

THE ROLE OF COMMODITY DUMPING IN ENCOURAGING THE IRAQI CONSUMER TO BUY NON- ESSENTIAL GOODS

Wisal A. Husain¹, Mahmud A. J. Alkhafaji²

¹Lecturer PhD., Market Research and Consumer Protection Center, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq. wesalab@mracpc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

²Assistant Professor, PhD., Market Research and Consumer Protection Center, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq. mahmud@mracpc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to study the effect of the commodity dumping phenomenon that Iraq suffered after 2003 on the consumption pattern of individuals, towards the acquisition of non-essential goods (luxury). To achieve our goal we relied on the questionnaire as a main tool for obtaining information related to the research, and it was distributed on a random sample of consumers in the city of Baghdad with 250 questionnaires. The answers of the research sample were analyzed using the statistical program (SPSS). The percentage weights and the factorial analysis method were used also to arrange the variables that affected on changing consumption patterns. The research reached a set of conclusions:

The degree of impact of the variables (economic, social and geographical) reached to 76.503%, which considers as a good percentage of their impact on the consumer. The economic effects ranked first in their impact by changing the consumption pattern and the trend towards buying unnecessary goods, followed by the geographical effects and social effects respectively. One of the most important recommendations of the research was the quantitative and qualitative determination of the goods allowed to enter the local markets in accordance to quality standards, imposing high customs tariffs on imported goods, especially those non-essential goods, and control of border ports.

Keywords: commodity dumping, consumer, unnecessary goods, consumer tendency, consumerism.

دور الاغراق السلعي في تشجيع المستهلك العراقي على شراء السلع غير الضرورية

وصال عبدالله حسين¹، محمود عبدالله جاسم الخفاجي²

¹مدرس دكتوراه، مركز بحوث السوق وحماية المستهلك، جامعة بغداد، بغداد، العراق. wesalab@mracpc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

²استاذ مساعد دكتور، مركز بحوث السوق وحماية المستهلك، جامعة بغداد، بغداد، العراق. mahmud@mracpc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

الخلاصة

يهدف البحث الى دراسة تأثير ظاهرة الاغراق السلعي التي عانى منها العراق بعد عام ٢٠٠٣ بنمط استهلاك الافراد، بالاتجاه نحو اقتناء السلع غير الضرورية (الكالمية)، لتحقيق هذا الهدف تم استخدام الاستبانة كأداة رئيسة للبحث والحصول على المعلومات، وقد تم توزيعها على عينة عشوائية من جمهور المستهلكين في مدينة بغداد بواقع ٢٥٠ فرداً، حلت اجابات العينة باستخدام البرنامج الاحصائي SPSS وقد تم استخدام الاوزان المنوية واسلوب التحليل العاملي لترتيب المتغيرات التي اثرت بتغيير انماط الاستهلاك. وقد توصل البحث الى مجموعة من النتائج منها؛ بلغت درجة تأثير المتغيرات (الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والجغرافية) 76.503% وهي نسبة جيدة بتأثيرها على المستهلك، حصلت الاتار الاقتصادية على الترتيب الاول بتأثيرها بتغيير نمط الاستهلاك والتوجه نحو شراء سلعا غير ضرورية، تلتها الاتار الجغرافية وجاءت الاتار الاجتماعية بالترتيب الثالث. وقد كان من اهم توصيات البحث التحديد الكمي والنوعي للبضائع المسموح بدخولها للأسواق المحلية، بتطبيق مواصفات الجودة، وفرض التعريفات الجمركية على البضائع المستوردة، خصوصاً تلك السلع غير الضرورية، ومعالجة قضايا الفساد في المنافذ الحدودية والسيطرة على المنافذ غير الرسمية. الكلمات المفتاحية: الاغراق السلعي، المستهلك، سلع غير ضرورية، ميل المستهلك، النزعة الاستهلاكية.

