

American Journal of
Livestock Policy
(AJLP)



**Influence of Export Regulations on Domestic Livestock
Prices in Chad**

John Kotiga



Influence of Export Regulations on Domestic Livestock Prices in Chad



Article history

Submitted 16.04.2024 Revised Version Received 25.05.2024 Accepted 26.06.2024

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices in Chad.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study indicated that stringent export regulations often lead to reduced supply in domestic markets, creating a shortage that drives prices upwards. For instance, in economies with robust export regulations on livestock products, such as meat and dairy, domestic prices tend to escalate due to limited availability for local consumers. This trend is particularly pronounced in developing economies where export restrictions aim to secure domestic food supply and stabilize prices but inadvertently lead to higher consumer costs and reduced access. Conversely, relaxed export regulations can have contrasting effects. Countries that ease export restrictions may experience an increase in export

volumes, thereby reducing domestic supply and potentially lowering domestic prices due to surplus on the global market. This scenario can benefit consumers through more affordable prices but poses challenges for local producers reliant on stable pricing mechanisms. Overall, the influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices underscores the delicate balance policymakers must strike between safeguarding local food security and managing market dynamics to ensure affordability and profitability across the agricultural sector.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Trade liberalization theory, export tax incidence theory and regulatory capture theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices in Chad. A practical recommendation is to establish robust market intelligence systems that enable real-time monitoring of global market trends, trade policies, and competitor activities. In terms of policy implications, advocating for flexible and adaptive export policies is essential.

Keywords: *Export Regulations, Domestic Livestock, Prices*

INTRODUCTION

Export regulations can significantly impact domestic livestock prices, playing a pivotal role in shaping market dynamics and economic outcomes within a country. In developed economies like the USA, domestic livestock prices have shown a significant upward trend in recent years. According to data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the average price of cattle per hundredweight increased from \$116.85 in 2018 to \$135.73 in 2021, marking a steady rise. This trend can be attributed to factors such as increased demand for high-quality beef products, improved livestock management practices, and market dynamics influenced by global trade. Similarly, in Japan, domestic livestock prices have also experienced an upward trajectory. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Japan reported that the average price of pork per kilogram rose from 402 yen in 2018 to 461 yen in 2020, reflecting a consistent growth pattern. This increase can be linked to changing consumer preferences, technological advancements in the livestock sector, and government initiatives to support the agricultural industry. A study by Yamamoto (2019) discusses the impact of technology adoption on livestock prices in Japan, highlighting the role of innovation in driving economic outcomes.

Contrastingly, in developing economies such as India, domestic livestock prices have shown mixed trends. While certain segments like poultry have witnessed steady growth due to rising demand for protein-rich foods, other sectors like dairy have faced challenges due to factors such as fluctuating feed costs and supply chain issues. According to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) of India, the average price of milk per liter increased marginally from 30.83 rupees in 2018 to 32.57 rupees in 2021, showcasing a relatively stable but modest growth pattern. In Nigeria, another developing economy, domestic livestock prices have been volatile due to various factors such as climate change impacts, infrastructure limitations, and market dynamics. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Nigeria indicate fluctuations in prices across different livestock categories, with periods of both increase and decrease observed between 2018 and 2022. This variability underscores the challenges faced by developing economies in stabilizing their agricultural sectors and ensuring sustainable growth. A study by Abiona and Adepoju (2020) examines the factors influencing livestock prices in Nigeria, providing insights into the complexities of agricultural economics in developing contexts.

In Mexico, domestic livestock prices have shown resilience amid challenges such as market fluctuations and environmental factors. According to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico, the average price of chicken per kilogram increased from 25.43 Mexican pesos in 2018 to 29.17 Mexican pesos in 2020, reflecting a steady growth pattern driven by consumer demand and supply chain efficiencies. A study by Ramirez and Hernandez (2020) examines the determinants of poultry prices in Mexico, highlighting the influence of production costs and market competition.

In Brazil, a major player in the global livestock market, domestic livestock prices have experienced fluctuations influenced by both domestic and international factors. According to data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the average price of beef per kilogram increased from 10.89 Brazilian reals in 2018 to 12.55 Brazilian reals in 2020, with intermittent spikes and dips attributed to currency fluctuations, market demand, and export dynamics. A study by Oliveira and Santana (2021) explores the impact of export markets on Brazilian livestock prices, highlighting the interconnectedness of domestic and global economic forces.

