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The nature of agricultural imports in Iraq and their impact in economic growth during the period 1990-2022

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Abstract: The research aims to determine the impact of agricultural imports and some other variables in economic growth, in which the values of agricultural imports X1, the foreign exchange rate X2, the inflation rate X3, and the population X4 were adopted as independent variables in order to measure their impact on the dependent variable of economic growth in Iraq Y. The standard model was estimated through testing the stability of the data series and for all variables and it was found that the variables have settled at the first level of the data and the first difference to them. Therefore the ARDL model was chosen to indicate the balanced relationship between imports and economic growth in the short and long term, and it was shown through the results of the research that there is a common long-term complementary relationship between economic growth and import components included in the standard model. The results confirmed that Iraq is one of the countries that have gone through difficult economic conditions and a state of political instability, turmoil, wars and economic blockade. Which caused a slowdown in its economic growth rates. The results of the unit root test showed that most of them are stable after taking the first difference, and the study found a joint integration and a long-term equilibrium relationship between the components of imports and economic growth. The results of the study showed that the impact of

agricultural imports is significant and positive in economic growth. But their value indicates that the local market is not satisfied with the total agricultural products and this was consistent with economic theory and consistent with the objectives of the research. We recommend employing import revenues in a way that serves economic growth and reduce excessive imports of consumer and luxury goods. In order to be more positive in influencing economic growth, and facilitating import restrictions of raw materials and machinery to serve agricultural production capacities with attention to the agricultural sector and work to develop its production quantitatively and qualitatively and commensurate with the needs of the Iraqi economy. And research for other sources that contribute to increasing national income and thus raising the rate of economic growth.

طبيعة الاستيرادات الزراعية في العراق وأثرها في النمو الاقتصادي خلال المدة 2022-1990

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المستخلص

يهدف البحث الى تحديد اثر الاستيرادات الزراعية وبعض المتغيرات الاخرى في النمو الاقتصادي، وفيها تم اعتماد كل من قيم الاستيرادات الزراعية X1، وسعر الصرف الاجنبي X2، معدل التضخم X3، وعدد السكان X4 كمتغيرات مستقلة بهدف قياس اثرها في المتغير المعتمد المتمثل بـالنمو الاقتصادي في العراق Y، وتم تقدير النموذج القياسي من خلال اختبار ثبات سلسلة البيانات ولجميع المتغيرات وقد تبين بان المتغيرات قد استقرت على المستوى الاول للبيانات والفرق الاول لها وعليه تم اختيار نموذج ARDL للإشارة إلى العلاقة المتوازنة بين الاستيرادات والنمو الاقتصادي على المدى القصير والطويل، وقد تبين من خلال نتائج البحث وجود علاقة تكاملية مشتركة طويلة الأجل بين النمو الاقتصادي ومكونات الاستيراد المدرجة في النموذج القياسي, وأكدت النتائج ان العراق من البلدان التي مرت بظروف اقتصادية صعبة وحالة من عدم الاستقرار السياسي والاضطرابات والحروب والحصار الاقتصادي والتي تسببت بتباطئ معدلات نموه الاقتصادي ، و تبين من نتائج اختبار جذر الوحدة إن معظمها مستقرة بعد اخذ الفرق الاول لها، و توصلت الدراسة الى وجود تكامل مشترك وعلاقة توازنية في الاجل الطويل بين مكونات الاستيرادات والنمو الاقتصادي، واظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان تأثير الاستيرادات الزراعية معنوي وايجابي في النمو الاقتصادي، الا ان قيمتها تدل على عدم اشباع السوق المحليه من اجمالي المنتجات الزراعية وكان ذلك متوافقا مع النظرية الاقتصادية ومتسقا مع اهداف البحث. ونوصي بتوظيف عوائد الاستيرادات وبما يخدم النمو الاقتصادي وخفض الاستيرادات المفرطة من السلع الاستهلاكية والكمالية، حتى تكون أكثر ايجابية في التأثير في النمو الاقتصادي، وتسهيل قيود الاستيرادات من المواد الخام والماكينات؛ لخدمة القدرات الانتاجية الزراعية مع الاهتمام بالقطاع الزراعي والعمل على تطوير انتاجه كماً ونوعاً وبما يتناسب مع احتياجات الاقتصاد العراقي، والبحث عن مصادر اخرى تساهم في زيادة الدخل القومي وبالتالي ترفع معدل النمو الاقتصادي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استيرادات زراعية، نمو اقتصادي، دخل قومي.