INTRODUCTION

A wanderer in the Iraqi markets notices the almost complete disappearance of goods bearing the phrase “Made in Iraq” in exchange for a wide spread of all kinds of imported goods of (necessary and non-essential goods), and of course this is a big problem. The openness policy which Iraq witnessed after 2003 and the illegal entrance of non-conforming goods, and the changes in the pattern of individual's consumption that came as a result of these variables. It was important to shed light on the role of commodity dumping in the presence of such unnecessary goods in our local markets and its impact on the Iraqi consumer's behavior to buy such goods under in the phenomenon of commodity dumping that Iraq suffered since 2003, where reliance on imports for many kinds of goods caused to dumping, which considered as great challenge faced by the local industry on one hand, and caused importing multiple types of goods with bad quality on other hand, encouraged consumer to buy unnecessary goods (Alkhafaji, 2018).

The research divided into four sections, we presented in the first the research methodology, then we dealt within the second section the definitional framework of the phenomenon of commodity dumping and its causes and repercussions on the economy, and in the third we discussed the practical part of research, and in the fourth we discussed the most important conclusions and recommendations that we reached.

FIRST SECTION:

1. Research problem

The research started from the question of whether the phenomenon of commodity dumping has an effect on changing the consumption pattern of individuals by their tendency to purchase unnecessary goods.

2. Research importance

- a. Discussion one of the economic phenomenon that Iraq's economy suffers from, and it had a role in disrupting its local industry, and changing the consumption pattern towards consuming a variety of goods described as unnecessary (luxury).
- b. Studying Iraqi consumer's behavior by buying goods that they may not need, but it bought because their offered in the market under cheap price but with bad quality.
- c. Combination within its definitional framework between the components of Maslow's pyramid and the marketing mixture, which contributed to the consumer's tendency towards more consumption of non-essential goods (luxury).
- d. Adding knowledge to open the way for researchers to carry out more studies in this field.

3. Research objectives

- a. Identifying the effect of commodity dumping in changing consumption patterns towards purchasing unnecessary goods.
 - a. Know the factors that contributed to change the consumption pattern among research sample towards buying non-essential goods (luxury).
 - b. Determine which of these factors has the greatest impact on the behavior of the research sample towards the consumption of unnecessary goods.

4. Research hypothesis

- a. The phenomenon of commodity dumping affects the consumption pattern of individuals.
- b. Changes in the pattern of consumption have tended to buy non-essential goods.

5. Research Methodology

We relied on the descriptive and analytical approaches in achieving the research, so we discussed the phenomenon of commodity dumping that Iraq suffered after 2003, and we analyzed the information we obtained through a survey of the opinions of a random sample of

consumers, with the aim of knowing the variables that contributed in changing the consumption pattern towards buying unnecessary goods (luxury).

SECOND SECTION:

Theoretical framing-Commodity dumping and consumption

In economic, the consumer is defined as the person who buys goods and services to satisfy his needs or one of his family members. Consumption means that part of the current spending that the family allocates to buy goods and services, except of the family's spending on housing (Younis, 2017). Consumption related with the term of individual consumerism, which means the individual's tendency to obtain the largest possible amount of products (goods and services) without this being accompanied by the actual need for those products (Ibrahim & Lafta, 2013).

Dumping means that a country exports goods to another country at a price lower than its value in the country of origin (Nama, 2014). The trade policies followed after 2003 contributed to the dumping of the Iraqi market with low-quality goods with low prices. This was accompanied by the lack of government intervention to protect the national product. The non-application of the customs tariff law on imported goods led also to the distinguishing of imported goods by their low prices. In the same time, taxation on raw materials and semi-manufactured materials imported by the local industrial sector were applied, which contributed to an increase in the prices of local industrial products (Ibrahim, 2015).

Thus, it can be said that the phenomenon of commodity dumping suffered by the Iraqi market was due to uncontrolled imports of commodities with low quality, as well as the failure to protect local products, whether those produced by the public and private sectors (Hussien, 2017).

