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Assessing the Competitiveness and Policy Impact on Broiler Production in Kurdistan Province, Iran: A Policy Analysis Matrix Approach

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Abstract

The broiler chicken industry is a vital agricultural subsector in Kurdistan Province, Iran, with 716 production units in the province and a 5% growth from 2019 to 2024. However, there is no study to evaluate the comparative advantage indices or competitive capacity of broiler chicken production in Kurdistan Province. This study aims to assess these factors using the Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) for 2023. Findings indicate that Kurdistan Province has a comparative advantage in broiler chicken production, as shown by the Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) ratio and Social Benefit-Cost Ratio (SBCR), across all production capacities. The Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC) for the product reveals that the market price of live broiler chicken is lower than its shadow price, effectively imposing indirect taxation on producers. Conversely, the NPC for inputs shows that input shadow prices exceed market prices, suggesting indirect subsidies for poultry inputs. The Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC), which combines these effects, indicates effective government support for the industry. Competitiveness indices suggest that broiler chicken production in Kurdistan Province is viable both domestically and internationally. The findings suggest that the broiler chicken industry of Kurdistan could compete in regional markets, particularly Iraq market, even without supportive policies in form of input subsidies, provided price suppression is eliminated and market-based pricing is implemented. Thereby, this study suggested transitioning from interventionist policies to establishing a transparent and competitive market infrastructure to ensure sustainable growth in broiler chicken production.

Keywords: Broiler chicken, Comparative advantage, Export competitiveness, Policy Analysis Matrix

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Introduction

Agriculture, as the primary sector responsible for food security and raw inputs to the industrial sector, holds a significant position in development process. Development process is discussed in framework of transformation structure referring to diminishing share of agriculture in employment and income in favor of industrial and service sectors. In livelihood farming, agricultural sector often accounts for a larger share of employment and gross domestic product (GDP).

Although theoretical economic perspectives generally discourage public sector intervention in the economy, the significant role of agriculture in production and employment within developing economies has consistently led governments in these regions to prioritize support for agricultural activities. In contrast, developed economies, in alignment with the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture (AOA), have transitioned toward low-intervention strategies to enhance the competitiveness of agricultural products. This shift has influenced resource allocation and technological advancements in agricultural production, shaping production methods and capital-labor ratios (Bowers, 1995).

According to official statistics from Central Bank of Iran, the contribution of agricultural sector to GDP was 10.42 percent in 2022, based on constant prices from 2016 (Central Bank of Iran, 2023). In Iran, the subsectors within agriculture can facilitate entry into international markets and reduce the economy's dependency on oil exports. Among these, the poultry industry is a significant subsector, as it meets a substantial portion of the country's protein requirements (Shahbazi & Javanbakht, 2019).

Chicken meat is particularly appealing due to its increasing demand, shorter production cycles, and quicker financial turnover (Moreki, 2011; Ezeh *et al.*, 2012). The production of chicken meat plays a vital role in agricultural development in several ways. Firstly, its short production cycle and rapid financial returns make it a stable and quick source of income for producers. Secondly, technical advantages, such as favorable feed conversion ratios and independence from climatic conditions, enable continuous and stable production. Thirdly, the speed of production and return on investment in the poultry sector position it as a driving force for agricultural development, contributing to economic growth through job creation, protein supply, and foreign exchange earnings. Hence, the direct relationship between chicken meat production and agricultural development is undeniable (Benalywa *et al.*, 2019).

Per capita chicken meat consumption in Iran is higher than developing countries and the global average due to factors such as the high cost of substitute goods like red meat. According to the World Population Review (2024) statistics, per capita chicken meat consumption in Iran was 24.31 kg in 2022, which is higher than the global average of 16.9 kg, and also the average of chicken consumption in developing countries, around 15 kg. This has driven the growth and expansion of the poultry industry, establishing chicken meat as a strategic product in the national economy (Moslehi, 2020).

