials, energy, project land, etc. Therefore, the cost is more complicated due to the age and useful life of capital goods. The price is paid by borrowing money, and the price of borrowing money over a period of time is interest. The interest rate is the price for borrowing money, as the investor differentiates between borrowing money and the expected return or the amount of the deposit. Private capital) and work with banks for their benefit. Therefore, when making investment decisions, interest rates must be taken into account because low interest rates increase the amount of investment and therefore some investments that do not give returns when interest rates are high become a source of profit due to low interest rates. In the new situation, interest rates are falling, which means that investment is not just a function of interest rates, but a function of interest rates and the marginal efficiency of capital, which is a function of interest rates. The return that the investor expects before deciding to pursue or not pursue an investment project. Therefore, it is clear that any increase in costs will inevitably affect profits by decreasing them. Therefore, in feasibility studies, investors emphasize costs and try to find the best ways to reduce them. Or resort to any means to reduce it **[30-40]**.

c - Expectations

Investment decisions depend on expectations and future events, and what is more difficult is that future events are difficult to predict because they are uncertain, because the uncertainty and ambiguity that comes with it increases pessimism or reduces optimism, and Keynes paid special attention to this matter. Psychological aspect) Keynes believed that there were expectations

Technical analysis tools:

1- Investment classification criteria:

There are a number of criteria by which the investment is classified, and among these criteria are:

a-Geographical criterion

The geographical criterion refers to two types of investment, namely local or national investment and foreign investment.

b- Investor standard

This criterion refers to private investment or public investment and mixed investment that combines the previous two types. This standard includes two types of investment:

- **Direct investment**

This type of investment requires control or management of the project, where the local or external investor has the right to supervise the project and participate in the partial or complete purchase of the project.

- **Indirect investment**

This type of investment is financial investment or investment in securities, and has been the dominant form of external investment. It is done through financial markets without the need for control or management.

c-Time standard

Investment is classified according to the time period into short-term, medium-term, and long-term investment.

- **Short-term investment**

The duration of this type of investment is less than one year, and includes deposits, current accounts and liquid funds.

- **Medium-term investment**

The time period for this investment ranges between one year and five years.

- **Long-term investment**

The time period for this investment is more than five years, and includes assets and fixed assets.

The applied aspect:

1- Description of the model:

The description of the model and the selection of variables are determined by a group of factors, including those related to the concepts of economic theory, including those used in the studies contained in the field in question, in addition to the specificity of the economy under study. Here it was decided to choose the following variables:

IN = f (G, t, D, Inf, GDP, Dummy, T)

whereas:

IN y= is agricultural investment

G x2 = current government spending

D x3 = public debt

Dummy = dummy variable

T = time element

Table No(1) .

Debt D	Current Expenditure	Agricultural Investment IN	Year Y
x3	x2	y	year
5900.0	4042.0	613.2	1980
5900.0	5411.0	791.6	1981
12980.0	7886.0	877.9	1982
15540.0	7138.0	692.3	1983
20823.6	6861.0	641.5	1984
12183.4	7363.0	534.7	1985
12890.1	7426.0	375.1	1986
13637.6	9229.0	327.0	1987
14428.6	10630.0	403.4	1988
15265.6	10872.0	402.4	1989
16161.6	11357.0	372.0	1990
17099.0	15653.0	156.5	1991
18090.7	25867.0	1304.4	1992
19176.0	50060.0	4647.6	1993
20288.4	171742.0	8561.3	1994
21465.1	605840.0	18580.0	1995
22710.2	506102.0	12103.4	1996
24027.3	534095.0	18098.1	1997
25421.0	824705.0	17661.9	1998
26895.1	831592.0	26588.0	1999
28455.3	1151663.0	27422.0	2000
30105.6	1490866.0	57202.2	2001
31851.7	151663.0	128502.2	2002
209914.0	4617646.0	7478.0	2003
166682.0	290663.3	186100.0	2004
132143.5	224716.5	198229.0	2005
73892.5	325976.1	388367.0	2006
51937.1	298198.6	301822.0	2007
36312.7	390874.2	625390.0	2008
69074.9	420536.2	911402.0	2009
73387.7	545808.6	86466.0	2010