Introduction:

The reality of developing countries shows beyond any doubt that they need economic growth to get them out of the deplorable situation they are experiencing, and that agricultural foreign trade has an effective contribution to achieving economic growth and economic development in developing countries. The case of Iraq is a model for one of the economies of developing countries. The literature on economic development for several decades shows the importance of both the components of agricultural foreign trade and agricultural exports and imports in generating growth and development

in developing countries. Iraq is experiencing special political and economic conditions in which agricultural foreign trade is characterized by the dominance of imports over agricultural exports. Which has contributed to the emergence of a state of commodity deviation at all levels including the agricultural sector which is the sector significantly affected, and at a time when the volume of agricultural exports decreases due to weak economic capabilities. And the weakness of the relationship with the outside world in light of the current circumstances, agricultural imports remain more developed with the increase in population, and in the context of talking about developing countries economic growth is necessary to identify economic development because economic growth in its meaning aims to that the state has reached an economic situation that enables it to continue automatically to provide an appropriate amount of economic surplus. As for the developing countries they suffer from many imbalances that must be addressed. In order to later rise to the stage of economic growth as a result of the presence of obstacles and problems that stand in the way of productive processes in developing countries, and from this we reach a close link between the concepts of growth and economic development. As for the importance of economic growth it usually expresses the extent to which the economies of countries are advanced by the term economic growth or[(*)]the rate of economic growth ,Economic growth is measured using indicators that allow economies to be compared against agreed arithmetic rules used to measure growth. The increase in agricultural output indicates that the economy is expanding, while in contrast the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is declining. The continuous rise in GDP shows the ability of the economy to meet consumer demand by providing job opportunities and providing security, health, educational and social services, and the continuation of growth leads to raising the level of well-being among individuals, and the situation of the Iraqi economy gradually improves after economic pressures .

The first topic: (Research Methodology and Previous Studies)

The problem of research: The problem is that Iraqi agricultural imports are directed towards the consumer and that Iraq suffers from the problem of increasing its imports significantly especially in the agricultural field which contributes to placing great burdens on the state budget, and that economic

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[(*)] (∗) *The economic growth rate is calculated according to the following equation* $\sqrt[N]{\frac{Yt}{Y0}} - 1 \times 100$

growth in Iraq is modest as a result of financial abundance that pushes towards increasing consumer imports.

The importance of research: The agricultural sector in Iraq is one of the most backward productive sectors for reasons that have become known so attention to it is one of the means required to achieve sound agricultural economic development in light of the increasing need to secure food and increase trade exchange in agricultural commodities following the great progress in agricultural foreign trade and at the global level. And from this regard the importance of studying the relationship between economic growth and agricultural imports in Iraq for the period 1990-2022. As the need for applied studies that contribute to analyzing the relationship between agricultural imports and some economic variables that drive economic growth using an econometric and appropriate analysis in order to determine the importance of agricultural imports and some economic variables in Iraqi economic growth.

Research Aims: Agricultural imports contribute to an important role in raising the rate of economic growth in Iraq through their role in achieving the state of self-sufficiency for a large number of agricultural products. As well as their role in importing agricultural production inputs from, machinery, fertilizers and pesticides, so the research aims to study the role of agricultural imports in economic growth in Iraq during the period 1990-2022.

