

Social Responsibility In The Process Of Exporting Ecuadorian Cocoa Beans To The Chilean Market In The Context Of Food Security Rights

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Abstract

A documentary review was carried out on the production and publication of research papers related to the study of the variables Social Responsibility and Food Safety. The purpose of the bibliometric analysis proposed in this document was to know the main characteristics of the volume of publications registered in the Scopus database during the period 2018-2023, achieving the identification of 215 publications. The information provided by this platform was organized through graphs and figures, categorizing the information by Year of Publication, Country of Origin, Area of Knowledge and Type of Publication. Once these characteristics have been described, the position of different authors on the proposed topic is referenced through a qualitative analysis. Among the main findings made through this research, it is found that the United States, with 54 publications, was the country with the highest scientific production registered in the name of authors affiliated with institutions in that nation. The Area of Knowledge that made the greatest contribution to the construction of bibliographic material related to the study of Food Security based on Social Responsibility policies was Social Sciences with 94 published documents, and the most used Publication Type during the period indicated above were Journal Articles with 66% of the total scientific production.

Keywords: Food Security, Social Responsibility, Food Access, Global Scarcity, Latin America.

1. Introduction

Ecuador geographically located in the northwest of South America, between Colombia, Peru and the Pacific Ocean, has been cataloged as a country in the world with globalization effects and competitive traits, this effect is characterized by the innumerable agreements and free trade deals with different countries with bilateral economic effects, this benefit provides the opportunity for growth in exports and opens Ecuadorian markets to be in front of competitive and competitive sectors. Access potential destinations through the offer of exportable products. The regulatory framework of these trade agreement policies requires each country to comply

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with certain health and food safety regulations, as well as standards that establish maximum levels of mineral materials in food products.

One of the main products of the free trade agreement in Ecuador is the export of cocoa, this raw material has been cataloged as an important part in the economic growth of this country, this product was made known since the beginning of the Republic, this fact opened trade and gave rise to processes of specialization of this product. This cocoa process brought with it an economic boom between the time 1880-1925, this cocoa sector has been of vital importance for families in Ecuador since it directly or indirectly relates an economic dependence.

Cocoa beans and its derivatives are listed as one of the most demanded products by the international market and this benefit represents for this country an increase in its production processes and in this way diversify markets; This economic fact allows the possibility of increasing the returns of scale when it comes to generating jobs, growth of the Gross Domestic Product, foreign exchange earnings and boom in improvements of the rural population. These data are evidenced since the extension of cocoa bean planting in this territory of environmental diversity constitutes approximately six hundred thousand hectares, this data represents a yield of 340,000 tons in the last five years (National Association of Exporters), this represents the country the most extensive raw material in this territory.

Based on this premise, Ecuador has become one of the main exporters of fine cocoa and its derivatives in Latin America, with its effort to maintain its position as an excellent exporter, in order to increase its productivity and commercial competitiveness indexes. This figure represents 65% of the world's production of this variety of the raw material. . With these high levels of health and food safety in the cocoa export process, Chile, for its part, is responsible for ensuring that Ecuadorians consume this raw material and comply with the necessary quality and safety standards, which are treated by free trade agreements and quality export processes. This series of elements implies that the product to the Chilean community meets standards such as accessibility, safety, healthiness, stability of food, this in order for citizens to be able to consume quality products and safe food. (Gómez-García, 2019)

However, it is important that the Ecuadorian community keeps the sustainability model in mind when carrying out agricultural practices, since it not only allows improvements in the care of the environment, but can also play a positive favor in the Chilean market, where ensuring the care of ecosystems and social and production interaction play an important role in the marketing treaties of this matter cousin. . The collaboration between Ecuador and the Chilean community, in addition to the benefits granted by trade agreements with other supply markets, is a key element to improve export processes. This seeks cooperation and standardization in food safety, as these allow confidence in international markets and allow processes of commercial competitiveness of Ecuadorian cocoa beans in Chilean markets. For this reason, this article seeks to describe the main characteristics of the compendium of publications indexed in the Scopus database related to the variables (Stoler, 2012)Social Responsibility and Food SafetyLike this. Such as the description of the position of certain authors affiliated with institutions, during the period between 2018-2023.