By defining non-essential goods, we proceeded to the issue of distinguishing between them and essential goods, where the last is defined as the goods that satisfy the biological needs of man such as food, drink, housing and clothing, while the non-essential or luxury goods are defined as those goods that can be dispensed with, and not buy them or its consumption not lead to any repercussions or negative effects on the individual or the consumer (Al-Hiti, 2014).

Many researcher have been interested in studying the reasons for individuals' orientation towards certain needs, such as Abraham Maslow, where he discussed this with his theory in which he embodies the arrangement of human needs according to their priorities in a pyramid called Maslow's pyramid of arranging needs, starting with physiological needs, then the rest of the needs that are related with safety and social needs, love and esteem needs and finally with self-actualization needs (Mabrouk, 2011) (Figure 1).

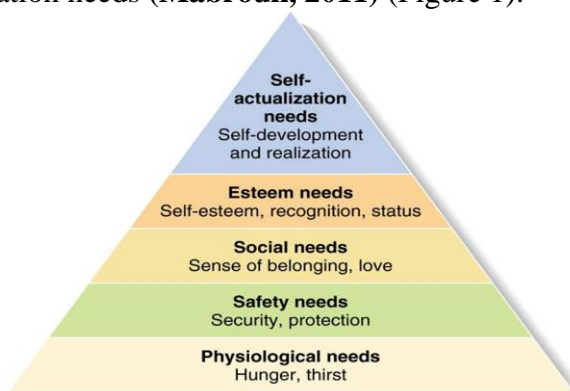


Figure (1): Maslow's pyramid of human needs.

Commodity dumping has contributed to changing the trends of the Iraqi family's consumption pattern, so there have been changes in spending on various goods and services. The general change in the nature or pattern of consumption, we note in Table -1- the relative importance of household spending on commodity totals for multiple years (Shangar & Mahdi, 2019).

Table (1): Household expenditure in Iraq on commodity totals for separate years.

Commodity group	1993 (%)	2007 (%)	2014 (%)	2018 (%)
Food materials	61.1	35.6	29	32.4
Clothes and shoes	10	6.7	7.27	6.4
Furniture and home fixtures	4	6.2	6.8	5.2
Entertainment, education and culture	0.4	2.2	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.2	4.5	6.3	4

<http://cosit.gov.iq/ar/expenditure-indicators>

(Table, 1) shows the percentage of spending on some commodity groups for different years, including food commodities, on which the percentage of spending on during 1993 constituted about 61% of the total expenditure, and decreased during 2007 to reach about 35.6% and recorded another decrease during the year 2014 to reach about 29 In 2018, it amounted to about 32.4%, which indicates that the decline in the level of per capita income during the period of the economic blockade imposed on Iraq, contributed to allocating the bulk of individuals' income towards the purchase of food commodities, meaning that the trends of the consumption pattern during that period were mostly directed towards consumption of food commodities. On the other hand, we find that the expenditure of individuals on clothes, fabrics and shoes has declined, as it constituted about 10% of the expenditure of individuals during 1993 to reach about 7.6% in 2007, then during the years 2014-2018 it amounted to about 7.2% and 6.4%, respectively. The reason for this is that there are changes in the consumption pattern of individuals, due to the trend towards consuming commodity groups that were not available before 2003. The rise in the level of entry of individuals and the openness of the Iraqi market to a variety of commodities that were not available before this date led to major changes that occurred in the trends of individual consumer patterns.

Individual spending on furniture and household equipment has witnessed an increase, after it constituted about 4% of household spending, it rose during the years after 2003 to reach in 2007 about 6.2% and 6.5% in 2014 and in 2018 it amounted to about 5.2%, for the same reason mentioned in Above, since the period of the economic blockade that Iraq witnessed before 2003 led to a decrease in spending on these commodities, and after the opening witnessed by the Iraqi market, individuals began directing a larger percentage of their incomes, which witnessed a rise, to commodities other than food, due to their unavailability during the previous period and the dumping of the market Iraq after 2003.

