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EFFECTS OF BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS ON DATE EXPORT IN IRAN (CASE STUDY: HORMOZGAN)

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Abstract

Policies and economic measures and expand exports, especially non-oil exports are the important issues that most economists have suggested to improve the global economy. So activating various economic sectors is required in order to reduce government takeover of the private sector in the implementation of development policies and promote non-oil exports. Extensive activities in this field in Iran especially in Hormozgan need to develop healthy competition, reduce production costs and other factors. Accounting relationship between money supply growth and inflation through quantitative equation of money phenomenon is understood and accepted. The correlation between money supply growth and inflation depends on the conditions of production in the economy. High rates of unemployment is the country's serious economic problem that for removing it needs a strengthening of supply-side economics. Rules, obligations, and executive levels of issuing license for a new venture in country has caused increasing costs despite the efforts of the advocates of macroeconomics in support of economic corporations through various methods such as increasing bank loans, reducing profit rates, supporting instead of improving the production. In fact, in some money, liquidity injected into the community rather than increased production led to higher prices and despite a sharp increase in liquidity, productive sector of the country has always complained of the lack of liquidity. The study, "Effects of business environment indicators on barriers to the export of Iran" provided to identify and rank the factors affecting the date export. This study is practical in terms of aim. It has been cleared in reliability test by Cronbach's alpha that the statements of questionnaires and tools are reliable (91.3%). It has been distinguished in hypotheses' test by the simple linear regression and correlation

test that all variables have been effective and there is a significant correlation between them. We have found in the main hypothesis test by the simple linear regression and correlation coefficient that business environment indicators have affected the date export and there is a significant correlation between these two variables.

Keywords: Business environment, Indicator, Date Export.

Introduction

High unemployment rate is the serious problem for the country's economy in a way that according to the last census, there are 2991 thousands of people out of work in the community. In other words, nearly 13 percent of the country's active population of 23 million are unemployed. The rate is high in urban areas, especially among young people, especially females. According to the World Bank study, one reason of long-term unemployment in Iran is unfavorable business environment. Although part of the adversities caused by supply-side factors in the labor market, including high population growth, increasing women's participation rate, increasing the marriage age and lack of compliance expertise with the needs of the labor market returns, we should consider that lots of market are connected to business environment, rules related to the executive levels of issuing license and lack of confidence to workforce application in the economic corporations. So, the successful management of macroeconomic and implementation of general policies of Article 44 of the Constitution requires empowering the private sector by reducing operating costs and risks and remove barriers to competition and reform of private business. However, following notification of the policies of Article 44 of the constitution by the supreme leader that is considered the basis for the development of the private sector, mechanisms of implementation of this policy are planned by the government and presented to the parliament in the form of drafting the bill. The requirements of modifying business environment in the country are not mentioned and the text of the bill is entirely on the continued implementation of the current rules governing the labor market. However, as the next sections of the report is clear: countries should immediately reform the business environment as a priority for reform of the rules governing the placement. Otherwise economically unequal state competition with the private sector is not flourishing. Obviously, this competition just failed state monopoly and create favorable environment for private sector activity formation, or the result of the operation of Article 44, but will be non-transferable and the transfer of wealth to the government will not lead to compete and prosper. Since the development of the private sector in a market economy is based on a complex set of rules, extensive physical and institutional infrastructure, stable macroeconomic environment,

financial market development, attract foreign direct investment, the development of small and medium industries, labor market regulation systems technology upgrades, training and learning to permanent changes in the way of development have the ability to keep pace with these changes and providing these series in order to implement an economic development model automatically does not happen, therefore, the creation of institutional infrastructure and infrastructure for business development and removing obstacles from the initial requirements are necessary to implement this policy and mandate government and civil society organizations (including chambers of commerce and trade trustee). It is certain that modification and improvement of the business environment in the global arena is not only a positive step and important aspects in order to strengthen private sector participation in the economy, promote employment and production in the country, but also, it is an important signal to welcome foreign investors to enter the country and to promote and facilitate the flow of technology in Iran. There are hardly any country in the world that is self-sufficient. Limiting consumption in the domestic production because of shrinking range of products and reduce product quality has caused lowers the lives of the men. In addition to goods, services also play an important role in the global economy (Esmaeilpour, Hassan, 1995).