2. General Objective

To analyze, from a bibliometric and bibliographic perspective, the preparation and publication of research papers in high-impact journals indexed in the Scopus database on the variables Social Responsibility and Food Safety during the period 2018-2023.

3. Methodology

This article is carried out through a research with a mixed orientation that combines the quantitative and qualitative method.

On the one hand, a quantitative analysis of the information selected in Scopus is carried out under a bibliometric approach of the scientific production corresponding to the study of the variables Social Responsibility and Food Safety. On the other hand, examples of some research works published in the area of study mentioned above are analyzed from a qualitative perspective, based on a bibliographic approach that allows describing the position of different authors on the proposed topic. It is important to note that the entire search was carried out through Scopus, managing to establish the parameters referenced in Figure 1.

3.1. Methodological design

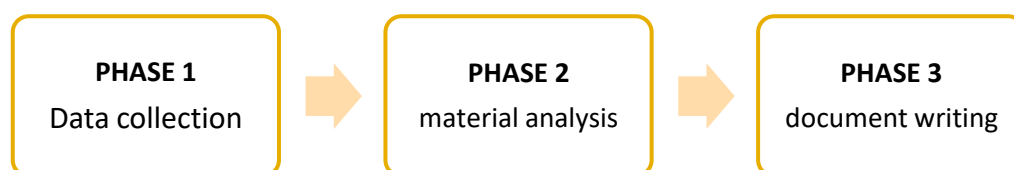


Figure 1. Methodological design

Source: Authors.

3.1.1 Phase 1: Data collection

Data collection was carried out from the Search tool on the Scopus website, where 215 publications were obtained from the following filters:

TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND responsibility, AND food AND security) AND PUBYEAR > 2017 AND PUBYEAR < 2024

- Published documents whose study variables are related to the study of the Food Safety and Social Responsibility variables
- Limited to the period 2018-2023.
- Without distinction of country of origin
- Without distinction of area of knowledge.
- No distinction of type of publication.

3.1.2 Phase 2: Construction of analytical material

The information collected in Scopus during the previous phase is organized and then classified by graphs, figures and tables as follows:

- Co-occurrence of words.
- Year of publication
- Country of origin of the publication.
- Area of knowledge.
- Type of publication.

3.1.3 Phase 3: Drafting of conclusions and outcome document

In this phase, the results of the previous results are analysed, resulting in the determination of conclusions and, consequently, the obtaining of the final document.

4. Results

4.1 Co-occurrence of words

Figure 2 shows the co-occurrence of keywords found in the publications identified in the Scopus database.