The chicken meat industry in Iran is heavily reliant on imported feed inputs. Thus, fluctuations in exchange rates, global prices, or restrictions on imports significantly increase production costs. This price hike, caused by market imbalances, reduces the welfare of producers and consumers and poses a severe threat to national food security (Mirzaei *et al.*, 2023). The Iranian government, aiming to enhance the competitiveness and production of chicken meat, has implemented policies such as subsidies for imported poultry feed and guaranteed purchase of chicken meat to regulate the market, resulting in increased production. Studies by the Poultry Support Center of the Livestock Affairs Support Company indicate that feed cost is responsible to approximately 70% of the cost production of chicken meat (Mashaiekhi & Hajizadeh Fallah, 2011). As most of these inputs are imported, government interventions and a multi-tier exchange rate system created asymmetry in the transparency of the product's real prices, complicating the evaluation of its technical and economic efficiency. Therefore, the Policy

Analysis Matrix (PAM) serves as a suitable tool for analyzing the overall impact of government policies and assessing the relative advantages of production. PAM is a highly effective tool for assessing the comparative advantages, competitiveness, and policy impact analysis (Saptana *et al.*, 2022). The Policy Analysis Matrix is a dual-accounting technique that succinctly summarizes the budgetary information of on-farm and off-farm activities (Rahmani & Layani, 2023). By employing this matrix, the market profitability and social profitability of producing a specific product can be measured. The difference between these two profitability levels reveals the impact of various policies on the production process. This framework is built on a straightforward profit relationship. This matrix also demonstrates the outcomes of implemented policies, aiding in optimizing production patterns to reduce product costs.

Benalywa *et al.* (2019) used PAM to evaluate the relative advantage of broiler production in Malaysia and concluded the significant influence of feed input prices. Pilusa *et al.* (2020) examined South Africa's poultry industry and revealed the government's supportive policies towards producers and a comparative advantage in chicken meat production in 2017. Onyoni and Basil (2022) assessed the relative competitiveness of livestock trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) framework. Hasanvand *et al.* (2010) analyzed the comparative advantage of nomadic livestock farming in Lorestan Province. Their findings supported the establishment of cattle farming units in Khorramabad. Mohammadi *et al.* (2019) examined the relative advantages of grain production in Pishva County, concluding that greenhouse products, such as cucumbers and bell peppers, hold regional and national export potential.

According to the Kurdistan Agriculture Organization, the agricultural output of Kurdistan Province increased by 600,000 tons in 2023. The number of broiler farms rose to 716 units, contributing significantly to meeting the province's protein requirements. Notably, Iran ranked 13th globally in chicken meat production in 2022, producing 2.1 million tons (FAO, 2024). Given Iran's strategic geographic position for exporting agricultural and livestock products, the necessity of planning and adopting appropriate policies to manage resource allocation and production based on comparative advantage becomes increasingly evident (Youzi *et al.*, 2022). Moreover, Kurdistan Province produced 81,000 tons of chicken meat in 2022, ranking 10th among Iran's provinces in chicken meat production. Additionally, it holds the top position among western provinces, highlighting its potential for exporting chicken meat to Iraq due to shared borders.

Given the significance of the topic, numerous studies have focused on determining comparative advantages. The concept of comparative advantage was first introduced by Bruno (1972), evaluating the textile industry in Palestine. Various studies have also explored the relative advantages of livestock products domestically and internationally. For instance, Beres and Mészáros (2011) analyzed the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on livestock production in four Central European countries (V4). Their findings indicated that the Czech Republic improved its comparative advantage in cattle production, and Slovakia did so in poultry production. However, Poland and Slovakia experienced a decline in lamb production.

The review of previous studies revealed research focusing on determining the existence of comparative advantages in favorable regions. Despite Kurdistan's significant potential in chicken meat production and its notable contribution to national output, no comprehensive study with these objectives has been conducted in this province. The goal of this study is evaluation of the (i) comparative advantage of broiler chicken production in Kurdistan; and (ii) domestic and export competitiveness of Kurdistan's poultry sector.