56372.9	609255.5	982089.0	2011
46734.6	757886.2	1415608.0	2012
29821.7	787468.1	1374203.0	2013
65250.3	767416.7	126587.0	2014
217181.1	518328.4	148261.0	2015
300248.8	511734.3	169936.0	2016
299071.9	590256.5	168403.3	2017
253778.6	670528.6	332113.0	2018
226102.6	87301.0	267567.0	2019
368602.9	3208.9	79400.0	2020
365496.0	13322.7	252400.0	2021
720316.0	274276.2	346770.0	2022

-Ministry of Finance, General Budget Department, final account for the years (1978 - 2002) as well as the final account for the years (2008 - 2011)(18) .

-Central Bank of Iraq, General Directorate of Statistics and Research, annual bulletins (2003 - 2013)(19) .

-world bank, developments and prospects for the external debt of the developing countries, 1970-1980 and beyond-: world bank staff-paper,no,488,p.8(41).

-Arab Monetary Fund, National Accounts for the Period (1984-1994), p. 49, p. 89, p. 137(20) .

-Arab Monetary Fund, National Accounts, Issue 24, 2004, p. 49, p. 89, p. 137(21) .

-Central Bureau of Statistics and Information Technology Department of Manpower, Distribution of the Manpower among the Different Sectors of the Economy. : Ministry of Planning, Department of Human Development, Employment Policies Department(22) .

-Unified Arab Economic Report for 2005, p. 502(23) .

-Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Census - Population Estimates - Ministry of Planning, Baghdad-5(24).

2-Stability test:

The results in Table (2) indicate that the time series for the variables were not static in their levels, as the Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test indicated that the test values calculated for each variable in absolute value are greater than the tabulated values at the level of statistical significance (5%) and (10%) %) for the dependent variable Y

and the independent variable This was confirmed by the Phillips-Perron (PP) test for the same variables and at the same level of significance.

Table No(2) .

UNIT ROOT TEST RESULTS TABLE (ADF)

Null Hypothesis: the variable has a unit root

At Level

		y	X2	X3
With Constant	t-Statistic	-2.9510	-5.7415	1.9293
	Prob.	*0.0481*	*0.0000*	*0.9998*
		**	***	n0
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-3.4552	-5.8841	0.5475
	Prob.	*0.0577*	*0.0001*	*0.9991*
		*	***	n0
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.4184	-2.2776	2.5336
	Prob.	*0.0167*	*0.0236*	*0.9967*
		**	**	n0

At First Difference

		d(IN)	d(G)	d(D01)
With Constant	t-Statistic	-7.3200	-7.9182	-3.9480
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0040*
		***	***	***
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-7.2263	-7.8748	-4.4301
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0055*
		***	***	***
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-7.4069	-8.0241	-3.6917
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0005*
		***	***	***

Notes:

a: (*)Significant at the 10%; (**)Significant at the 5%; (***) Significant at the 1% and (no) Not Significant

UNIT ROOT TEST RESULTS TABLE (PP)

Null Hypothesis: the variable has a unit root

At Level

		y	X2	X3
With Constant	t-Statistic	-2.8851	-5.9472	4.8626
	Prob.	*0.0556*	*0.0000*	*1.0000*
		*	***	n0
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-3.4337	-6.0709	2.1927
	Prob.	*0.0605*	*0.0000*	*1.0000*
		*	***	n0

Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-2.3421	-4.7859	5.4787
	Prob.	*0.0202*	*0.0000*	*1.0000*
		**	***	n0
	At First Difference			
		d(IN)	d(G)	d(D01)
With Constant	t-Statistic	-16.6676	-18.6503	-4.2024
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0001*	*0.0019*
		***	***	***
With Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-16.3152	-20.4272	-3.8971
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0211*
		***	***	**
Without Constant & Trend	t-Statistic	-13.9314	-18.9079	-3.6352
	Prob.	*0.0000*	*0.0000*	*0.0006*
		***	***	***