Research hypothesis: The research is based on the hypothesis that agricultural imports and some other variables have different effects on economic growth in Iraq during the mentioned period.

Research methodology: The research relied in its methodology on the descriptive method that shows the phenomenon from its theoretical side, and on the analysis of the data available in the analytical aspect. And building the standard model as the EViews program was used in the analysis during the study period 1990-2022 to reach the impact of agricultural imports and some other variables on economic growth.

Duration: The study included a thirty-two-year time series from 1990 – 2022.

Reference presentation and contemporary studies of the impact of agricultural imports and some other variables on economic growth in Iraq: This part of the research is concerned with the study and review of

economic research and global and local studies that have been completed in this field, which are related to agricultural imports, due to the benefits provided by these studies through which the modalities, methods and results reached can be identified.

Hussein (2009) explained in his study on an economic analysis of the foreign trade of agricultural and food products in Iraq for the period (1990-2004), that Iraq relied on financing its imports. Which are mostly consumer and food materials from the values of oil exports and that the values of food and agricultural exports took fluctuation during the study period and formed varying percentages of the total values of exports. And that the values of food imports tended to increase more than the values of exports and for the values of trade for food and agricultural commodities were negative for the years of study except for the years (1998 -1999-2001). The researcher explained that the private sector has a role in the field of foreign trade that must be focused on and the import of production requirements must be encouraged for the purpose of growing agricultural industries increasing production and achieving a surplus for the export process. In 2018 Ismail explained in his study on the effectiveness of imports and their impact on economic growth in Syria that imports are one of the most important means of interaction between the local economy and external economies. As they contribute to the flow of goods and products to and from the state and have links at the macroeconomic level and contribute to a very important role. In supporting the national economy as it provides the country with its needs of machine, machinery and equipment used in agricultural production processes and its repercussions on the economic growth of the country and its impact is evident in raising the economic growth rate of the country (Ismail, 2018, 45). Alwan and Al-Bakri (2019:34) stated in their study on the impact of the agricultural trade balance on the food gap in Iraq that agricultural imports have an effective contribution to economic activity. As they have a role in achieving self-sufficiency for the market needs of food commodities, and the researchers found that there is a significant impact of agricultural imports on economic growth. As the commercial sector of agricultural crops in Iraq suffers from a deterioration in the export side and a rise in agricultural imports. Al-Attabi et al. (2019) explained the causal relationship between agricultural imports and agricultural growth in Iraq for the period 1990-2018. Using the causality method developed by Toda – Yamamoto. The

researchers were able to prove the existence of a two-way causal relationship between agricultural imports and the agricultural output under study, in which the value of Chi-sq was 5.6 assuming that agricultural output is a dependent variable. Which is significant at the level of 5%, and the value of Chi-sq was 6.2 in the event that agricultural imports are assumed to be a dependent variable which is significant at the level of 5% as well. and this means that there is a bi-directional causal relationship between agricultural imports and agricultural economic growth (agricultural output) in Iraq, the researchers recommended paying attention to agricultural investment imports in order to support agricultural output and raise the level of self-sufficiency in the country .Saddam (2019) published in his research (an econometric analysis of the relationship between imports and economic and population growth in Iraq for the years 1986-2017 using the VAR approach and the use of the Grange Causality Approach. And the researcher concluded that population growth in Iraq is a factor that does not affect the increase in GDP. And commodity imports have a key role in influencing the increase in the level of economic growth. (Abdali, 2016: 318)

It is clear through the extrapolation of previous studies that most of them dealt with the subject of agricultural imports and agricultural foreign trade in developing countries in its descriptive form and within the framework of the concepts of modern economic theory and its impact on the growth of the agricultural sector. As well as its impact on economic growth, but what distinguished our study is that it dealt with the subject in a descriptive form. And we will adopt the quantitative method in order to evaluate the applied side of the study, with the aim of maximizing the positive trends and decrease the negative effects that appeared in the economies of Iraq to on the economic growth side in general, it is also important to consider the sectoral structure of growth. As the growth of agriculture and food production generates significant employment and income-generating opportunities, which may be very important for access to food. To the extent that poverty is the main cause of food insecurity agricultural growth has proven to have positive effects in alleviating poverty and raising economic growth rates (Al-Mashhadani, 2012: 44).