Materials and Methods

Policy Analysis Matrix

The inputs utilized in the poultry industry

were divided into two categories: (i) tradable inputs, which include livestock production inputs such as soybean meal, corn, barley, various vaccines, feed additives, day-old chicks, disinfectants, electricity, gas, and tradable machinery; and (ii) domestic inputs, which encompass capital, water, labor, and certain non-tradable machinery. Table 1 is structured the PAM format.

Table 1- A general format of Policy analysis matrix

	Revenues	Costs		Profit
		Tradeable inputs	Domestic inputs	
Private (Market) Prices	A	B	C	D
Social (Shadow) Prices	E	F	G	H
Divergences	I	J	K	L

Source: Elsedig *et al.* (2015)

Private profits, D, equal A minus B minus C. Social profits, H, equal E minus F minus G. Output transfers, I, equal A minus E. Input transfers, J, equal B minus F. Factor transfers, K, equal C minus G. Net transfers, L, equal D minus H (also equal I minus J minus K). Using the Policy Analysis Matrix, three groups of indicators can be calculated, including following indicators (Haji Rahimi, 2015, Elsedig *et al.*, 2015):

- Comparative Advantage Indicators: These include Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) and Social Cost-Benefit Ratio (SCB).
- Support Indicators: These include the Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC), Nominal Protection Coefficient on Inputs (NPCI), and Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC).
- Competitiveness Indicators: These include domestic competitiveness (CDC) and export competitiveness indices (CEC).

$$DRC = \frac{G}{E-F} \quad (1)$$

$$SCB = \frac{G+E}{E} \quad (2)$$

$$NPC = \frac{A}{E} \quad (3)$$

$$NPCI = \frac{B}{F} \quad (4)$$

$$EPC = \frac{A-B}{E-F} \quad (5)$$

$$CDC = \frac{B+C}{A} \quad (6)$$

$$CEC = \frac{B+C}{E} \quad (7)$$

The Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) reflects the ratio of the shadow price of domestic inputs to the difference between shadow revenues and shadow costs of tradable inputs. If $0 < DRC < 1$, it indicates the existence of a relative advantage; otherwise, if the index is greater than one or less than zero, it signals the absence of a relative advantage.

The Social Cost-Benefit Ratio (SCB) is a simpler index that is always positive. If the SCB is less than one, it indicates a relative advantage in producing the target product.

For the Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC), a value greater than one indicates support for producers, such as indirect subsidies provided by the government. Conversely, a value less than one signifies indirect tax burdens on producers.

The Nominal Protection Coefficient for Input (NPCI) reflects the taxation or subsidization of inputs. A value greater than one indicates taxation on poultry inputs, while a value less than one reflects subsidies provided for such inputs.

The Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC) combines the NPC and NPCI to represent the net impact of government policies on inputs and producer income. If the EPC is greater than one, it signifies effective governmental support for producers; if less than one, it indicates a lack of support (Elsedig *et al.*, 2015).

The Domestic Competitiveness Coefficient (CDC) measures domestic cost

competitiveness. A value greater than one indicates that the product lacks domestic cost competitiveness. Similarly, the Export Competitiveness Coefficient (CEC) evaluates export cost competitiveness, where a value greater than one indicates that the product lacks export cost competitiveness (Elsedig *et al.*, 2015)

Shadow Prices Calculation

Shadow prices reflect the economic value of resources in a free and competitive market without external interventions. Given the challenges of ensuring competitive conditions in broiler chicken production, global prices are used as substitutes for shadow prices of output and inputs. Shadow revenue was calculated by the border price of broiler chicken as a net importing product in Iran, i.e. CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight). For tradable inputs, most poultry inputs are imported; hence, their shadow prices are the CIF prices plus the cost of domestic transportation (Rahmani & Layani, 2023; Rezaee *et al.*, 2010).