Notes:

a: (*)Significant at the 10%; (**)Significant at the 5%; (***) Significant at the 1% and (no) Not Significant

3-Analysis using the Autoregressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) method:

Several attempts were carried out to obtain the best estimation results in terms of their compliance with the standards and their freedom from problems, etc. The estimates in table () were the best results obtained, including the application of the (ARDL) model using the Eviews program. The table shows the results of the estimation of the effect of the independent variables with their lag periods on the variable. dependent, in addition to the effect of the lag periods of the dependent variable itself. The results showed that:

Choosing the formula (1,4,4) is the best result obtained out of (100) self-analyzed programming models, which means one deceleration for the independent variable (X2) current spending, four decelerations for the independent variable (X3) public debt, and four Lags of the dependent variable (Y) investment.

It appeared that R2 reached (0.92), which means that (92%) of the fluctuations are due to the variables included in the model, and the rest is due to variables that were not included in the model and their effect was absorbed by the random variable.

Table No(3) .

Method: ARDL

Date: 02/18/24 Time: 00:15
Sample (adjusted): 1984 2022
Included observations: 39 after adjustments
Maximum dependent lags: 4 (Automatic selection)
Model selection method: Akaike info criterion (AIC)
Dynamic regressors (4 lags, automatic): X3SM Y
Fixed regressors: C
Number of models evalulated: 100
Selected Model: ARDL(1, 4, 4)

Prob.*	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable
0.0000	15.16827	0.062129	0.942391	X2SM(-1)
0.0000	5.661661	0.524546	2.969799	X3SM
0.0002	-4.311608	0.648529	-2.796201	X3SM(-1)
0.7211	-0.360725	0.722152	-0.260498	X3SM(-2)
0.5113	0.665680	0.765183	0.509366	X3SM(-3)
0.0276	-2.328757	0.569688	-1.326666	X3SM(-4)
0.1342	1.544272	0.085776	0.132461	Y
0.7982	0.258168	0.095745	0.024718	Y(-1)
0.2507	1.173804	0.095905	0.112573	Y(-2)
0.4707	-0.731681	0.095927	-0.070188	Y(-3)
0.0108	-2.737229	0.098205	-0.268810	Y(-4)
0.0910	1.752928	41193.75	72209.65	C

634234.3	Mean dependent var	0.923658	R-squared
404248.4	S.D. dependent var	0.892556	Adjusted R-squared
26.67432	Akaike info criterion	132507.3	S.E. of regression
27.18619	Schwarz criterion	4.74E+11	Sum squared resid
26.85798	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-508.1493	Log likelihood
2.523004	Durbin-Watson stat	29.69744	F-statistic
		0.000000	Prob(F-statistic)

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

4- The long-run function:

In this test, the long-term parameters appear in the table (4). The parameter for both current spending (X2) and public debt (X3) appeared to be consistent with the logic of economic theory, as it is assumed that increasing government spending and increasing

debt allocated to investments increases the volume of agricultural investment. While the values were not significant, this indicates the absence of a long-term relationship between agricultural investment in Iraq, current spending, and public debt, and the lack of long-term joint integration between them. Rather, the relationship was limited to the short term.

Table No(4) .

ARDL Cointegrating And Long Run Form
Dependent Variable: Y
Selected Model: ARDL(4, 4, 4)
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 17:58
Sample: 1980 2022
Included observations: 39

Cointegrating Form

Prob.	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable
0.1593	-1.454614	0.428957	-0.623967	D(Y(-1))
0.0600	-1.978651	0.441075	-0.872734	D(Y(-2))
0.3010	-1.058121	0.436160	-0.461510	D(Y(-3))
0.1534	1.476394	0.102496	0.151325	D(X2)
0.1507	1.486699	0.115471	0.171671	D(X2(-1))
0.1773	-1.391659	0.104549	-0.145497	D(X2(-2))
0.0303	2.308763	0.076809	0.177333	D(X2(-3))
0.0571	-2.002629	1.603050	-3.210314	D(X3)
0.0677	-1.917242	4.646122	-8.907742	D(X3(-1))
0.1627	1.442276	4.750687	6.851800	D(X3(-2))
0.0549	-2.022169	3.044759	-6.157017	D(X3(-3))
0.7430	-0.331805	13802.538950	-4579.752028	D(@TREND())
0.8845	-0.146933	0.432472	-0.063544	CointEq(-1)

