

Investigating Problems And obstacles In The Development Of Agricultural And By- Products Exports And , Recommendations For Abadan Port Of Iran

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ABSTRACT

One requirements of globalization is to implement necessary changes in linkages, infrastructures and institutions, which have remarkable role in trade. According to competitive advantages, in this attitude survey, six variables influencing the export of the trade zone, are investigated by inferential statistics in 2013; by polling limited statistical society including agricultural sector experts and staff customs department in Khuzestan province, χ^2 tests are significant, Pearson's correlation coefficient shows pair-wise effects of variables; exceptionally the significance of years of residence in connection with them, are not extremely approved. Furthermore applied proposals are represented upon complementary experts' viewpoint.

Keywords: *export, competitive advantages, infrastructure*

1. INTRODUCTION

Abadan port is one of the trade zone located in northeast of Persian Gulf. It is at the neighborhood of UAE, Turkey, Caucasus and middle-Asian countries with geopolitics and economic situation joys hinterlands and petrochemical site. It is beside Khoramshahr port while they are both subsets of Arvand Free zone. Some of agricultural exporting products are fishes, honey, dairies, dry fruits, nuts, henna, cedar, fruits and vegetables.

Globalization requires necessary changes in the relations, economic structures and institutions in countries. While trade zones were introduced to accelerate communication and interaction with the global economy, in recent decades; It's focus has shifted to expansion and deepening of mutual trade relations, export growth, acquiring foreign capital, and transfer of management expertise and new technologies. To achieve these goals such as technology transfers, foreign currency income and creating employment opportunities, suitable backgrounds upon requirements in commercial zones for merchants activities and attractions for foreign investors are obligated in which all the characteristics in an open economy become pervasive by effective achievements. Since the trade zone of this research with geographic and economic situation is adjacent to Asian countries with other trade ports, and is one of important offshore trade zones in the west of Iran, so this case is inevitably engaged more with trade and some of studies which are particularly related with maritime zones.

In this research, we make the following contributions:

- Six hypothesis comprising: changes in policies and customs laws, infrastructures, manpower planning, manufacturing management of agricultural products, service accessories & globalization strategies are aimed to be tested for significance conclusions
- It also instigates about mentioned variables whether improving them is profitable for agricultural and by-products exports in Abadan port in 2013.

- How government enterprises are should be targeted reminding Iran politic and socioeconomic according to the zone.

2. RELATED WORK

Carbone & et al [1] in their research, have discussed about Italian agri-food exports by estimating aggregate elasticities of various crops; in consider to their share and variation while dynamic panel is also defended for importer countries and these products .Dowling and Ray(2000) describe that export growth would be possible under the condition of provided trade and industrialization in the southeast Asia and China[2] .Ekholm(2003) & et al indicate the production role of export platform in third countries. They also consider to the parent countries role for affiliated products[3].Some of prominent factors are recognized by Bhattacharya and Groznic(2008) to affect foreign activities in trade zones, they include tax burden, infrastructure, capital market development, exchange rate risk and legal environment, whereas should be parallel to the size of a foreign-origin group and government size[4].

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

All of the limited statistical society of Abadan port have been elected to answer questionnaire including main exporters, merchants, manager, middle manager and the other expert personnel in trade affairs that are maximum up to 55 members in the zone, have been under question; so any other sampling method was not applicable for the limited sample, meanwhile some of applied proposals were obtained in addition to their answer upon Likert scale. Descriptive statistics is almost used to show frequencies of data and the correlation coefficient which is explained by Levin and Rubin(1991) as an inferential method, is a criteria to describe how a variable is explained by another linearly, moreover it indicates the relationship direction between variables[5]. Questionnaires of the statistical society of related offices are collected primarily, and then outputs are represented by tables.

4. DISCUSSINS AND RESULTS

Upon Inferential outcomes from SPSS software, table (1) and table (2) indicate the effectiveness of 6 aimed variables solely and correlatively on agricultural and by-products exports respectively. While in table (2) in the poll the length of stay of the zone is also considered.