The demand for the purchase of entertainment devices and games and children's games also increased, as we note from the vocabulary of Table -1- an increase in the level of consumer spending of the Iraqi family on these commodity groups, as the percentage of spending on them before 2003 and specifically in the year 1003 was about 0.4%, which rose during the subsequent years. It more than tripled to reach, during the years 2007, 2014 and 2018, about 2.2%, 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively, due to the changes that occurred in the consumption patterns of individuals by their orientation towards goods that did not exist before 2003, where the policy of openness and flooding the Iraqi market contributed to various types Among the commodities, there are major changes in consumption patterns, as well as other reasons, including selling in installments, the availability of random markets and social

networking sites, and their contribution to the promotion of various types of commodities, all of which contributed to significant changes in the consumer's orientation towards non-essential luxury goods.

There are various commodity and service groups, including accessories, make-up and other unnecessary materials. We note in Table -1- the high percentage of consumer spending on them, after they accounted for about 1.2% of household spending during 1993, they rose after 2003 and the market was flooded with large quantities of goods as a result of the open door policy, where During the years 2014 and 2018, it amounted to about 6.3% and 4%. (Shangar & Mahdi, 2019).

THIRD SECTION:

Practical part

1. Demographic information

Table (2): Description of the demographic information for the research sample.

The details	Category	Number	(%)
Gender	Female	140	56
	Male	110	44
Total		250	100
The age Year	15- 20	20	8
	21- 25	45	18
	26- 30	44	18
	31- 35	40	16
	36- 40	35	14
	41- 45	33	13
	46- 50	20	8
	51- 55	7	3
	56- 60	3	1
	More than 60	3	1
Total		250	100
Social status	Married	120	48
	Unmarried	80	32
	Divorced	35	14
	Widower	15	6
Total		250	100
Academic Qualification	Reads and writes	10	4
	Primary	12	5
	medium	55	22
	middle school	65	26
	diploma	35	14
	Bachelor	60	24
	Master's Degree	13	5
Total		250	100
Income	Less than 500 thousand Iraqi dinars	44	18
	Thousand Iraqi dinars 501 - one million Iraqi dinars	65	26
	One million Iraqi dinars - one and a half million Iraqi dinars	78	31
	One and a half million dinars - two million Iraqi dinars	25	10
	More than two million Iraqi dinars	38	15
Total		250	100
Work	employee and retired	100	40
	Free work	56	22
	Housewife	60	24
	Student	34	14
Total		250	100

We note in (Table, 2) which includes the demographic information of the research sample as follows:

1. The percentage of females is the highest at 56% compared to 44% for males.

2. Variation in the ages of the sample, where ages from 21-30 years were the highest at 36%, and ages from 31-36 ranked second at 16%, then ages from 36-40 years by about 14%, then ages from 41-50 years by about 13%, and the rest of the ages came with the percentages mentioned in Table -1- This naturally indicates the diversity of ages of the sample studied.
3. With regard to the social situation, we note that the percentage of married people is the highest, amounting to about 48%, followed by the unmarried group (single) by about 32%, the percentage of divorced people is about 14%, and the percentage of widows is the lowest by about 6%.
4. With regard to educational attainment, the table shows that those with a middle school certificate are the highest, by about 26%, while those with a preliminary studies certificate constituted about 24% of the research sample, the average is about 22%, and those with a diploma are 14%, then the rest of the groups came Of those who have a higher and elementary degree, they read and write about 5%, 5%, and 4%, respectively.
- 5 . As for the monthly income, the percentage of those who receive income from one million and one dinars to one and a half million Iraqi dinars is about 31%, which is the highest percentage within the research sample, followed by from five hundred and one thousand dinars up to one million dinars, about 26%, and those who receive an income less than Five hundred thousand dinars is about 18%, and those who receive an income of more than two million Iraqi dinars is about 15%, and the percentage of those who receive a monthly income between one and a half million Iraqi dinars and up to two million dinars is about 10%.
6. With regard to work, we note that the highest percentage of the sample working in the occupational field (public or private sector), meaning that they receive a fixed monthly income at 40%, and the percentage of the earner (those who do not receive a fixed monthly income) at 22%, followed by the category of housewives by about 24 %, then students, who constituted about 14% of the studied sample.