Cointeq = Y - (2.3298*X2 + 42.4560*X3 -224912.3449 -72071.6335 *@TREND)

Long Run Coefficients

Prob.	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable

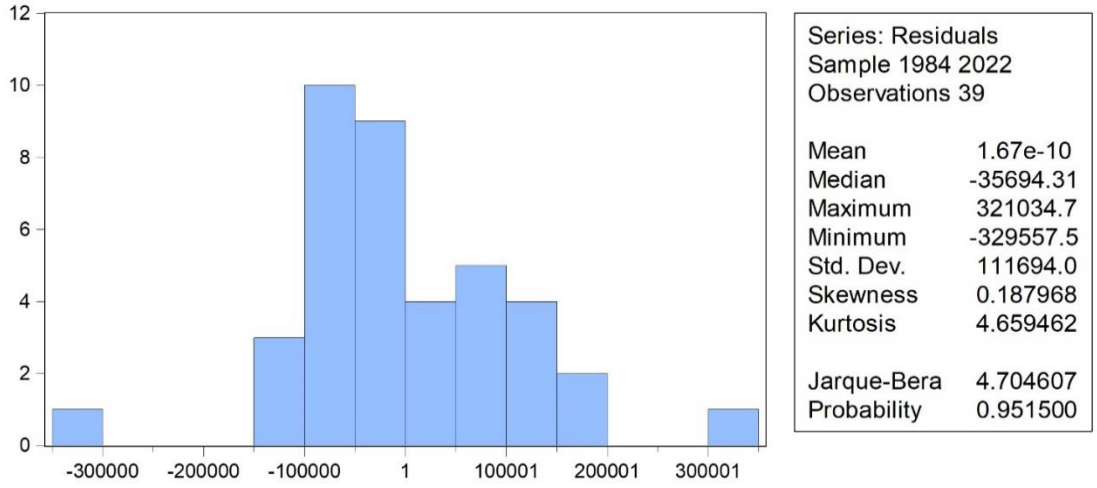
0.8918	0.137570	16.935096	2.329758	X2
0.8924	0.136733	310.502783	42.455979	X3
0.8393	-0.205147	1096346.516890	-224912.344949	C
0.9157	-0.107043	673298.474336	-72071.633451	@TREND

5- Testing the remainders:

a- Normal distribution test:

It is clear from the significance of the Jarque-Bera statistic, which has a value of (0.95), which indicates acceptance of the null hypothesis, which stipulates a normal distribution of the series of residuals in the ARDL model. He rejected the alternative hypothesis.

Figure (1) Normal distribution test



b- Autocorrelation test:

The results, as shown in Table (5), showed that there is no autocorrelation in light of the results of the LM test by comparing the probability of the Chi-Square statistic, which is (0.08), which is greater than (0.05). Therefore, we accept the null

hypothesis, which states that the model is free of the problem of autocorrelation.

Table No (5)

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

0.2303	Prob. F(4,23)	1.516800	F-statistic
0.0866	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	8.140476	Obs*R-squared

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID

Method: ARDL

Date: 02/18/24 Time: 00:13

Sample: 1984 2022

Included observations: 39

Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

Prob.	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable
0.6741	-0.425919	0.099517	-0.042386	X2SM(-1)
0.6320	-0.485391	0.587998	-0.285409	X3SM
0.9025	-0.123846	0.774599	-0.095931	X3SM(-1)
0.8220	0.227525	1.011225	0.230079	X3SM(-2)
0.8932	-0.135694	1.077828	-0.146255	X3SM(-3)
0.7158	0.368580	0.744025	0.274233	X3SM(-4)
0.4995	-0.686125	0.095607	-0.065598	Y
0.6367	0.478703	0.100310	0.048019	Y(-1)
0.9606	0.049882	0.097070	0.004842	Y(-2)
0.9011	-0.125592	0.094529	-0.011872	Y(-3)
0.5698	0.576672	0.100661	0.058048	Y(-4)
0.5942	0.540211	55505.71	29984.78	C
0.1851	-1.366057	0.247776	-0.338476	RESID(-1)
0.6902	0.403707	0.340869	0.137611	RESID(-2)
0.1776	1.390768	0.396596	0.551573	RESID(-3)
0.3152	1.026733	0.330095	0.338919	RESID(-4)