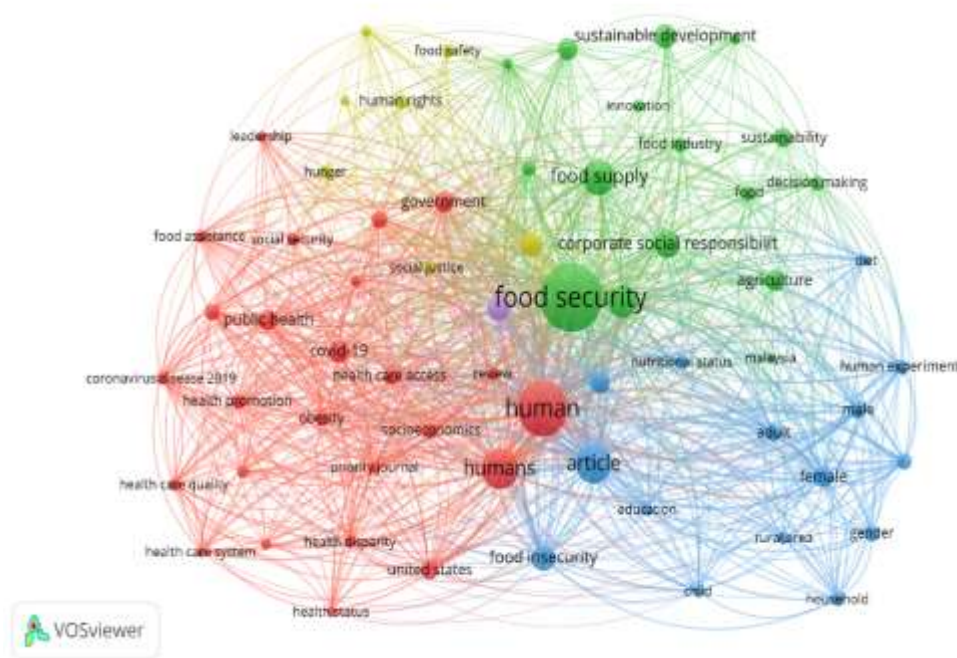


Figure 2. Co-occurrence of words

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data exported from Scopus.

Food safety was the most frequently used keyword within the studies identified through the execution of Phase 1 of the Methodological Design proposed for the development of this article. Sustainable Development is among the most frequently used variables, associated with variables such as Cultivation, Microorganism, Social Responsibility and Cooperative, Biodiversity, Ecuador, Sustainability, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture. From the above, it is striking, the trends of the export sector in Ecuador of cocoa beans as well as foreign trade, determines a growth factor in the levels of economic growth, since this resource contributes to the Ecuadorian economy a level of growth around 40% being an invaluable resource towards other markets both national, Latin American and international markets.

4.2 Distribution of scientific production by year of publication

Figure 3 shows how scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication.

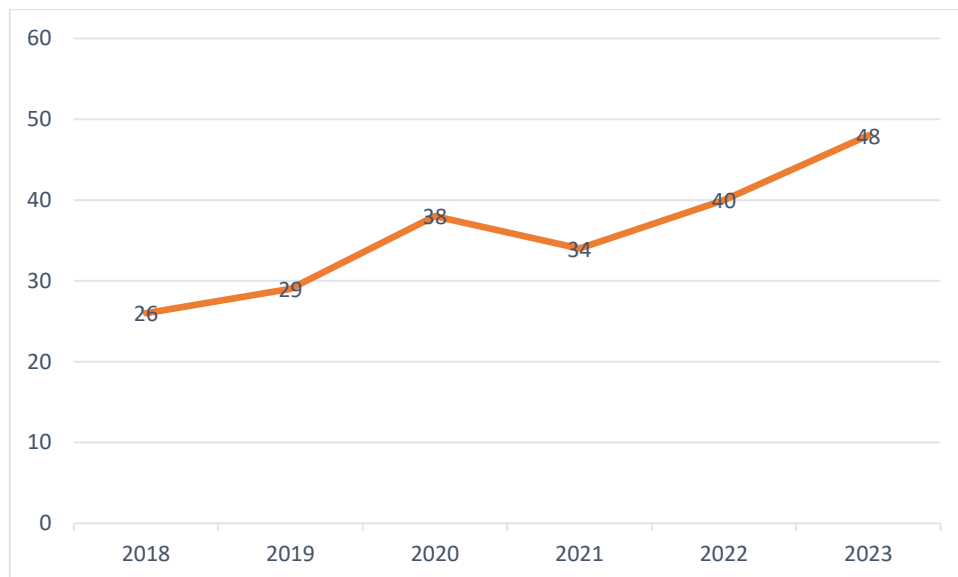


Figure 3. Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data exported from Scopus

Among the main characteristics evidenced by the distribution of scientific production by year of publication, there was an increase in the number of publications registered in Scopus during 2023, reaching a total of 48 documents published in journals indexed on this platform. This can be explained by articles such as the one titled "Modeling the Intention and Adoption of Food Waste Prevention Practices Among Chinese Households" This study used a cross-sectional survey approach to collect data from households using social media platforms. A partial least squares structural equation model was adopted to assess and evaluate the conceptual model. Empirical findings demonstrate that cognitive (perceived value of sustainability), environmental (awareness of consequences and attribution of responsibility), social (social norms), and emotional (anticipated guilt) aspects tend to have a positive influence on Chinese household consumers' intentions towards reducing food waste, suggesting that interpersonal behavior could reduce food consumption in developing countries. development like China. In addition, the findings show that the intention to decrease food waste serves as an intermediate variable that highlights another route of association between TIB factors and actual food waste reduction behavior. The findings will be more informative for policymakers, marketers, and researchers in developing strategies to reduce food waste.(Ma, 2023)

4.3 Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.