2. Analysis of the sample variables

The vocabulary of non-essential goods (luxuries) was clarified for the survey sample, as those goods whose consumption can be dispensed with, as not buying them and then consuming them does not lead to negative repercussions or effects for the individual. Therefore, non-essential goods were identified within the questions directed to the sample as including household appliances, various children's toys, accessories, decorative and makeup tools, accessories for electronic devices (mobile phone), various bags.

Table (3): Desire to purchase unnecessary goods.

The details	Female		Male	
	number	(%)	Number	(%)
Yes	98	70	50	45
No	42	30	60	55
Total	140	100	110	100

(Table, 3) shows the desire of the research sample to purchase non-essential goods if... 70% of the sample of women wish to allocate part of their income to purchase non-essential goods, while 30% of them affirmed that they do not want to do so.

45% of the male sample wish to allocate an amount of their income to purchase (unnecessary) luxury goods, while the percentage of those who answered in the negative was about 55%.

These answers indicate that the percentage of women exceeded the males by purchasing unnecessary goods, the reason could be due to the fact that most of the non-essential goods that women care about, such as accessories, makeup, toys and household utensils.

Table (4): Statistical tools for changing the consumption pattern towards non-essential goods.

Effects	Weighted average arithmetic	Standard deviation	(%)
Economic variables	5.305	0.655	86.2
Social variables	3.97	0.824	77.16
Geographical variables	3.2	0.988	66.15
Weighted mean, standard deviation, and percentage	4.158	0.822	76.503

(Table, 4) shows that the weighted arithmetic mean of the variables that affected the direction of changing the consumption pattern of individuals amounted to about 4.158, which is higher than the hypothetical arithmetic mean of 3, with a standard deviation of 0.822, and the percentage formed about 76.503. These results clearly indicate that there are variables from the point of view of the sample's view (economic, social, and geographic) has contributed to a moderate degree in their tendency to purchase unnecessary goods.

Factor analysis to test changes in consumption patterns

In this axis, we try to test the hypothesis that says that the importance of the variables that affected the direction of changing the consumption pattern and their arrangement varies for the research sample, depending on the method of factor analysis, which shows the arrangement of factors according to their importance, by determining the saturation percentage for each phrase or question that was asked to the sample members, as follows:

1. The method of factor analysis of economic effects The results of (Table,5), which we obtained from using the factorial analysis method for the axes of the questionnaire dedicated to measuring the impact of economic variables, show that 100% of the paragraphs were distinguished, due to their obtaining an appropriate amount of saturation (estimated by specialists at 0.50). The opinions of the research sample, the phrase and its text "Dumping the market with unnecessary low-quality goods contributed to changing the consumption pattern by moving towards buying them" ranked first in importance, while paragraph 5 came in second order, where the respondents confirmed that the low prices of non-essential goods is the reason for the trend In order to purchase them, it is necessary that customs taxes be imposed on those goods, in order to raise the level of their prices in the local markets. The issue of credit selling as one of the reasons for consuming these commodities ranked third in terms of the importance of changing the consumption pattern of individuals towards consuming non-essential commodities.

Table (5): Ranking of economic variables affecting changing the consumption pattern towards purchasing non-essential goods.

