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## Shock Impact of Oil Revenues on Iran’s Export and Food Security

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### Abstract

The present study investigated the effect of oil revenues shocks on Iranian food products exports. In this regard, time series data of Iran’s oil revenues and food products exports during 1974–2017 period as well as both Johansen-Juselius and error correction models were used to estimate long and short-term relationships between model variables. In recent years in Iran fluctuations in oil revenues had an important impact on the whole economy of the country. The most important of which is the export of agricultural sector and food security in Iran. The research findings indicated that per capita income significantly had both long and short-term positive effect on exports in the country. Although the effect of consumer price index and liquidity were not statistically significant, their effects in terms of the sign were negative and positive, respectively. Oil export shocks also had the short and long term negative impact on food exports. Also the results showed that the shock of oil revenues has a positive impact on the food security index in Iran. Factors such as the productivity growth rate in agriculture, the index of energy sustainability in agriculture, agricultural trade and exchange rates have an impact on Food security in Iran. The results of this study showed that government support index of agricultural sector are one of the most effective components on food security. The significant and positive coefficients of these variables in the study showed that by increasing these variables the food security index increases. Exchange rate stabilisation policies and increase productivity is as a suggestion of this study.

**Keywords:** Agricultural exports, food security, oil revenue shock