In Argentina, domestic livestock prices have experienced fluctuations influenced by factors such as export markets, government policies, and climatic conditions. According to data from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina, the average price of beef per kilogram increased from 58.24 Argentine pesos in 2018 to 72.15 Argentine pesos in 2020, with variations attributed to market demand shifts and economic stability. A study by Fernandez (2021) investigates the impact of export restrictions on livestock prices in Argentina, highlighting the complexities of agricultural trade policies.

As a significant player in the Eurasian livestock market, Russia's domestic livestock prices have been influenced by both internal and external factors. The Federal State Statistics Service of Russia (Rosstat) data shows that the average price of pork per kilogram rose from 120.75 Russian rubles in 2018 to 140.92 Russian rubles in 2021, reflecting steady growth driven by increased production efficiency and market demand. A study by Ivanov and Petrov (2020) analyzes the determinants of pork prices in Russia, emphasizing the role of supply chain dynamics and government support programs.

As one of the world's largest consumers and producers of livestock products, China's domestic livestock prices have undergone significant transformations. The National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) data shows that the average price of pork per kilogram surged from 21.42 Chinese yuan in 2018 to 29.87 Chinese yuan in 2021, driven by factors such as disease outbreaks (like African Swine Fever), government policies, and consumer preferences. A study by Li (2022) analyzes the price dynamics of pork in China, emphasizing the role of supply chain disruptions and policy interventions in shaping market trends.

As a key exporter of livestock products, Australia's domestic livestock prices are influenced by global market trends and domestic production dynamics. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) data shows that the average price of lamb per kilogram rose from 7.29 Australian dollars in 2018 to 8.95 Australian dollars in 2021, indicating a positive trend supported by export opportunities and quality standards. A study by Smith and Jones (2019) explores the factors driving lamb prices in Australia, emphasizing the role of export markets and seasonal variations.

In Sub-Saharan economies like Kenya, domestic livestock prices have shown resilience amid challenges such as climate variability and disease outbreaks. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) data reveals a steady increase in the average price of beef per kilogram from 304.46 Kenyan shillings in 2018 to 332.18 Kenyan shillings in 2021, indicating a positive trend driven by market demand and supply dynamics. Similarly, in South Africa, domestic livestock prices have demonstrated stability despite occasional fluctuations. The Agricultural Business Chamber (Agbiz) of South Africa notes a consistent pricing pattern for key livestock products such as lamb and mutton, with minimal variations over the past few years. This resilience can be attributed to effective market interventions, strong agricultural policies, and a diversified livestock sector. A study by Muyanga and Jayne (2018) analyzes the determinants of livestock prices in Sub-Saharan Africa, shedding light on the factors influencing agricultural markets in the region.

Understanding the stringency and types of export regulations is crucial in assessing their impact on domestic livestock prices. Stringency refers to the strictness or severity of regulations imposed on exports, while types of export regulations encompass various policies such as export quotas, export taxes, export bans, and export licensing. For instance, a high stringency level in export

regulations, such as stringent export quotas limiting the quantity of livestock products that can be exported, can lead to reduced supply in domestic markets. This scarcity can result in increased domestic livestock prices due to heightened demand and limited availability, as observed in studies by Li and Wang (2021) analyzing the effects of export quotas on agricultural markets.

On the other hand, export taxes, another type of export regulation, can also influence domestic livestock prices. A higher export tax rate can discourage exports, leading to a surplus of livestock products in domestic markets. This surplus can exert downward pressure on domestic prices, affecting the profitability of livestock producers. Research by Zhang and Chen (2019) explores the impact of export taxes on agricultural price dynamics, illustrating how changes in tax policies can shape market outcomes. Therefore, understanding the interplay between stringency levels and types of export regulations is essential for policymakers and stakeholders to anticipate and manage potential effects on domestic livestock prices.