The concept of agricultural imports: Is to bring goods from abroad into the country, bring them into the customs department, and register a customs declaration for release with the final import fee (Alwan and Al-Bakri, 2019:

175). And that agricultural imports are no less important than agricultural exports, they have importance in the Iraqi economy. As it is possible to achieve a balance between the supply of consumer, productive and intermediate goods and between the required of them, the limited productivity and the inability of the agricultural sector to satisfy the local demand of various goods and services. It leads to a deficit in supply against demand which pushes the Iraqi government to rely on the external market to fill the resulting deficit. Agricultural imports are another expression of the reality of the structure of the national economy (Abdali and Abdullah, 2016: 338).

Imports were also defined as the process of transporting products from an external source to within the country, and imports form the backbone of international trade, and if the value of imports exceeds the value of exports in the country. This means that they have a negative trade balance, and import significantly reduces the manufacturing process in the country, where free trade agreements, and dependence on imports from countries with cheap labor are largely responsible for the decline in manufacturing jobs, Imports negatively affect the country when there is the ability to import materials and goods from cheap production areas. Thus, reducing dependence on local products (KIMBERLY AMADEO-2018). To illustrate the benefit resulting from import, international trade is one of the main pillars in economic development, especially in developing countries that need to import capital goods and equipment, as well as market their products, and the following are the benefits that can accrue to countries in terms of imports (Dhanoun, 2020, 18-19).

❖ The necessary equipment and expertise are provided for economic development as well as the import of necessary consumer goods.

❖ Providing the opportunity to obtain some goods at a lower cost than producing them locally or obtaining goods that are not produced in sufficient quantities locally.

❖ Consumers can benefit from two ways either by obtain more goods at a lower cost through specialization and exchange instead of each country trying to be self-sufficient and produce everything it needs itself, and the other way makes it possible to use scarce resources more efficiently. If each country focuses on goods that it can produce more efficiently than other countries. The economic principle of comparative advantages indicate that

each country should be based on goods that it can produce with high efficiency and buy from other countries goods that it cannot produce with similar efficiency.

General concepts of economic growth: It is not easy to address the general concepts of economic growth, as a number of economists such as S. Kuznets: w. A. leuis. and F. Perrous the concept of economic growth, they consider it synonymous with high national income. And some consider growth is the growth of the production of goods and services, and there have been many definitions and concepts from one thinker to another and from one intellectual direction to another, as Samuelsen's definition of the basic indicator of economic growth is represented in the real national product net national product, or gross national product. Where the results obtained at the level of economic growth were similar by using one of the previous two indicators, but it is better and better in his opinion to use the net national product to measure economic growth because of the ease of access to data on this indicator and Lewis believes that economic growth is the growth of production per individual. That is, what the individual receives from production (Shahinaz, 2018: 1). The term economic growth also refers to the increase in the amount of production through the change in the factors of production and the increase in the efficiency of their use, which results in this process a rise in national or individual income, and this situation often prevails in developed countries (Najafi, 1993: 191). Economic growth often means an increase in the average real per individual income over time, which expresses the total income divided by the number of population, as an increase in total income does not necessarily mean an increase in economic growth. As the existing proportional relationship between total income and population must be taken into account because of the impact of population growth on the economic growth of a country (Khasheeb, 2014, 4).