The definition of business environment

In the description of one of the committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has published a guide on improving the business climate, business environment and a set of policy, legal, institutional and regulatory defines the business activities working ruling. We always examine the causes and weakness in the national economy or to know how to achieve progress on structural economic problems and unfavorable production conditions stressed, but a good comprehensive explanation of these structural problems and conditions and how to improve them. It can be used from the literature business environment in this regard. (Tari, Alavi Manesh, 2011, p. 49) Different definitions of business are provided. The business activities are the activities that produce and buy goods and services with the aim of selling them for profit, encompasses. Business features include: production, sale or transfer of goods and services for value, recurring transactions, profit and risky activity. Information and communication technology in recent decades has created wide development in human life. In such a way that virtually all aspects of human life is surrounded and affected. Although the effectiveness and benefit in other words, different parts of the same phenomenon. (Morad Hasel et al., 2011, p. 40) Business activities are defined as the production and purchase of goods and services to sales and

profit. Factors such as health administration, social security, stability, economic policy, laws and regulations as well as the quality of the judicial system, the creation of a new business or expanding old businesses are effective. Changes in these factors (beyond the powers of business managers) can affect the performance of the various businesses. The combination of these factors that will weigh on returns and risk investors are called the business environment. This definition of the business environment, according to the study of Midri, three broad categories: the first category, macroeconomic aspects such as monetary policy, including the financial and currency and a clear impact on investment returns; for example, high tax rates reduce the return on investment; while inflation will increase the volatility of return. The second category includes rule, institutions and political stability; for instance, the rule of law on investment decisions and their impact on investors and it is organized. Institutions, including informal institutions, such as the overall level of trust, social capital and social networks and new trading relationships and expand business responsibility to the society (Barati et al., 2013, p. 110).

In economic literature, the importance of business environment in the 1990s came as a connector of micro and macro environment, however, ever thought that businesses need to operate only economic and political stability in the country. The World Bank is trying to collect data after expressing economic and political conditions, in the 2001 business project launched and in 2003 its first report concluded with five composite index for 133 countries. Ten Report 2012 Composite Index conducted by the Assembly in its last report ranks 183 countries were determined and compared. "Business environment" may be related to environmental conditions needed to increase production and expand the business to be interpreted. In other words, business environment variables affecting the business and economic environment in which firms are affected by the results of their efforts, out-of-control and power firm. Business and investment as policy environment, institutional and of behavior that yields and risk associated with economic activities and investments affects (Stern, 2010).

Another definition by the OECD committees to develop is published investment, business environment as a set of policies, terms of legal, institutional and regulatory framework governing the activities of the business environment by a number of economic studies business is introduced. The World Bank, consisting of 10 sub-index is that each of these factors in turn were formed on other indicators. The policy framework beyond the circumstances of macroeconomic stability significantly affect the investment environment and business (Feizpour, et al., 2011, p. 175).

The concept of business space

Although the term "business environment" in recent decades is as one of the important keywords in macroeconomic issues, reflecting in discussions on economic development and prerequisites for a prosperous and growing economy, we see that this the concept has always been of interest to scholars and thinkers. In recent years, the concept of precision is of most interest to economists and experts have tried this concept with accuracy and sensitivity are of most interest. The purpose of the business environment, factors affecting the operation of economic entities such as the quality of governance systems, stability of regulations, quality of infrastructure, is that changing them beyond the powers of the directors firms (Midry and Qoudjani, 2008). Reflecting the above definition, it turns out that identifying and studying the "business environment" prior to the analysis of business and economic activities. If "business" is considered as any economic activity such as production, sales of goods and services to the bottom of the economic benefits to be told (the details of the draft law on improving cooperation and the Chamber of Commerce's Business-room), addressing business climate Business, business formation and expansion measures. Accordingly, if we know the definition of business as the production and sale of goods or supply of services, a variety of business types will include:

1 home business,

2. Family business,

3. Rural Business,

4. Internet Business,

5. Small and Medium Business,

6. Large Businesses

That in all these businesses, big business related to "business environment" is very difficult and impossible.