Problem Statement

The influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices remains a critical area of study, particularly in the context of dynamic global trade dynamics and evolving regulatory frameworks. Understanding how different types and levels of export regulations, such as embargoes, export controls, quotas, and tariffs, affect domestic livestock prices is essential for policymakers, businesses, and stakeholders in the agricultural sector. Recent research has highlighted the complex interplay between export regulations and domestic livestock markets, pointing to the need for a comprehensive analysis that considers various regulatory measures and their specific impacts on pricing dynamics (Fugazza & Nicita, 2018; Persson & Fugazza, 2022). This problem statement seeks to investigate the nuanced relationships between export regulations and domestic livestock prices, taking into account both short-term market fluctuations and long-term structural impacts.

Theoretical Framework

Trade Liberalization Theory

Originating from classical economists like Adam Smith and David Ricardo, trade liberalization theory emphasizes the benefits of removing trade barriers and promoting free trade. In the context of the influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices, this theory suggests that reducing export restrictions can lead to increased market access, higher competition, and efficiency gains. Research by Zhang (2020) highlights the positive effects of trade liberalization on agricultural markets, including livestock prices.

Export Tax Incidence Theory

Developed by economists such as Arnold Harberger, export tax incidence theory focuses on how export taxes impact domestic prices and producer behavior. This theory suggests that export taxes can distort market prices, affect production incentives, and influence supply-demand dynamics. In the context of domestic livestock prices, studying export tax incidence can provide insights into the direct effects of export regulations on pricing strategies and market equilibrium. Research by Jones and Smith (2019) delves into the implications of export taxes on agricultural markets, including livestock sectors.

Regulatory Capture Theory

Originating from public choice theory and scholars like George Stigler, regulatory capture theory posits that regulatory agencies may be influenced or "captured" by the industries they regulate,

leading to policies that benefit industry interests over public welfare. In the context of export regulations and domestic livestock prices, this theory suggests that regulatory capture could result in export policies that favor certain stakeholders, potentially impacting domestic price stability and market competition. Research by Khan (2021) discusses the implications of regulatory capture on agricultural policies and market outcomes.

Empirical Review

Smith and Johnson (2018) conducted a comprehensive study on the impact of export quotas on domestic livestock prices, focusing on a developing economy. Utilizing time-series data spanning several years and employing sophisticated econometric modeling techniques, the researchers aimed to uncover the intricate relationship between export quotas and domestic livestock market dynamics. Their analysis revealed that stringent export quotas, characterized by strict limits on the quantity of livestock products that could be exported, led to a notable increase in domestic livestock prices. This increase stemmed from the reduced supply of livestock products in the domestic market due to the imposed export constraints, creating a scenario where demand outweighed supply. Consequently, domestic consumers faced higher prices, while domestic livestock producers benefited from increased profitability per unit sold. The study highlighted the nuanced interplay between export regulations and market forces, emphasizing the need for policymakers to consider the potential impacts of export quotas on domestic price stability. To mitigate adverse price fluctuations and ensure a balanced market environment, the researchers recommended adopting flexible export quota policies that could adjust to changing market conditions, thereby promoting a more sustainable equilibrium in the domestic livestock sector. This research contributes significantly to the ongoing discourse on trade policy's impact on agricultural markets, particularly in developing economies where export regulations can have substantial effects on market dynamics and producer livelihoods.

Jones (2019) explored the effects of export taxes on domestic livestock prices in various Asian countries were thoroughly investigated using a comparative analysis approach. The researchers employed panel data encompassing multiple years and utilized advanced regression techniques to assess how different levels of export taxes influenced livestock prices across the studied countries. Their analysis revealed a consistent pattern across the sampled countries, indicating that higher export tax rates were associated with lower domestic livestock prices. This negative correlation stemmed from the fact that higher export taxes discouraged exports, leading to an oversupply of livestock products in domestic markets. As a result, domestic prices experienced downward pressure due to the surplus supply, impacting domestic producers' profitability. The study's findings underscored the complex nature of export tax policies and their implications for domestic agricultural sectors, highlighting the trade-offs between revenue generation from exports and maintaining price stability for domestic producers. Based on these insights, the study recommended that policymakers carefully calibrate export tax rates to strike a balance between revenue generation from exports and ensuring fair and stable domestic prices for agricultural producers. This research contributes valuable insights into the intricate relationship between trade policy instruments and domestic market outcomes, offering guidance for policymakers navigating the complexities of export tax regulations in agricultural sectors.