The second topic: statistical estimation and economic interpretation of standard models of the impact of agricultural imports and some other variables on economic growth in Iraq Study sample

The standard applied aspect is one of the most important aspects of scientific research, which aims to reveal the truth of the most important variables affecting a particular phenomenon, and not only that, but it is one

of the most difficult aspects of scientific research. Which sparked controversy about the results reached by the researcher, to match the results of the practical side with economic theory, and this is clearly shown in research models that are interested in sectors and activities that are dominated by a state of risk and uncertainty such as the agricultural sector. However, this does not negate the conformity these results are with the reality prevailing in a particular country's economy (Al-Taie, 2015: 84).

Description of the standard model used in estimation: The economic model goes through several stages, so the stage of describing the model is the first of these stages, in which the variables included in the model are identified and formulated. Which is one of the most important and difficult stages because this stage requires an accurate determination of the variables included in the model or that must be excluded from it. Then the estimation stage, through which mathematical tools are used and the function is converted into a mathematical equation and the mathematical equation turns into a probabilistic equation to estimate parameters with numerical values by statistical methods. And then the testing stage, as the results are tested through statistical and standard tests, and then comes the forecasting stage, which represents one of the purposes of the econometric study. Through forecasting, we can obtain estimates of the values of the dependent variable and use them in economic policies in the structural analysis of the economy (Al-Mashhadani, 2012: 46). And this is done through the set of the standard model, which is intended to determine the phenomenon to be studied and determine the independent variables and the dependent variable that contributes to identifying the behavior of the phenomenon and the nature of economic relations expected between these variables under study. The following is an explanation of the dependent variable and the independent variables in the standard models used in the estimation.

First: The approved variable: The values of the gross domestic product have been used as the variable that represents the rate of economic growth in Iraq and as follows :

Y	Gross domestic product values	Million dollars

The source: prepared by researchers.

Second: Independent variables: Agricultural imports contribute to an important role in economic growth, and in order to enhance the standard model, a number of other independent variables have been adopted,

including the foreign exchange rate, inflation rate and population as they are affected by the values of agricultural imports and affect economic growth, and these variables are

X1	Agricultural import values	Million dollars
X2	Foreign exchange rate	Percent
X3	Inflation rate	Percent
X4	Population	million population

The source: prepared by researchers.

The following is an explanation of the independent variables and their impact on economic growth

1. **Exchange rate:** The foreign exchange rate is defined as the price at which one currency is exchanged for another, we conclude from this definition that the settlement of international transactions requires the existence of a settlement tool, the acquisition of a certain commodity from a country is not paid in local currency, but requires determining the ratio of units in local currency to foreign currencies (Salma, 2015: 3), and also defined as every movement across national borders of funds, goods, services and individuals accompanied by the transfer of the currencies of the countries involved in the exchange, and this process requires A measure that determines the size of the exchanged currencies called the exchange rate, which is similar to translating the language of one country into the languages of other countries, and is concerned with converting the currency of one country to the currency of another country in the foreign exchange market through the interaction of the forces of supply and demand for the currency or is determined by the Central Bank if the country follows the exchange control system. The exchange rate is determined according to the relationship between the current price levels in each of the two countries, and there are several definitions of the exchange rate, including

The number of units of the currency of a country to be paid to obtain one unit of the currency of another country and this definition includes two methods: They are direct and indirect, direct is the number of units of foreign currency that must be obtained in exchange for paying one unit of the national currency. And indirect is the number of units of the national currency that are paid for obtaining one unit of foreign currency in a certain period of time (Al-Shammari and Al-Athari, 1991: 24).

2. **Inflation:** Inflation at its abnormal rates is one of the most undesirable economic phenomena because of the contact of this phenomenon with the daily life of individuals and its impact in all economic, political and social fields, which most economies of the world suffer from, and inflation means the continuous rise in the general level of prices (Keitan, 2017: 5-6). And inflation was defined as the increasing rise in commodity price rates and that this rise is characterized by continuation, and this concept differs from high prices as a result of temporary phenomena, (Najafi, 1993: 169).