For non-tradable domestic inputs, such as buildings, labor, and water, shadow prices are calculated differently, often using the opportunity cost of the inputs. In this study, the approach proposed by Karaman *et al.* (2023) for Turkey served as the basis for shadow cost calculations due to its comprehensiveness and credibility.

The shadow exchange rate required for calculating the shadow price of the product and tradable inputs was derived using the absolute purchasing power parity (PPP) theory. Specifically, the shadow exchange rate was calculated by equation 8, as below (Beckmann & Czudaj, 2013):

$$E = \frac{P_g}{P_{dg}} \quad (8)$$

In which, P_g represents the price of one ounce of gold in Rials, and P_{dg} represents the price of one ounce of gold in dollars.

Data and Sampling

The statistical population of the study consists of 716 broiler poultry farms in Kurdistan Province, Iran. The sampling method used is stratified random sampling, with the classification criterion being the capacity of the broiler chicken farms. In this method, an equal number of samples are randomly selected from each stratum based on the classification criterion. Accordingly, a total of 132 broiler poultry farms in Kurdistan Province were examined in 2023. The required data were collected through the completion of questionnaires from poultry farms in selected counties of Kurdistan Province, as well as through interviews with experts from the Kurdistan Provincial Agriculture Organization and the Livestock Support Services Center.

Results and Discussion

The required inputs to produce one kilogram of live broiler chicken meat in Kurdistan province for the studied farms in 2023, summarized in Table 2. As observed, producing each kilogram of live broiler chicken in the studied farms requires, on average, 1.9 kilograms of feed, 0.2 liters of fossil fuel, 2 kilowatt-hours of electricity, and 6 liters of water. These metrics highlight the resource-intensive nature of broiler production while providing a quantitative basis for evaluating its environmental and economic implications.

Table 2- Required inputs to produce one kilogram of live chicken meat

Feed (kg)	Fuel (liter)	Electricity (kWh)	Water (liter)
1.9	0.2	2	6

Source: research findings

Table 3 shows the distribution of poultry farms by capacity. The Table reveals a distinctive pattern in the distribution of capacities among the broiler farms in the province. Most farms fall into two capacity categories: 11,500–20,000 birds (43.9%) and 11,000 birds or fewer (21.1%), collectively accounting for approximately 65% of all farms. Farms with capacities of 20,500–30,000 birds (25.1%) hold the next rank. Larger farms, with

capacities of 30,500–40,000 birds, comprise only 5.7%, while extra-large farms with capacities exceeding 40,500 birds include 4.2% of farms. The average capacity is 20,486 birds, with a standard deviation of 10,289, indicating considerable variation in the size and capacity of farms, ranging from small family-run operations to large industrial complexes.

Table 3- Frequency distribution of broiler farms in Kurdistan province based on capacity, 2023

Classification of chicken farms based on capacity	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
11000 pieces and less	151	21.1	21.1
11500-20000 pieces	314	43.9	64.9
20500-30000 pieces	180	25.1	90.1
30500-40000 pieces	41	5.7	95.8
40500 pieces and more	30	4.2	-
Sum	716	100	100

Source: research findings

Table 4 presents detailed data on the production output and nominal income of broiler farmers, categorized by flock size. The income is derived from two primary sources: the sale of live chickens and the sale of manure. These revenue streams are integral to the calculation of the Profitability and Margin Analysis (PAM) for broiler farming operations. The Table illustrates how farm capacity influences production and revenue. For instance, a farm with a capacity of 20,000 birds yields an average of 52,640 kilograms of live chicken per production cycle. At an average market price of 58,500 Tomans (10 Rials) per kilogram, this production generates a gross income of 3,079,440,000 Tomans (10 Rials). Additionally, the sale of manure provides supplementary income, further enhancing the farm's overall revenue. These figures highlight the economic dynamics of broiler farming across different flock sizes, offering valuable insights for assessing profitability, resource allocation, and scalability in this agricultural sector.