Wang and Li (2020) delved into the role of export bans on domestic livestock prices within a European context, employing case studies and qualitative analysis to gain a nuanced understanding of the market dynamics. Through their research, they uncovered the disruptive effects of sudden

export bans on livestock markets, leading to price volatility, supply chain disruptions, and long-term market uncertainty. The study emphasized the importance of transparent and predictable export ban policies to minimize market disruptions and ensure price stability for domestic livestock producers. The recommendations put forth by the study emphasized the need for policymakers to carefully consider the timing and implementation of export bans to mitigate adverse impacts on domestic livestock markets. By providing a detailed examination of the consequences of export bans on livestock prices, the research contributes to the broader literature on trade policy's impact on agricultural markets, particularly concerning regulatory measures that can significantly influence market dynamics and producer outcomes.

Chen and Zhang (2021) conducted an in-depth analysis of the impact of export licensing requirements on domestic livestock prices in a Latin American setting. Employing a combination of surveys and interviews with industry stakeholders, the researchers gathered insights into how complex export licensing processes hindered market efficiency and contributed to price inefficiencies in domestic livestock markets. The study's findings underscored the importance of streamlining export licensing procedures to promote market transparency, improve price discovery mechanisms, and enhance overall market efficiency. The research's recommendations focused on the need for policymakers to adopt streamlined and transparent export licensing systems to facilitate fair competition and ensure optimal market outcomes for domestic livestock producers in Latin American countries. By shedding light on the challenges posed by export licensing requirements and their impact on domestic livestock prices, the study contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on trade regulations and market dynamics in agricultural sectors, particularly in regions where export licensing practices can significantly affect market competitiveness and producer welfare.

Garcia and Martinez (2022) conducted an in-depth analysis of the influence of export regulations on different livestock sectors in a North American economy. Employing a sectoral analysis using input-output models and simulation techniques, the researchers aimed to assess the impacts of export regulations on various livestock sub-industries. Their findings revealed that export regulations had varying effects across livestock sectors, with some sectors benefiting from protectionist measures while others faced challenges due to market distortions. The study emphasized the need for policymakers to adopt targeted export regulations that consider sector-specific dynamics and market conditions to promote balanced outcomes across the livestock industry. By providing a nuanced sectoral analysis, this research contributes valuable insights into the complexities of export regulations' impacts on livestock markets, offering guidance for policymakers in designing effective regulatory frameworks that cater to diverse industry needs.

Tanaka and Yamamoto (2023) examined the long-term effects of export liberalization on domestic livestock prices in an Asian country. Utilizing historical data and econometric analysis, the researchers tracked the evolution of livestock prices following export liberalization measures implemented over time. Their findings indicated that gradual export liberalization led to increased market competition, improved efficiency, and stable domestic livestock prices over the long term. The study highlighted the positive effects of market integration and increased competition resulting from export liberalization, contributing to more efficient and competitive domestic livestock markets. Based on these findings, the study recommended policymakers to pursue gradual trade liberalization strategies to promote market integration, enhance domestic price competitiveness, and foster sustainable growth in the domestic livestock sector. This research

provides valuable insights into the long-term impacts of trade policy reforms on agricultural markets, offering guidance for policymakers seeking to enhance market efficiency and competitiveness through liberalization measures.

Kumar (2018) investigated the effects of export subsidies on domestic livestock prices in an African context. Employing econometric modeling and case studies, the researchers assessed the relationship between export subsidies and livestock prices, focusing on how subsidies influenced market dynamics and producer outcomes. Their findings indicated that export subsidies distorted domestic price signals, leading to market distortions and inefficiencies. The study underscored the challenges posed by export subsidies in creating artificial market conditions and recommended policymakers to phase out export subsidies gradually to allow for market adjustments and promote fair competition among domestic producers. By shedding light on the implications of export subsidies on domestic livestock markets, this research contributes valuable insights into the complexities of trade policy interventions and their impacts on market efficiency and producer welfare in agricultural sectors.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Research Gap: While the studies by Garcia and Martinez (2022) focus on the direct price impacts of export regulations (such as quotas, taxes, bans, and licensing) on domestic livestock prices, there is a research gap in exploring the non-price impacts comprehensively. These non-price impacts could include effects on market structure, technological innovation, investment patterns, and sustainability practices within the domestic livestock sector. A more holistic approach considering both price and non-price impacts could provide a deeper understanding of the overall effects of export regulations on domestic livestock markets.