1. The employment index

The difficulties that employers face in hiring and firing workers is implicit in this index. The index ranges from zero to one hundred. A higher number indicates more difficult and inflexible regulation. Employment indicators based on the responses to the questions posed in a questionnaire has been prepared.

Questions to assess the freedom of action on workers and employers in the contract, the hours of work, work on holidays and night work, how to hire and fire labor, the cost of hiring and firing labor for some of those questions employer and

regulation. Nevertheless, in order to create uniformity among the different countries of assumptions regarding labor conditions and working environment is considered. Some of these can be given to companies located in the populous city, male workers, full-time and with 20 years' experience, a member of trade union unless membership is mandatory union limited liability company and wholly-owned domestic. It is worth mentioning restrictions on night work, work on holidays, during the third position when a layoff is considered negative for the index points to negative. (Ahmadi, 2008, p. 19).

2-Registrationand transfer of ownership

Indicators include the number of steps to ease registration of property rights and the costs of ownership is registered.

The mechanism of registration of property in Iran:

Property registration process in Iran is done in accordance with the following table. (Ahmadi, 2008, p.22).

The cost (Rial)	The needed time for doing the process	Process	Level
1000	2 to 3 days (synchronization capability with 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7)	Check in Land Registry Office	**1**
5% of the value of the property area	2 to 7 days (simultaneous with the ability 1,3,4,5,6)	Obtaining financial statements of the Tax Administration	**2**
The final amount (marginal)	One day (simultaneous with the ability to 1,2,4,5,6,7)	Clearance certificate regarding the effect of the restructuring of municipalities	**3**
no fee	30 days (simultaneous with steps 1, 2 and without cost 3,5,6,7)	Building completion certificates	**4**
no fee	7 to 30 days (with the 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Insurance certificate	**5**
no fee	7 days (simultaneous with the 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Social Security certificate	**6**
5 percent of the value of the property (transfer tax), plus a half percent of the value of the property (stamp duty)	A day (along with the 1,2,3,4,5,6)	National Bank will pay the transfer tax	**7**
Approximately 1,260,000	One to 3 days	Registered at the notary	**8**
Current registration fee is taken in the eighth round.	3 days	Registration in the Land Registry Office	**9**

1. Credit index

This index measures the awareness of the legal rights of lenders and borrowers credit. Legal rights index range is zero to ten, and higher scores indicate that laws are designed to provide better facilities. Credit information index, the amount and quality of information available public and private sectors shows the debt. The index ranges from zero to 6 and higher numbers indicate better access for the public sector from the private credit information.

2. Investor protection index:

Three instances of the following indicators of investor protection and ultimately "index examines the degree of supporting investors:

1. The transparency of transactions (extent of disclosure index).

2. The potential for personal transactions (extent of director liability index).

3. The power to undermine the legitimate shareholders, managers and experts misconduct (ease Index petition shareholders (. (Ahmadi, 2008, p. 29) (Ahmadi, 2008, p. 26)

3. Tax index

Information and following indicators show that the values of a medium-sized company in a financial year must pay as taxes. These criteria include the number of payments that an employer should be entitled to tax. The time should be spent doing things and percentage of profits tax that is paid as tax. The Islamic Republic has been faced with gradual reform of the tax system. It should be noted a sharp reduction in corporate tax to 25 per cent of the most important reforms of the tax system. 10% income tax for domestic companies have been determined and progressive taxation 12 to 54 percent. Corporate tax from 54 percent to less than 25 per cent. This section includes construction companies, transportation companies, research and supervision. Tehran stock exchange listed companies that have 10 percent less pay taxes. Iran's highest income tax rate is 54 percent. In Iran, there is no VAT. (Ahmadi, 2008, p. 33).