By observed results in tables six hypotheses are proved obviously to affect on export separately and correlatively. Recommended resolutions would be related together as a network so data analysis explains proved hypotheses as follows:

For infrastructural improvements include many aspects; wide range of incentives is a framework of road such as air, sea port and terminal, developing coastal equipments, resolving transit problems for freights such as entrances, boundaries, specially neighbors roads surround it and providing international transport machines and trucks, constructing proper border terminals in export passage toward Iraq. Other transport facilities are constructing suitable bridges, inland container deposit or dry port; while the government should enterprise to operate.

Establishing production centers proximity to the Port according to new installations to diminish transportation costs.

Applying new technologies in customs equipments like X-ray, electronic controls, various linked scales, etc.

To prepare public welfare services contains deserved hotels, hospital; provide inter-road security along with welfare facilities, recognized as complementary equipments.

The length of stay comprises the time factor effect on the viewpoints. Outcomes of correlation matrix in table (2) include nothing for the sake of the length of stay, so deals seem to be arisen obviously and don't belong to the native members; while apparently the nonparametric correlation Spearman test has been applied to examine the linear relationship between variables and implies that to develop such exports, all above factors affect correlatively and directly; its related table is neglected to avoid frequent and unnecessary values.

Table 1: 6 hypotheses instigation by inferential statistics

| | Changes in policies and customs laws | Infrastructures | manpower planning | manufacturing management | service accessories | globalization strategies |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Chi-Square | 32.909 ^a | 28.182 ^a | 43.091 ^a | 37.556 ^a | 36.741 ^a | 53.509 ^a |
| Asymp. Sig. | .000 | .001 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |

Table 2: The effect of the length of stay

| | Changes in policies and customs laws | Infrastructures | manpower planning | manufacturing management | service accessories | globalization strategies |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Pierson correlation | -0.134 | -.50 | .037 | -.080 | -0.107 | -.116 |
| Sig.(2-tailed) | 0.348 | 0.728 | 0.799 | 0.578 | 0.461 | 0.431 |

Providing main incentives to respond effectively to HDR needs are poverty reduction, employee training promotion and public training through fiscal and financial facilities such as IT & ICT that can direct their viewpoints. Authorities should provide the background of no any duplication and instigate the improvement of training quality by R&D. Creativity and entrepreneurship of manager is a major item to promote human activities in related Abadan Port departments. Ayine, and et al (2005) emphasize that national strategy to attract FDI, not only should consider the economic opportunities for foreign investors that intend to access the basic materials but also host state opportunities

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like local productions are recommended [6]. It is distinctive when Abadan Port possesses talent human resources to be employed such as expert merchants and managers.

Since the economic structure of Iran is basically dominated by the decisions of central government, and the private sector roles less than the whole government size, so comprehensive enterprises involves political and social stability. Boles (2000), describes that political stability comprise persons and property security. Public and private sector should be allied to support open economy that motivated by foreign investment [7]. It is subjected to everyone and government authorities particularly, because entrepreneurs for by-products come if there is assurance for capital returns. In addition to the above mentioned, the process of a unified decision-making system with an updated perspective based on daily circumstances is perceived to be obligated for Abadan Port managers. More diplomatic co-ordination of foreign ministry is needed for border controls and other preferences. In Abadan Port trade zone customs reinforcement and reconsideration for some of legislations that makes incentives should be aimed including minimum tax rate or even tax exemption for profits, free repatriation, possibilities to sell in the local market to gain a percentage of total turnover, re-export goods privileges [8]. Another sample for reconsideration in the studied zone, is the clearance of transit goods that takes twice customs process. Above mentioned might include a part of high cost spent in a competitive market while R&D should also help marketability to compensate farming expenditures and their by-products.

5. POLITICAL ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Other aspects are considered and affiliated to research outcomes comprise Iran problems; hereby are as follows:

To help foreign exports, can imply researching about foreign markets, to hold marketing symposiums and lectures for exports motivations are recommended. Workshops, appointments with expert foreign merchants and supervision services. Consider to the trade liberalization that originates from laissez-faire, it causes beneficial results as industrial local trade and financial improvements in Iran but it is particularly presumed that the liberalization would not be helpful unless competitive ability of local production to be durable in global markets. The oil revenue of Iran is frequently spent for consumer goods in many years and nationalism and political view has been prevailed on economic advantages for many reasons; to attain the economic development, cultural and political development are inevitable meanwhile the background of the governing of market economy principles toward

development of market forces and participation in the global trade system, would promote non-oil exports [9].

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