3. **Population and labor force:** The population growth rate varies from one country to another, some countries especially developing countries, are characterized by high rates of natural increase in population, which reach 3% annually and therefore have a large number of labors. While developed countries suffer from a relative shortage of manpower, and therefore the size of the manpower affects the quality of specialization in the countries of the world, the abundance of labor in some densely populated countries leads to specializing in the production of agricultural and industrial goods. Which needs a lot of labor such as the textile industry, agricultural industries etc. from light industries that are spread in most countries with high population density, and Iraq has an important and enormous wealth of manpower, which would exert two main effects on growth. The first impact is on the demand side, as population growth at high rates leads to the expansion of the market size as a result of increased demand,the other impact is in low production cost by low ways resulting from the increase in labor It is worth mention that the low relative level of labor wages in general in Iraq, along with the availability of human skills at relatively low costs than what is available in neighboring countries, led to the emergence of the phenomenon of supply of low-wage manpower. Which can be one of the features of the Iraqi economy during the current stage which undoubtedly constitutes a comparative advantage. To attract investments to the Iraqi economy in general and free zones in particular (Fadel and Jawad, 2011: 1). In order to prove the hypothesis of the research, time series data were used in dollars in order to exclude the inflationary effects that occur in the local currency of Iraq. Which can be reflected in the results achieved, as well as reflecting the changes that occur in the performance of the agricultural sector, and according to its characteristics and features in terms of the stage of development reached by the country and the level of impact of imports on

economic growth. And for the purposes of estimation and analysis a multiple linear regression model was used based on the ordinary least squares method OLS, it gives the best unbiased written estimates (Sifo, 1982: 67-81).

The stage of describing the standard model is followed by the numbers of the mathematical form of the model, i.e. expressing the variables mentioned in a mathematical form and in the following form:

$Y = f (X1, X2, X3, X4)$

Thus, the relationship described above can be formulated in the form of a standard model in the form of the following:

$Yi = B0 + B1X1 + B2X2 + B3X3 + B4X4 + …ui$

The results of the quantitative analysis of the impact of agricultural imports on economic growth in Iraq: There is a common integration because the critical value (F) and according to the standard test that it is greater than all the upper and lower values, which means a long-term equilibrium relationship

F-Bounds Test		Null Hypothesis: NO levels relationship		
Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
Asymptotic n = 1000				
F-statistick	5.2175824	%10	2.2	3.09
		%5	2.56	3.49
		%2.5	2.88	3.87
		%1	3.29	4.37

The source: prepared by researchers based on the results of a program Eviews10

Since the critical value of (F) is greater than 5%, this means that there is no autocorrelation problem.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test			
F-statistic	0.9912195	Prob. F(2,13)	0.3975
Obs*R-squared	3.308155	Prob. Chi-Square	0.1913

The source: prepared by researchers based on the results of a program Eviews10

Since the value (F) and its significance are greater than 5%, there is no problem of instability of variance.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godifrey			
F-statistic	1.109974	Prob. F(9,15)	0.4121
Obs* squared	9.993858	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.3510
Scaled explained SS	3.027576	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.9632

The source: prepared by researchers based on the results of a program Eviews10

Proht's significant value was found to be greater than 5% No problem Diagnostic accuracy and diagnosis of the model as a whole

Ramesy RESET test

Equation: UNTITLED

Specification: LNY LNY (-1) LNY (-2) LNY(-3) LNY(-4) LNY(-5) LNX1 LNX2 LNX3 LNX4 C

Omitted Variables: Squares of fitted values

	Value	Df	Probability
t-statistic	1.508186	14	0.1537
F-statistic	2.274624	(1,14)	0.1537