4. The cross-border trade index

Although Singapore is small compared to many developed countries but has been measured using strategies, deepen their industrial structure. This country is famous in building technology infrastructure and supporting small and medium industries. Since 1986, other institutes have been supported with the creation of "small business office" as a consulting agency, small and medium industries in terms of management, efficiency, financing, credit and coordinated assistance.

Department of economic development through "domestic industry upgrade program" to encourage contractors to do with

domestic firms pay, so that transnational corporations were willing to meet the needs of SME.

Thus, after strengthening production and export enterprises and removing barriers, the opportunity is provided to private

sector participation at home and abroad (Ahmadi, 2008, p. 38).

Problems and obstacles faced by export firms

Organizational barriers

Problems and obstacles associated with knowledge and marketing information

- Lack of knowledge about target markets and export.

- Lack the necessary experience in the field of export.

- Incomplete and limited information about the target market.

- Inability to identify customers / buyers in foreign markets.

- Problems in communication and contact with customers and foreign suppliers.

- Inappropriate presence in the target market / inability to produce reliable distributors and representative.

- Lack of international famous brand.

Financial barriers

- Lack of financial resources needed to conduct market research in foreign countries.

- Lack of resources to finance exports.

- Budgets and poor marketing.

- High cost of capital for financing the export.

- Lack of competent human resources obstacles in obtaining credit.

- Lack of management commitment or less emphasis on the development of export activities.

- Lack of trained human resources in the field of export marketing.

- Lack of management capacity.

Product-related obstacles

Barriers to quality

- Low quality products.

- Short product life cycle / High Sensitivity mode technical barriers to adaptability.

- Inadequate quality control procedures.

- The poor quality of raw material used.

- Specific requirements on packaging and labeling.

- Product specification and design • limited experience in the development and product adaptation

Lack of versatility to the product

Industry-related barriers

Industry Structure.

- Size organizations and companies.

- High concentration in the industry.

- The lack of new technology.

- Not selecting the right technology.

- Lack of reliability required in the supply of raw materials.

- Lack the technology needed.

- Lack of readiness to deal with changes in the competitive market.

- Competition in pricing.

- Competition from aggressive competitors.

- Lack of competitive prices.

- Unfair competition in the market.

- (Pour Ashraf, 2014, p. 2).

Date export

Iran with producing about one million tons of date is the world's largest date producers, but despite the increase in production and export of this product to manufacturing exports in recent years has remained constant at about 10 percent. The increase in the export potential is very high, but the main problems of the production goes to the next step and this has many effects on exports. There is a wide variety of applications such as fresh dates (Kharg and dates), use it to cook certain foods as juice, sauce, dates, preserves and jams and also the alcohol industry, production of citric acid, yeast,

liquid sugar (as raw material soda and chocolate) are of great use. The date also has some medicinal properties.

In 1950, a drug called cortisone Diostulence with similar properties (but without the side effects) were prepared from dates. So the consumer market is growing steadily, particularly in industrial goods. Date acreage in the world is more than 950 thousand half of cultivated area in Iran. 250 thousand hectares and production in the country between 900 thousand to one million tons. Production of dates in the world from 1995 to 2004 of around 3.9 million tons with a growth rate of 4.34 percent to 5.58 million tons which increased further this production comes from Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Algeria. In the meantime, Iran has produced about one million tons per year, is the world's largest producer of dates. Unfortunately palm production yield per hectare is relatively low. This figure in our country is about 5 tons, and 26 tons in Egypt. However, in our country between the years 1993 to 2003 share in the global exports rose from 18 percent to 34 percent, Iran's date export value of the dollar, according to Dr. Chizari Deputy planned commodity exchange reduced rate of 36% of the 54 million dollars in 1993 to 34 million dollars in 2003 when it would be due to the difference of prices of the dates on dates are rich Iran and other countries. Price of Date in Iran is less than a dollar per kg and in other country it is 2/5 to 5/2 dollars per kg.