1.67E-10	Mean dependent var	0.208730	R-squared
111694.0	S.D. dependent var	-0.307315	Adjusted R-squared
26.64534	Akaike info criterion	127708.6	S.E. of regression
27.32782	Schwarz criterion	3.75E+11	Sum squared resid
26.89021	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-503.5840	Log likelihood

2.076124	Durbin-Watson stat	0.404480	F-statistic
		0.962897	Prob(F-statistic)

c- Contrast test:

Based on the (ARCH) test, the calculated F value was obtained, which is significant (0.56). The results of the variance test conducted on the model also confirmed that the value of the Chi-Square statistic, which is significant (0.52), is greater than (0.05), and therefore there is no variance difference in The error limit, and accepting the null hypothesis which states that there is no problem.

Table No, (6)

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

0.5655	Prob. F(4,30)	0.750505	F-statistic
0.5276	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	3.183764	Obs*R-squared

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/18/24 Time: 00:11

Sample (adjusted): 1988 2022

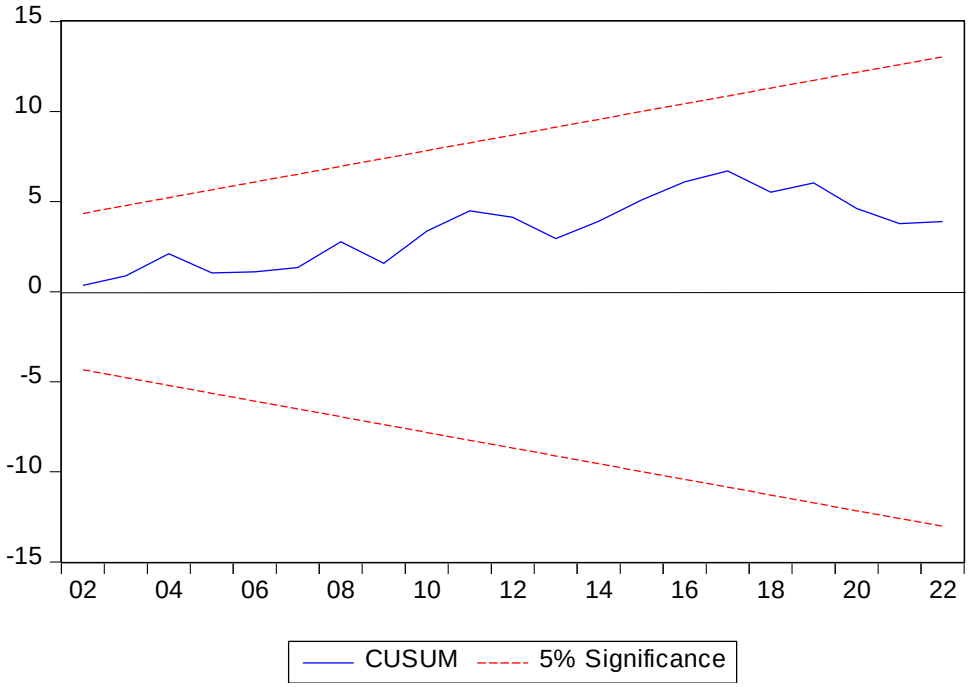
Included observations: 35 after adjustments