Sequence	Paragraphs	Factor saturation level (%)	Order of importance
1	I would like to allocate a portion of my monthly income to the purchase of non-essential items.	0.856	Fifth
2	The improvement in my monthly income contributed to changing my consumption pattern towards consuming unnecessary goods.	0.85	Sixth
3	Selling on credit for non-essential goods has contributed to a change in my consumption pattern and the tendency to purchase it.	0.901	Third
4	The advertisements and the mechanism of special offers in stores for non-essential goods contributed to changing the pattern of consumption towards their purchase.	0.876	Fourth
5	The drop in the prices of non-essential goods contributed to a change in the consumption pattern towards their purchase.	0.903	Second
6	The flooding of the market with non-essential, low-quality goods contributed to changing the consumption pattern towards buying them.	0.95	First

The method of factor analysis of social variables It is clear from the results in (Table 6), which reflect the impact of social variables, that bragging in front of others came in the first order in terms of importance by changing the consumption pattern, by heading towards luxury goods, and this corresponds to the arrangement of needs according to the components of Maslow's hierarchy, as bragging and bragging in front of others constitutes An important factor for the changes that occur in consumption patterns, then came in the second order the issue of frequent viewing of offers for types of unnecessary goods, and in the third order, imitation and imitation had a role in the consumer's orientation towards buying unnecessary goods, and in the fourth and last order psychological satiation had a role in changing consumers' patterns by purchasing those goods.

Table (6): Ranking of social variables affecting changing the consumption pattern towards buying non-essential goods.

Sequence	Paragraphs	Factor saturation level (%)	Order of importance
1	My purchase of non-essential goods is psychologically satisfying.	0.398	Fourth
2	Showing off in front of others is one of the reasons I buy non-essential goods.	0.898	First
3	Imitation and imitation of other people's experiences influence my tendency to buy unnecessary items.	0.78	Third
4	My frequent viewing of non-essential goods in the markets affects my tendency to buy them.	0.854	Second
5	I feel value when I buy non-essential items.	0.231	Fifth

3. The method of factor analysis of geographical variables

The results of (Table, 7) which are geographic variables and their impact on changing consumption patterns, show that the first order was for delivery services, the ease of buying

unnecessary goods is the main reason for moving towards their acquisition, from the point of view of the research sample, and in the second order was the spread of markets Randomness in residential areas has a role in changing consumer patterns in the consumption of these goods, and in the third rank, social networking sites and the offers and advertisements they publish for these commodities, and in the fourth rank, the spread of street vendors in residential areas had the effect of buying unnecessary goods, and within the fifth arrangement was the feeling of value when buying those commodities.

Table (7): The arrangement of the geographical variables affecting the change in the consumption pattern by moving towards the purchase of non-essential goods.

Sequence	Paragraphs	Factor saturation level (%)	Order of importance
1	Social media has an effect on my tendency to buy non-essential items.	0.783	The third
2	The spread of random markets in residential areas affected my tendency to buy unnecessary goods.	0.857	The second
3	The spread of street vendors in residential areas affected my tendency to purchase non-essential goods.	0.421	The fourth
4	Delivery services have an effect on my tendency to purchase unnecessary items.	0.882	the first

The results of (Table, 8) indicate that the paragraphs of economic, social and geographic variables affected the consumption pattern and consumers' tendency to purchase unnecessary goods, and that was in varying proportions. Accordingly, it is possible to accept the hypothesis that says that the consumption pattern of individuals is affected by their tendency to purchase unnecessary goods, by a set of economic, social and geographical variables.

Table (8): A comparison between the variables and their arrangement according to their priority.

sequence	Variables	The number of paragraphs that achieved a percentage of saturation	(%)	Ranking
1	Economic	7	100	The first
2	Social	3	60	The third
3	The geography of the place	3	75	The second

(Table, 8) shows that:

- All the paragraphs of the economic axis, which amounted to seven, had distinct results, so its percentage towards the axis related to the economic axis amounted to seven paragraphs, and all of them got 100%, which made this axis get the first rank with complete agreement of the research sample.
- The geography of the place ranked second, and the result was distinct for three out of four paragraphs, with a rate of about 75%.
- The social variable whose paragraphs amounted to about five paragraphs got 60%, because two out of five paragraphs did not obtain a distinct result.