The problem dates back to the post-production process that is more accurate and more detailed if you look at the problem, it can be difficult to 2 categories:

1 problem and Assembly and Packaging industries

2 business sector and economic problems

▪ Important problems and side industries:

1 Deficiency workshops and factories of modern package (in accordance with technical knowledge

2 A lack of processing plants (supplying liquid sugar, honey and date syrup and vinegar, alcohol, caramel and citric acid.

3 not to use waste such as branches and leaves of palm trees to prepare for chipboard and crafts industries, long-fiber pulp.

4 Lack of cardboard and not distributed on time

5 The lack of liquidity in the agro-processing industry and packaging

Mentioned problems with the context of the government and the active participation of the private sector can be solved. Training and introducing investment opportunities and profitability in the palm side industries, as well as granting

facilitate the creation and operation of these units with regard to the problems of the sector and appropriate policies are the responsibility of the government. For example, despite high tariffs and customs duties for the import of raw materials and packaging cartons and date of export of the problems in the export of date palm to palm in Iran increased packaging costs compared to other countries. And because the cost of packaging in other countries such as the United Arabic Emirates is much lower, the exporters Iran's export to bulk and then packaged to send it again to target export markets., must be imported from abroad. It seems artisans and domestic investors able to provide machines and technology's export packaging requirements, so they need to provide the raw materials they need support.

The use of technology and new innovations in packaging and processing of export goods for compete in the world of major needs is essential. Spanish scientists from the plant Aloe Vera (Aloe Vera) made of gel that can prolong the shelf life of fruits. With this gel can be covered fruits and their maintenance time while maintaining the freshness and longer without chemical changes. Thus, according to the utility industry in increasing the share of exports in our country is very important dates.

Important issue is that despite the increase in production volume and increase the export in our country, but the ratio of exports to production of approximately 10 percent in the past year has remained constant. If the share of 25-20 percent that if we scrap this product, to increase the ratio of exports to production was very promising.

▪ Important problems of trade and economic sector.

1) lack of knowledge about foreign markets and domestic consumption.

2) Lack of active organizations in connection with the export business and export.

3) the existence of cumbersome laws and administrative regulations on export.

4) Lack of special export terminals in the ports of the country's withdrawal dates.

5) the private sector participate in foreign exhibitions devoted to the cause of financial problems and lack of appropriate facilities for them.

6) Being unfamiliar people in Iran and other parts of the world with palm properties directly negative effect on the demand for this product. However, in the above-mentioned problems in recent years steps have been taken, but still many problems in marketing and exporting the way off the product. Headquartered global network of dates at the University of Al Ain, and a year at an international conference with the cost of FAO in this country is that this focus global information