Figure 4 shows how the scientific production is distributed according to the nationality of the authors.

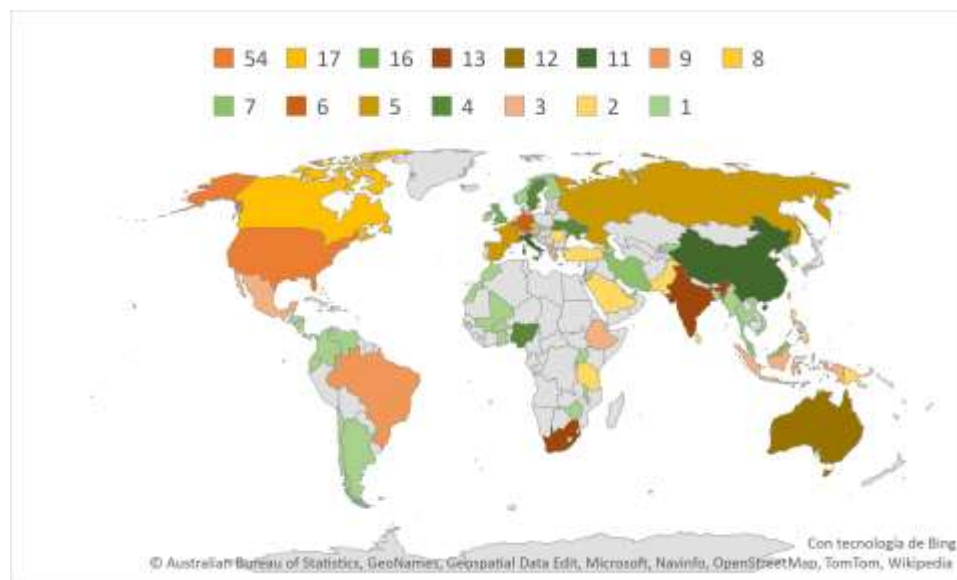


Figure 4. Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.
Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Within the distribution of scientific production by country of origin, the registrations from institutions were taken into account, establishing the United States as the country of this community, with the highest number of publications indexed in Scopus during the period 2018-2023, with a total of 54 publications in total. In second place, Canada with 17 scientific papers, and the United Kingdom occupying third place presenting to the scientific community, with a total of 16 documents among which is the article entitled "From Food Access to Food Sovereignty: Seeking to Meet the Needs of University Students" This article explores two aspects of inequity in food insecurity among students: the specific challenges and inequities that students face by virtue of their position as college students, and the intersectional inequities that some students face by virtue of other identities to which they belong. This article presents the results of two research efforts at Western Washington University, a public university in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. First, we share the findings of a qualitative study based on 2018 interviews of food-insecure students on campus. We then draw on our experiences as practitioners and present critical reflections on our own campus's food security efforts, differentiating between those addressing food security (access), food justice, and food sovereignty. Our findings from the qualitative study suggest that students feel a sense of personal responsibility for their food insecurity, and that food-insecure students rely on social media for support and feel stigmatized for their food insecurity. (Darby, 2022-2023)

4.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the elaboration of scientific publications based on the area of knowledge through which the different research methodologies are implemented.