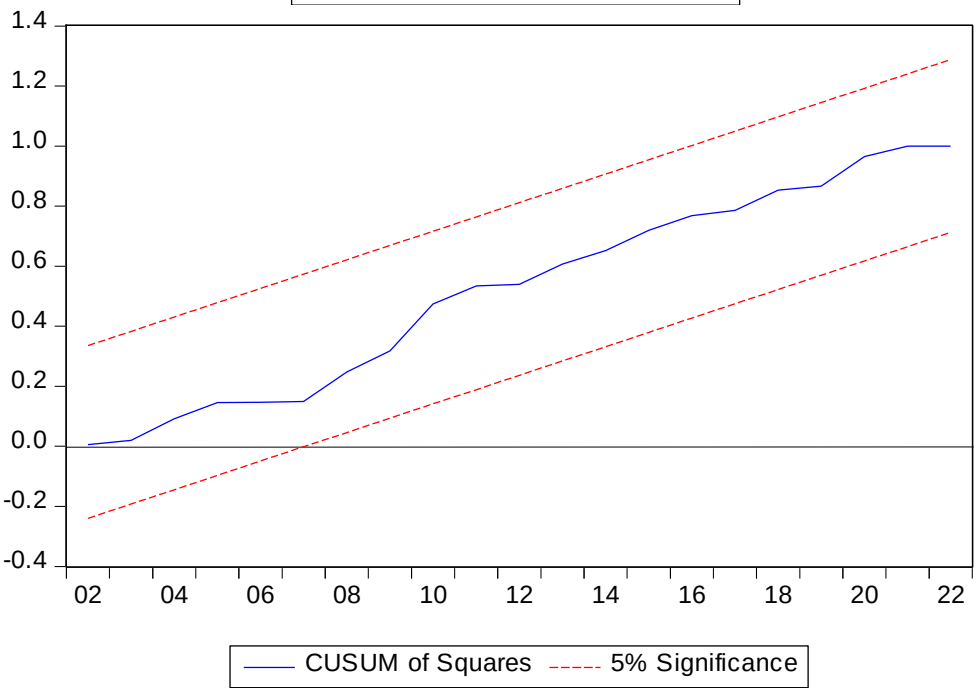
Prob.	t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient	Variable
0.0762	1.836815	5.48E+09	1.01E+10	C
0.2735	1.115365	0.180901	0.201771	RESID^2(-1)
0.3133	1.025574	0.254165	0.260665	RESID^2(-2)
0.9461	-0.068162	0.253414	-0.017273	RESID^2(-3)
0.5043	-0.675805	0.250585	-0.169347	RESID^2(-4)

1.34E+10	Mean dependent var	0.090965	R-squared
2.46E+10	S.D. dependent var	-0.030240	Adjusted R-squared
50.85125	Akaike info criterion	2.50E+10	S.E. of regression
51.07345	Schwarz criterion	1.87E+22	Sum squared resid
50.92795	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-884.8969	Log likelihood
2.014129	Durbin-Watson stat	0.750505	F-statistic
		0.565516	Prob(F-statistic)

d- Two stability tests:

They are considered among the most important tests of the suitability of the model for regression, as the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ tests were used to test the structural stability of the model in the short and long terms. As shown in Figure (2), we notice from the test results that all parameter values fall within the confidence limits (critical limits) at the level Significant (5%), meaning there is structural stability in the study variables and consistency of the model in the short and long term. This means that the estimated model is good.





Conclusions and recommendations:

1) Conclusions:

1- The analysis of the path of fiscal policy in the Iraqi economy did not show a clear vision about the existence of prior objectives for the fiscal policy to achieve, which led to a lack of reconciliation between financial tools to achieve those objectives.

2- The spending policy in Iraq did not lead to achieving external balance, as it did not have a clear

impact on investments despite the increase in public spending.

3- Debt policy contributed to eliminating sources of financing investments, but it led to the transfer of financial resources from investments to consumption, which conflicts with encouraging private investment and stimulating economic growth.

2) Recommendations:

1- A suitable climate must be created for agricultural investments and investment in reclaiming agricultural lands to develop the agricultural sector must be encouraged.

2- Spending should be focused on establishing new production projects and reducing imports through complementary projects.

3- Attention must be given to agricultural technical progress and the development of technologies for the agricultural sector.

4- The private sector and agricultural companies should be encouraged to invest in reclaimed lands.