Thus, it is possible to accept the hypothesis that indicates the varying importance of the variables that affect the consumption pattern of individuals by their tendency to purchase unnecessary goods (luxury).

We conclude from this that the research hypothesis is accepted for the first by the effect of the phenomenon of commodity dumping by changing the consumption pattern of individuals.

As well as accepting the second hypothesis, which asserts that the direction of changes in the pattern of consumption of goods was towards non-essential goods

FOURTH SECTION:

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The open door policy that was followed in Iraq after 2003 contributed to the flooding of the Iraqi market with all kinds of goods from different origins. This was accompanied by the lack of government intervention in controlling import operations according to the actual need. This naturally led to the Iraqi market being flooded with various types of goods.
2. The commodity dumping suffered by the local markets in Iraq had a role in bringing about changes in the consumption pattern of the Iraqi family, so there were changes in spending on non-essential commodities (luxuries) towards their rise, for example; Furniture, household appliances, children's toys, accessories, ornaments, make-up tools, perfumes, stationery, etc.
3. The answers of the research sample (the individuals surveyed) confirmed that the percentage of women exceeded the males by purchasing unnecessary goods. This could be due to the fact that most of the non-essential goods women care about, such as accessories, makeup, toys and household items.
4. The results of the analysis showed that 100% of the paragraphs of the economic variables were distinct, due to their obtaining an appropriate amount of saturation (estimated by specialists at 0.50), so the economic effects are considered among the approved variables that are the most compatible among the opinions of the research sample.
5. The paragraphs of the economic variable indicate that a paragraph of commodity dumping has a role in changing the consumption pattern of individuals and their orientation towards non-essential goods in the first order in importance, in return for that the decline in the prices of non-essential goods had a role in changing the pattern of consumption and heading towards buying those goods, where this paragraph was ranked in order Second, the issue of credit selling as one of the reasons for consuming these commodities ranked third in terms of the importance of changing the consumption pattern of individuals by consuming non-essential commodities.
6. Paragraphs of the social variable indicate that showing off and bragging in front of others came in the first order in terms of importance by changing the consumption pattern, by their tendency to buy unnecessary goods (luxury), and this coincided with the arrangement of needs according to the components of Maslow's pyramid, so bragging and boasting in front of others is a factor Whatever changes occur in consumption patterns.
7. Paragraphs of the geographical variable indicated that the first order in terms of importance by changing the consumption pattern for the purchase of non-essential goods was the share of delivery service, in terms of ease of obtaining the commodity, from the point of view of the research sample, and in the second order was the spread of random markets Residential areas play a role in changing consumer patterns in consuming these goods.
8. The order of the paragraphs of the first economic variable in terms of all results was distinct, while the geography variable came in the second place, and the third was obtained by the social variable.



Recommendations

1. Conducting trade policy reforms in Iraq, by working to stop the huge flow of necessary and non-essential goods, by setting specific controls and conditions for import, and according to the country's real needs, to protect the consumer from the phenomenon of merchandise dumping of inferior goods and activating the role of quality control and control bodies, to ensure the fight against goods and products with poor origins that harm the Iraqi consumer.
2. Implementation of the Iraqi Products Protection Law No. (11) for the year 2010 and the formation of a higher committee to combat commodity dumping in cooperation with relevant governmental institutions to put in place appropriate mechanisms to curb this dangerous phenomenon on the Iraqi consumer and market.
3. Control of illegal border crossings to control smuggling operations by entering goods that violate specifications and safety conditions and are not covered by customs tariffs.
4. Setting appropriate conditions for the establishment of markets by controlling the issue of random markets and their spread in residential areas and preventing their establishment except with certain permits.
5. Urging researchers to prepare more studies and opinion polls on the issue of commodity dumping and its repercussions on the activities of the national economy such as agriculture, industry and services.

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