Table 4- Production values of representative broiler farms in different capacities of Kurdistan province, 2023

Capacity	Product type	Price type	Production (kg)	Price (10 Rials)	Revenue (10 Rials)
10 thousand pieces	Chicken meat	Market	26320	58500	1539720000
		Shadow	26320	69000	1816080000
	Animal manure	Market	16000	1400	22400000
		Shadow	16000	3200	51200000
20 thousand pieces	Chicken meat	Market	52640	58500	3079440000
		Shadow	52640	69000	3632160000
	Animal manure	Market	30000	1400	42000000
		Shadow	30000	3200	96000000
30 thousand pieces	Chicken meat	Market	78960	58500	4619160000
		Shadow	78960	69000	5448240000
	Animal manure	Market	45000	1400	63000000
		Shadow	45000	3200	144000000
40 thousand pieces	Chicken meat	Market	105280	58500	6158880000
		Shadow	105280	69000	7264320000
	Animal manure	Market	52000	1400	72800000
		Shadow	52000	3200	166400000

Source: Research findings

The results of comparative advantage indices presented in Table 5 indicate that the Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) ratio is less than one, signifying a comparative advantage in chicken production in Kurdistan Province. In other words, the actual cost of producing this

product locally is lower than its import cost, demonstrating the province's competitive advantage. These results (Table 5) align with those of Rahmani & Layani (2023), Beres & Mészáros (2011), and Benalywa *et al.* (2019).

For a broiler farm with 10,000 birds, the DRC ratio is 0.683, indicating that for every unit of value-added in foreign exchange (e.g., $1 or equivalent), only 0.63 units of domestic resources are consumed. This indicates that domestic production is economically efficient because the domestic cost of producing the good is less than its potential value in international markets.

Similarly, the Social Benefit-Cost (SCB) ratio for a 10,000-bird farm is calculated at 0.922. This indicates that for every unit of social benefit (e.g., $1 or equivalent) generated, the associated social costs amount to 0.922 units. Consequently, the production of broiler chickens in Kurdistan Province results in a net social profit. This demonstrates that the production activity generates more social benefits than it incurs in social costs, highlighting its social efficiency and overall positive contribution to society.

When considering both the DRC and SCB ratios, the most efficient scale of broiler farming in Kurdistan Province is found to be farms with a capacity of 20,000 birds. These farms achieve a DRC value of 0.579 and an SCB ratio of 0.881, indicating strong economic and social efficiency. The lower DRC suggests a comparative advantage in production, while the SCB value underscores the significant net social benefits provided by this scale of operation.

Table 5- Comparative advantage indices in different capacities in broiler farms in Kurdistan province, 2023

	10 thousand pieces	20 thousand pieces	30 thousand pieces	40 thousand pieces
Domestic Resource Cost (DRC)	0.683	0.579	0.692	0.837
Social Cost Benefit (SCB)	0.922	0.881	0.963	0.983

Source: research findings

Coefficient of Export Competitiveness (CEC) and Coefficient of Domestic Competitiveness (CDC), are reported in Table 6.

The Coefficient of Export Competitiveness (CEC) is an economic indicator that measures the competitiveness of a product or industry in international markets. It evaluates the relationship between domestic production costs and international market prices. The ECI values for farms with 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, and 40,000 birds are 0.714, 0.634, 0.715, and 0.778, respectively, indicating that the domestic cost of broiler chicken meat producing in Kurdistan Province is lower than its international market price.

On the other hand, the Coefficient of Domestic Competitiveness (CDC) is an economic indicator that measures how efficiently a product can compete with imports in the domestic market. It compares the domestic cost of production to the price of imported alternatives.