5- Scientific research in the agricultural aspect must be given attention to achieve food security and increase productivity in the agricultural sector.

References:

A) Arabic sources:

1- Nour El-Din, PM, and Hassan, KG (2023). The extent of foreign direct investment flows for a number of financial policy instruments - an applied study for a sample of countries affecting the period (1990-2019). Duhok University Journal, 26 (1), 426-446.

2- Stafawi Shafia Marbouka, The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment in Supporting the Dimensions of Sustainable Development in Algeria, Standard Study 1995-2019, Collection of Advanced Economic Research, Shahid Hama Al-Khader University, El Oued, Volume 06, Issue 2, 2021.

3- Mansour Sharifa, Bouhafs Hakimi, The role of fiscal policy in attracting foreign direct investment, a case study of Algeria, Al-Manhal Economic Journal, Shahid Hama Al-Khader University in El Oued, Algeria, Issue 02, Volume 02, 2019.

4- Midoun Elias, Modern Trends in Classifying Foreign Direct Investment and Methods of Counting It (Exploratory Study), Journal of Business Research and Studies, Elysee, Volume 04, Issue 02, September 2020.

5- Al-Zalaki Hanan, Qadroui Nour El-Din, Coordination between monetary and fiscal policies to reduce inflation - a reference to the state of the Algerian economy - Modern Economy and Sustainable Development Sentence, University of M'sila, Volume 2, Issue 2, 2019.

6- Arab Monetary Fund, Arab Economic Prospects, Issue 18, May 2023.

7- Sharaf, Nahla Aboelezz. The role of fiscal policy in attracting foreign direct investment inflows to Ghana since 2000. Scientific Journal of Financial and Business Studies and Research, 2022; 3(2): 417-464. doi: 10.21608/cfdj.2022.230789

8- Hamad Naseer, The Impact of Macroeconomic Policies on Foreign Direct Investment in Algeria: 1990-2012, Doctor of Science Thesis (unpublished) in Economic Sciences, Quantitative Economics Branch, University of Algiers 3, 2014.

9- Shaloufi Amir, Inflation and Economic Growth: Estimating the Inflation Threshold - A Comparative Econometric Study of the Arab Maghreb Countries 1980-2014, Doctor of Science thesis in economic sciences, specializing in quantitative economics, University of Tlemcen, 2018.

10- Obada Abdel Raouf and Hamidat Omar, The Impact of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Economic Growth of North African Countries: A Case Study of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco during the Period from 1990 to 2018, Al-Wahat Journal of Research and Studies, Volume 13, Issue 1, 2020.

11- Muhammad Ismail and Jamal Qasim Hassan, Determinants of Foreign Investment in Arab Countries, Arab Monetary Fund, 2017.

12- UNCTAD, World Investment Report: Special Economic Zones, United Nations, Geneva Switzerland, 2019.

13- UNCTAD, World Investment Report: Special Economic Zones, United Nations, Geneva Switzerland, 2015.

14- Thamer Ibrahim Katif and A. Dr.. Rahman Hassan Al-Mousawi. (2021). Analysis of the role of fiscal policy in the Iraqi investment environment for the period (2004-2018). Al-Kout Journal of Economics and

Administrative Sciences, 13 (41), 282-306.

15- Haider Abdul Hassan Al-Jubouri, sees a different level of financial goodness in Iraq between the two policies for the period (2003-2010) (Babylon University Journal for the Human Sciences, Babylon University, Volume (20), Issue (1).

16- Muhammad Abd Sahih - Muhammad Salman Jassim, The Impact of Financial Policy on the Unemployed in the Iraqi Economy After 2003, Heritage University College Journal, Issue (18), 2018.

17- World Bank, (2021), International Development Indicators, Data, Washington, DC: Agriculture, Value Added.

18- Ministry of Finance, General Budget Department, final account for the years (1978 - 2002) as well as the final account for the years (2008 - 2011).

19- Central Bank of Iraq, General Directorate of Statistics and Research, annual bulletins (2003 - 2013).