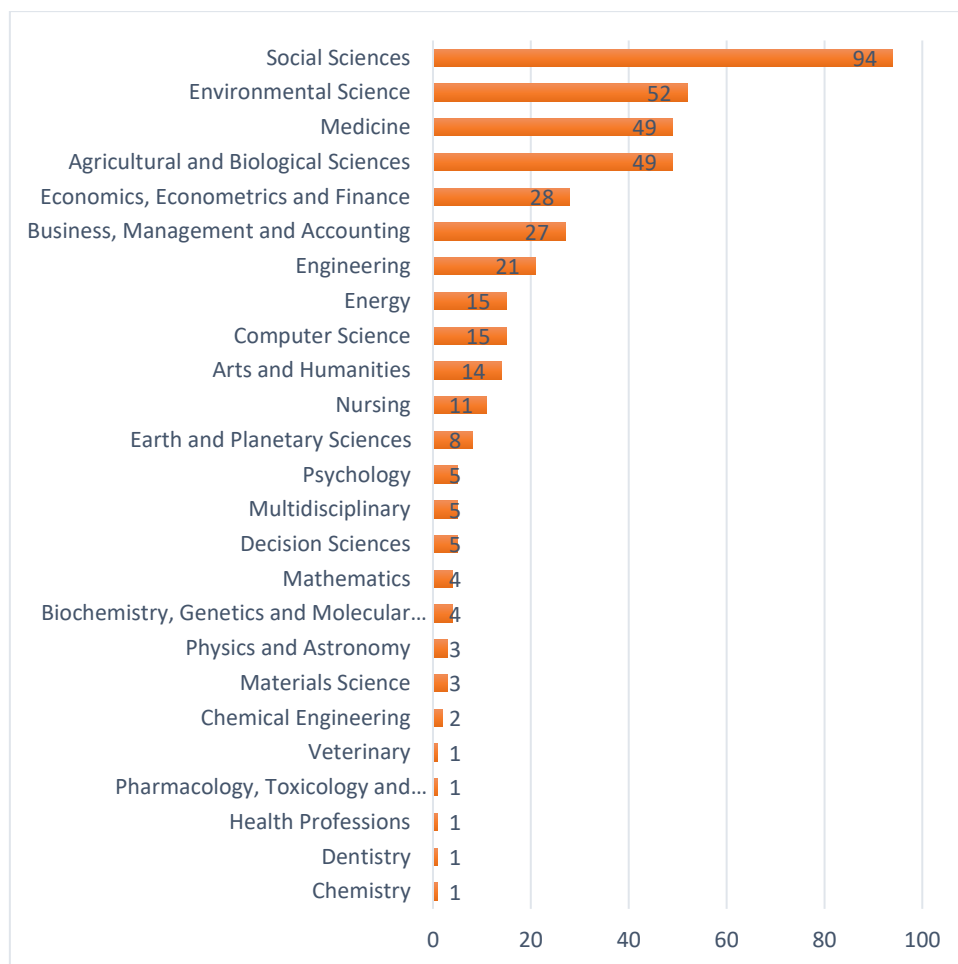


Figure 5. Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Social Sciences was the area of knowledge with the highest number of publications registered in Scopus with a total of 94 documents that have been based on its Social Responsibility and Food Safety methodologies. In second place, Environmental Sciences with 52 articles and Medicine in third place with 49. This can be explained thanks to the contribution and study of different branches, the article with the greatest impact was registered by Social Sciences entitled "Nourishing the nexus: a feminist analysis of gender, nutrition and agri-food development policies and practices" This article applies feminist critiques to investigate how agri-food and nutrition development policies and interventions address gender inequality. Based on the presented analysis of global policies and examples of project experiences from Haiti, Benin, Ghana, and Tanzania, we find that the widespread emphasis on gender equality in policy and practice is generally attributed to a gender narrative that includes static and homogenized conceptualizations of food. Sourcing and marketing. These narratives tend to translate into interventions that instrumentalize women's work by funding their income-generating activities and caregiving responsibilities for other benefits such as household food and nutrition security, without addressing the underlying structures that cause their vulnerability, such as disproportionate workloads, land access challenges, among many others. other. We argue that policies and interventions need to prioritize locally contextualized social norms and environmental conditions, and further consider how broader policies and

development assistance shape social dynamics to address the structural causes of gender and intersectional inequalities.(Vercillo, 2023)

4.5 Type of publication

In the following graph, you will see the distribution of the bibliographic finding according to the type of publication made by each of the authors found in Scopus.