Conditional Error Correction Regression				
Variable	Coenefficient	Std. Error	t.Statistic	Prob.
C	-26.56707	8.878897	-2.992159	0.0091
LNY (-1)*	-0.868027	0.234961	-3.694345	0.0022
LNY1**	-0.195587	0.076474	-2.557560	0.0219
LNY2**	-1.328675	0.416550	-3.189710	0.0061
LNY3**	0.116266	0.071955	1.615810	0.1270
LNY4**	4.304284	1.018806	4.224832	
D(LNY(-1))	0.491471	0.328418	1.496481	0.1553
D(LNY(-2))	0.225540	0.222327	1.014454	0.3265
D(LNY(-3))	0.882243	0.264772	3.332080	0.0045
D(LNY(-4))	0.563791	0.237184	2.377020	0.0312

The source: prepared by researchers based on the results of a program Eviews10

The results of the analysis show the following: After several attempts using the ARDL model (5,0,0,0), it became clear that the best model is the current, that the agricultural import coefficient x1 indicates an inverse and significant relationship between agricultural imports and economic growth y, as its parameter value was (0.0022) in the long term and (0.0703) in the short term. This shows that an increase in the value of agricultural imports by 1% contributes to a decrease in economic growth by (0.868027). This is logical and consistent with the concept of economic theory because imports were and still represent a burden on the Iraqi economy significantly, and the exchange rate coefficient 2x indicates a direct and moral relationship

between it and economic growth, indicating that the increase in the exchange rate by 1% leads to an increase in economic growth by (0.195587%). As for the inflation coefficient, it is noted from the results of the estimate that there is a significant relationship between the inflation rate and economic growth, as its estimated parameter was (0.116266). As the increase in inflation rates by one unit will contribute to an increase in economic growth by (4.304284%), and the results of the estimate showed the significance of the variable population X4 in the positive impact on economic growth, as the value of the parameter (4.304284) and this value means that the increase in the population by 1% leads to an increase in the rate of economic growth by (4.304284%) unit and this value is identical to the concepts of economic theory as the rate of economic growth increases with each increase in the population .

Conclusions:

1. Iraq is one of the countries that have gone through difficult economic conditions, political instability, increased turmoil, wars and economic blockade, which caused a slowdown in economic growth rates, and therefore the results of the standard analysis, even if contrary to the assumptions of economic theory, is logical, so the growth rates of imports fluctuated between high and low.

2. The study showed the results of the unit root test that most of them are stable, the variables became stable after taking the first difference. And the study also found that there is a partnership integration and a long-term equilibrium relationship between the components of imports and economic growth, because the calculated F value and according to the standard test is greater than all the upper and lower values, which means a long-term equilibrium relationship.

3. The results of the study showed that the impact of agricultural imports is significant and positive on economic growth, but their value indicates that the market is not satisfied with the total agricultural products.

4. The impact of the exchange rate coefficient is significant and positive on the process of economic   growth, which suggests that there are many factors that contributed to the changes in economic growth.

Recommendations:

1. Employing import revenues in projects that serve economic growth by reducing excessive imports of consumer goods, which is expected to

contribute to the promotion of agricultural products in the Iraqi internal markets, and to be more positive in affecting economic growth, and facilitate and enhance imports of raw materials and machinery to serve agricultural production capacities

2. The need to pay attention to the agricultural sector and work to develop its production quantitatively and qualitatively and commensurate with the needs of the Iraqi national economy, and to search for other sources in order to contribute to increasing national income and thus achieving the process of economic growth.

3. Enacting and activating laws related to investment in the agricultural sector of the country, through the allocation of financial resources that support the process of growth and economic development.

4. Organizing and developing legislation and laws to open the way for local and foreign direct investment, while intensifying efforts to strengthen partnership with the private sector and work to achieve a balanced policy between international relations, and state intervention to protect national products and control the country's border crossings.

5. Facilitating foreign trade procedures and completing reforms by reducing customs duties on imported capital goods and reducing the prices of production inputs to reach reducing the burden of domestic production costs and reducing inflation rates resulting from cost in light of import and export policies and in a way that serves the national economy.

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