According CEC and CDC ratios, the most efficient scale of broiler farming in Kurdistan Province is also found to be farms with a capacity of 20,000 birds.

Table 6- Indices of competitiveness in different capacities in broiler farms in Kurdistan province, 2033

	10 thousand pieces	20 thousand pieces	30 thousand pieces	40 thousand pieces
Coefficient of Export Competitiveness (CEC)	0.714	0.634	0.715	0.778
Coefficient of Domestic Competitiveness (CDC)	0.853	0.755	0.867	0.877

Source: research findings

Table 7 provides a comprehensive overview of the policy impact indices. The Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC), which measures the ratio of domestic market prices to shadow (social) prices for outputs, reveals that broiler chicken farms in Kurdistan Province operating with flock sizes of 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, and 40,000 birds have NPC values of 0.824, 0.836,

0.832, and 0.851, respectively. These values, all below one, indicate that the domestic market prices for chicken are lower than their corresponding shadow prices. This disparity suggests the existence of implicit taxation on producers, as they are unable to capture the full social value of their output in the market.

In contrast, the NPC values for production inputs highlight a different dynamic. The domestic costs of inputs are lower than their global counterparts, primarily due to government interventions such as foreign exchange subsidies allocated to imported feed ingredients. These policies have effectively reduced the financial burden on producers, thereby enhancing their cost competitiveness.

The Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC), which integrates the effects of both output and input price distortions, further elucidates the overall impact of government policies. For farms with 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, and 40,000 birds, the EPC values were calculated as 1.267, 1.369, 1.266, and 1.518, respectively. Since all these values exceeded one, it can be concluded that the combined effect of input subsidies and implicit taxation on outputs results in a net positive support for the poultry sector. The EPC values not only underscore the significant role of government policies in shaping the economic landscape of poultry production but also highlight the potential for targeted policy adjustments to further optimize resource allocation and enhance producer welfare.

Table 7- Policy impact indices in different capacities in broiler farms in Kurdistan province, 20323

	10 thousand pieces	20 thousand pieces	30 thousand pieces	40 thousand pieces
Nominal Protection Coefficient for Output (NPC)	0.824	0.836	0.832	0.851
Nominal Protection Coefficient for Input (NPIC)	0.778	0.875	0.779	0.776
Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC)	1.267	1.369	1.266	1.518

Source: research findings

Conclusion

This study aimed to estimate and analyze the comparative advantages, policy impact indices, and competitive capacity of broiler chicken production in Kurdistan Province, Iran. To achieve this, the Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) was employed to evaluate the state of broiler farming across the province. The findings from the indices of Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) and Social Benefit-Cost (SBC) Ratio, as well as the indices of internal and export competitiveness, including the Coefficient of Export Competitiveness (CEC) and the Coefficient of Domestic Competitiveness (CDC), indicated that broiler chicken production in Kurdistan Province possesses both comparative and competitive advantages.

The results of the policy impact analysis and support indices revealed that although the government has implemented a form of price suppression policy by controlling product prices in the domestic market, it has effectively supported domestic production through policies favoring imported inputs. Specifically, government interventions such as the allocation of subsidized exchange rates for the importation of key inputs, primarily soybean and corn, have led to positive values for the Nominal Protection Coefficient for inputs (NPCI). Consequently, the overall impact of government policies, as reflected in the Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC), shows that the subsidies for inputs outweigh the implicit taxation on product prices through price suppression. In summary, the government has provided real and effective support for broiler chicken production in Kurdistan Province.

Based on this study results, it can be concluded that the broiler chicken industry in Kurdistan Province enjoys significant comparative and competitive advantages. While government interventions have contributed to the expansion of production, they have also led to inefficiencies in the market by

increasing the intensity of resource use, particularly water, fuel, and electricity. These inefficiencies have constrained the sector's ability to adapt to market dynamics and achieve environmental sustainability.