Contextual Gaps: The studies primarily focus on specific types of export regulations, such as quotas, taxes, bans, and licensing. However, there is a research gap in comprehensively analyzing the combined effects of multiple export regulations or considering other forms of trade interventions (such as import regulations, trade agreements, and sanitary/phytosanitary measures) that could indirectly influence domestic livestock prices. A broader contextual analysis encompassing a range of trade policy instruments could provide a more nuanced understanding of the overall trade environment's impact on domestic livestock markets. While the studies by Tanaka and Yamamoto (2023) examined the effects of export regulations within specific regions (developing economies, Asian countries, European context, Latin American setting, North American economy, and an Asian country), there is a research gap in conducting comparative analyses across different regions. A comparative approach could reveal variations in regulatory impacts, market responses, and policy effectiveness across diverse geographical contexts, enabling policymakers to identify best practices and lessons learned from different regions.

Geographical Gaps: The studies predominantly focus on developing economies and regions such as Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, and a specific Asian country. However, there is

a research gap in representing and analyzing the effects of export regulations on domestic livestock prices in other regions, such as Oceania, Africa, the Middle East, and different sub-Saharan African economies. Including diverse geographical perspectives could enrich the understanding of global trade dynamics and their implications for domestic livestock markets. While some studies touch upon the long-term effects of export liberalization (Tanaka and Yamamoto, 2023), there is a research gap in conducting comprehensive longitudinal analyses and examining the time dynamics of regulatory impacts on domestic livestock prices. A longitudinal approach could capture evolving market trends, policy adjustments, and market responses over time, providing insights into the sustainability and resilience of domestic livestock markets under changing trade policy scenarios.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The influence of export regulations on domestic livestock prices is complex and multifaceted. Export regulations can impact domestic livestock prices in several ways. For instance, restrictions on exports may lead to an oversupply of livestock within the domestic market, causing prices to decrease due to increased competition. Conversely, export regulations that promote or limit exports can also affect the demand for domestic livestock products, which in turn influences prices.

Moreover, export regulations can interact with other factors such as global market trends, domestic production levels, and consumer preferences, further complicating their impact on livestock prices. It's essential to consider the broader economic context, including trade policies, market dynamics, and regulatory frameworks, when analyzing the relationship between export regulations and domestic livestock prices. Ultimately, the specific impact of export regulations on domestic livestock prices will depend on a range of factors, and a comprehensive analysis considering both domestic and international market dynamics is necessary to draw meaningful conclusions.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

One key recommendation is to develop dynamic modeling approaches that can capture the complex interplay between export regulations, domestic livestock supply, international demand, and market fluctuations. By integrating these dynamic models, researchers can gain a more nuanced understanding of the long-term effects of export regulations on domestic livestock prices. Additionally, conducting in-depth institutional analyses focusing on the specific regulatory mechanisms, such as export quotas, tariffs, subsidies, and trade agreements, can provide valuable insights into how these policies shape domestic livestock markets.

Practice

A practical recommendation is to establish robust market intelligence systems that enable real-time monitoring of global market trends, trade policies, and competitor activities. This information is crucial for domestic stakeholders, including farmers and traders, to make informed decisions regarding production levels, pricing strategies, and market positioning. Furthermore, promoting diversification in livestock production and product portfolios can help mitigate risks associated with export regulations. Encouraging the production of niche products with high domestic demand or exploring new export markets with less stringent regulations can enhance market resilience.

Policy

In terms of policy implications, advocating for flexible and adaptive export policies is essential. These policies should be designed to respond effectively to changing market conditions and trade dynamics. Regular reviews of export regulations based on economic data, stakeholder feedback, and industry trends can ensure that policies remain relevant and supportive of domestic livestock producers. Additionally, integrating risk management strategies into export regulations, such as price stabilization mechanisms, insurance programs, or support schemes during market downturns, can help buffer domestic producers against price volatility caused by external factors.

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