20- 20- Arab Monetary Fund, National Accounts for the Period (1984-1994), p. 49, p. 89, p. 137

21- Arab Monetary Fund, National Accounts, Issue 24, 2004, p. 49, p. 89, p. 137

22- Central Bureau of Statistics and Information Technology Department of Manpower, Distribution of the Manpower among the Different Sectors of the Economy. : Ministry of Planning, Department of Human Development, Employment Policies Department.

23- Unified Arab Economic Report for 2005, p. 502.

24- Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Census - Population Estimates - Ministry of Planning, Baghdad.

B) Foreign sources:

25- Alberto A., silvia A.,p .&Fabio S., (2022), Fiscal policy, profits, and investment, The American Economic Review, Vol.92,No.3

26- International Monetary Fund, (2021), World Economic Outlook Database, October.

27- Sabah Haseeb Hasan and Anwaar Dhiaa Abdulkareem, An econometrics study of the impact of monetary policy on foreign direct investment in Iraq for the periode (2004-2017), International of economics

and business administration, volume.8, issue.3, 2020.

28- Samra Boga, Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment: A Panel Data Analysis for Sub-Saharan African Countries, Emerging Markets Journal, Volume 9 No 1, 2019.

29- Joseph F. Hair Jr., William C. Black, Barr y J. Babin, Rolph E. Anderson, MULTIVARIATE DATA ANALYSIS, Cengage Learning, EMEA, United Kingdom, 2019.

30- Abdulaziz Adel Abdulaziz Aldaarmi, An empirical investigation on the effects of the fiscal and monetary policies on the domestic and foreign direct investment in Saudi Arabia for the period 2010–2018, Global Journal of Economics and Business, (3)9,2020.

31- 5. Al-Badri B. H. H., 2013. Economic analysis of foreign trade in some agricultural products in Iraq for the period 1985-2010, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Baghdad, Agriculture College, Department of Agricultural Economics

32- 6. Al-Badri B. H., 2017. Assessment of the impact of exchange rate sensitivity on Iraq agricultural foreign trade , Diyala Agricultural Sciences Journal (DASJ), 2017, Volume 9, Issue 2, Pages 260-269

33- 7. Al-Badri, B. H. 2019. Using the foreign trade elasticities in policy of demand of imports of agricultural products in Iraq. Plant Archives. (09725210), 19(2).

34- 8. Ali, A. H., and D. A. Ahmed, 2023. Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Un-employment Rate in Iraq. International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies, 15(2), 417-433 doi:10.34111/ijefs.20231522 0

35- karim, S. M. and T. H. Karim 2020. Enhancing furrow irrigation performance and water productivtty through better design and water management in a cracked soill. Iraqi Journal of Agricultural Sciences.51(5): 1276-1289. Doi: https://doi.org/10.36103/ijas. v51i5.1135.

36- Kermasha A. H., 2010, Stressical Planning in Achieving Competent Advantage, Kufaa Studies Center Iraq, pp15.

37- Kery A. M.and H. J. ALwaedy and R. Sh.An-nassr , 2019, economical

analysis of efficieney of rice farms in al-najaf alashraf for the agricultural season 2017. Iraqi Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 50(3):823-840 Doi: https://www.iasj.net/iasj/article/163566

38- Mahmood, Z. H. 2010. An economic analysis of the response to the supply of rye crop in Najaf governorate for the period 1985 2006. Iraqi journal of Agricultural Sciences.41(3): 130-139. Doi: https://doi.org/10.36103/ijas.v54i1.1704

39- Abdullah, A. and S. K. Radwi. 2023. Minimizing water needs in Iraqi agriculture in light of the current crop structure, Iraq Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 54 (1):189-204. https://jcoagri.uobaghdad.edu.iq/index.php/intro/article/view/1690

40- Al-Wasiti, S. A. A.R.I., 2023. An economic analysis of the most important variables affecting agricultural employment in Iraq for the period (1989-2019). Anbar Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 30 06, p. 4.

41- world bank, developments and prospects for the external debt of the developing countries,1970-1980 and beyond-: world bank staff-paper,no,488,p.8.