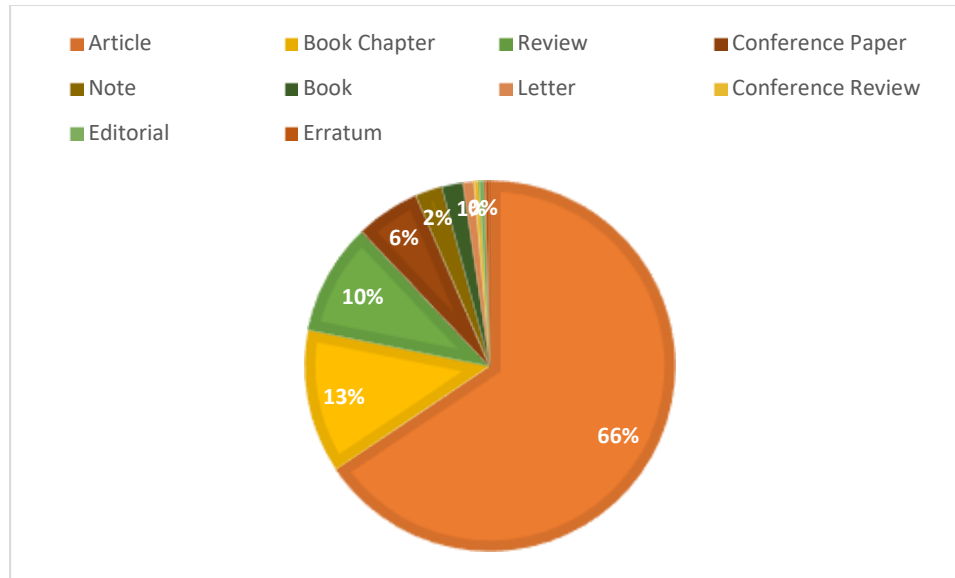


Figure 6. Type of publication.

Fountain: Authors' own elaboration (2023); based on data provided by Scopus.

The type of publication most frequently used by the researchers referenced in the body of this document was the one entitled Journal Article with 66% of the total production identified for analysis, followed by Book Chapter with 13%. Journals are part of this classification, representing 10% of the research papers published during the period 2018-2023, in journals indexed in Scopus. In the latter category, the one titled "Gender Difference in Nutrition and Health in Nigerian Farming Households: The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Oil-Producing Communities" stands out. The purpose of this article is to critically examine the corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives of multinational oil companies (MOCs) in Nigeria. Her special focus is to investigate the impact of the Global Memorandum of Understanding (GMOU) on the gender gap in nutrition and health in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Design/methodology/approach: This article adopts a survey research technique, aimed at collecting information from a representative sample of the population, as it is essentially cross-sectional, and describes and interprets the current situation. A total of 800 women surveyed in rural areas of the Niger Delta region were sampled.(Uduji, 2023)

5. Conclusions

Through the bibliometric analysis carried out in this research work, it was established that Brazil was the country with the highest number of records published in the Social Responsibility and Food Safety variables, with a total of 54 publications in the Scopus database. In the same way, it was possible to establish that the application of theories framed in the area of Social Sciences, The results obtained in the bibliometric analysis show us that the producers

and exporters in charge of agri-food production in Latin America, emphasizing the region of Ecuador, are generating great processes of inclusion, sense of belonging and executing sustainability systems for the care of the environment and food safety. These resources have strengthened export processes and increased competitiveness standards both internationally and in Latin America. In recent decades, Ecuador has become the leading exporter of cocoa beans, fine cocoa beans and its derivatives, according to the international ranking, Ecuador ranked fourth in the world as the best exporter of this raw material. However, Ecuadorian exports are still not exempt from presenting barriers and challenges, due to the high standards of food safety and ecosystem-friendly processes, in order to protect the branch of the agricultural sector. International dealings by the Ecuadorian community have yielded very positive results in the interaction with international markets and other markets such as Chile, this market is characterized by the support and generation of national standards that help improve the environment and implement more efficient agricultural practices. In Ecuador, cocoa producers and exporters increase their standards of growing demand thanks to the application of sustainability measures in the production processes of its raw material, this motivates other economies to consider their production methods being more productive and improving business strategies. The Chilean market, on the other hand, results in the interest of allowing safe products from Ecuador, since it has incorporated safety and health processes, improving food security, which would allow the Chilean community to consume quality and well-being products.

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