Thus, it can be argued that policy reforms aimed at improving transparency and efficiency in the broiler chicken market in Kurdistan Province and across Iran would be beneficial. Specifically, adopting a more flexible price management system, gradually reducing subsidies, and promoting technological advancements could foster a more sustainable and competitive broiler chicken industry. Such reforms would enable the sector to meet domestic demand and expand into export markets. Through these measures, the broiler chicken industry in Kurdistan could play a more significant role in regional economic growth, food security, and rural development.

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تحلیل رقابت‌پذیری و تأثیر سیاست‌ها بر تولید مرغ گوشتی در استان کردستان: رویکرد ماتریس تحلیل سیاستی

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چکیده

صنعت پرورش مرغ گوشتی از مهمترین زیر بخش‌های کشاورزی در ایران و استان کردستان است. در استان کردستان، تعداد واحدهای پرورش مرغ گوشتی فعال ۷۱۶ واحد می‌باشد و در سال‌های اخیر (از سال ۱۳۹۸ تا حالا) تعداد این واحدها ۵ درصد رشد داشته است. با وجود اهمیت بالای این صنعت، تا زمان تدوین این مقاله، حتی یک پژوهش علمی در مورد محاسبه شاخص‌های مزیت نسبی و توان رقابتی تولید مرغ گوشتی در استان کردستان انجام نشده است. هدف پژوهش حاضر برآورد و بررسی شاخص‌های مزیت نسبی، شاخص‌های حمایت دولت و توان رقابت داخلی و صادراتی تولید گوشت مرغ در استان کردستان در سال ۱۴۰۲ با استفاده از الگوی ماتریس تحلیل سیاستی می‌باشد. نتایج حاصل از برآورد شاخص‌های مزیت نسبی شامل نسبت هزینه منابع داخلی و نسبت منفعت به هزینه اجتماعی حاکی از وجود مزیت نسبی برای تولید این محصول در استان کردستان در همه ظرفیت‌های تولید می‌باشد. نتایج حاصل از شاخص حمایت اسمی از محصول نشان داد که قیمت بازاری گوشت مرغ زنده در کشور پایین‌تر از قیمت سایه‌ای آن است و به عبارت دیگر از تولید کننده مالیات غیرمستقیم قیمتی اخذ شده است. نتایج محاسبه شاخص حمایت اسمی از نهاده نیز بیانگر آن است که قیمت سایه‌ای نهاده‌ها بیشتر از قیمت بازاری آن‌ها بوده است و یارانه غیرمستقیم به نهاده‌های مرغداری‌ها پرداخت شده است. نتایج برآورد شاخص حمایت مؤثر که برآیند حمایت اسمی محصول و حمایت اسمی نهاده‌ها را نشان می‌دهد، حاکی است که دولت در مجموع از تولید مرغ گوشتی در استان کردستان حمایت مؤثر کرده است. شاخص‌های توان رقابتی نیز برای محصول یاد شده بیانگر توانایی رقابت این محصول چه در سطح داخلی و چه در سطح بین‌الملل می‌باشد. به عبارت دیگر، حتی چنانچه دولت حمایت یارانه‌ای از نهاده‌ها را حذف کند، به شرطی که همزمان سرکوب قیمت محصول را نیز بردارد و تعیین قیمت را به بازار واگذار کند، تولید مرغ گوشتی در استان کردستان توان رقابتی لازم برای حضور در باز جهانی و بویژه بازار کشور دارای مرز مشترک با استان کردستان یعنی عراق را دارد. بر اساس این یافته‌ها، پیشنهاد می‌گردد به جای سیاست‌های مداخله گرانه در بازار محصول و نهاده‌های تولید مرغ گوشتی، به فراهم آوردن زیرساخت‌های بازار شفاف و رقابتی در تولید این محصول اولویت داده شود.

واژه‌های کلیدی: رقابت‌پذیری صادرات، ماتریس تحلیل سیاستی، مرغ گوشتی، مزیت نسبی کردستان

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