dates in this country has led the scientific and technical potential of the country. The active participation of producers and exporters in prestigious international exhibitions in the field of food and agriculture and customer-friendly products in the advertising and marketing can effectively contributed to the growth of exports of this product. Some experts solve economic problems and Commerce arrival date depends on the commodity exchange know about this product. Therefore, the "Eleventh Conference and for date" in New Castle Special Economic Zone to discuss this issue. Secretary General of agricultural commodity exchange in the said dates will soon enter the stock market. He added that agricultural commodity exchange reduces the inefficiency of the traditional market. He said 30 percent of exporting dried fruit dates. However, exporting producers and consumers do not usethe benefit from the establishment of such a market. Inefficiencies of traditional market and the lack of transparency of prices of agricultural products, inform inappropriate main markets, the widespread presence of speculators in the markets, seasonal fluctuations in prices, as the standard of goods and non-guaranteed deals.
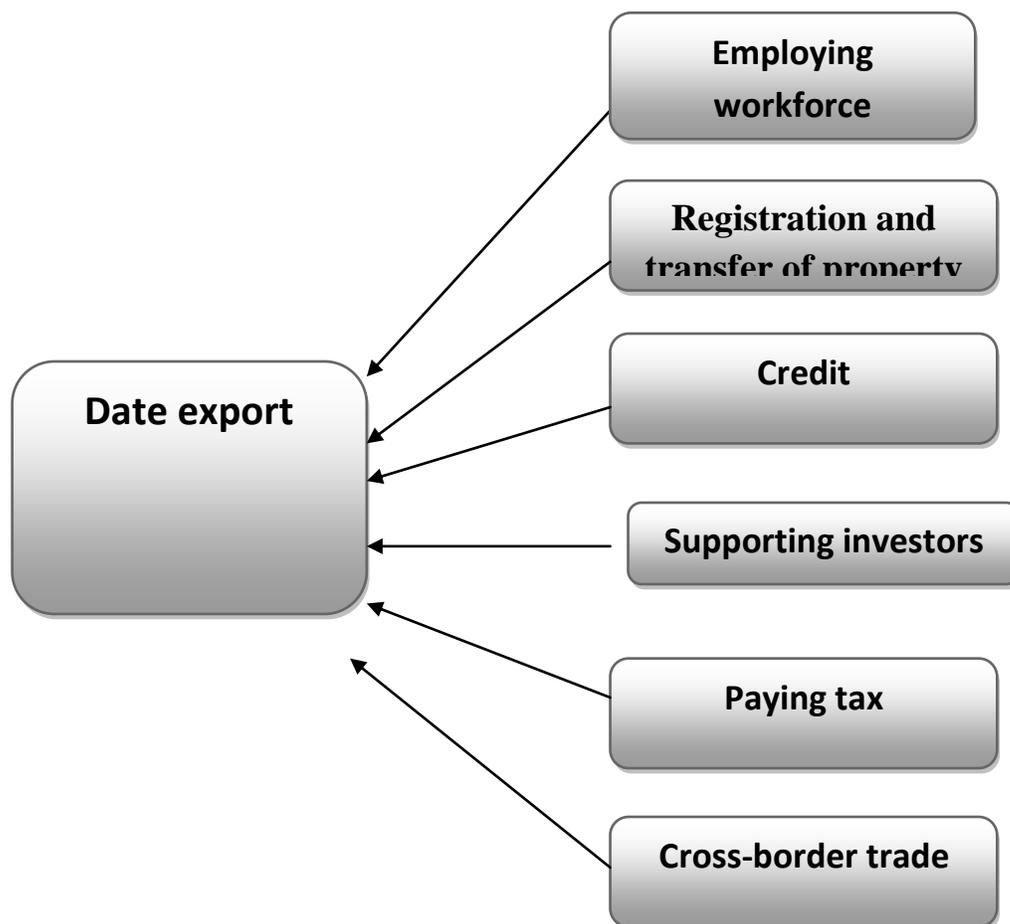
Research model

Figure 1-1: Research model Ahmadi (2008).

Research hypotheses

The main hypothesis

Indicators of business environment affect the date export obstacles, and there is a significant relationship between them.

Sub-hypotheses

Labor recruitment affects the obstacles to the export of date and there is a significant relationship between them.

Property registration and transfer affect the date export barriers and there is a significant relationship between them.

The credit affect the date export barriers and there is a significant relationship between them.

Investor protection affect the date export barriers and there is a significant relationship between them.

Tax barriers affect the date export barriers and there is a significant relationship between them.

Cross-border trade affect the date export barriers and there is a significant relationship between them.

Research Methodology

The research is practical in terms of aim and it is descriptive-correlation in terms of nature.

The method of collecting information.

Information obtained in this research through interviews, questionnaires, and library studies and field data collection has been achieved in the industry.

The population and sample

The study population included 240 housing activists that sampling dates compounds (stratified random sampling and cluster sampling) in a subset of samples is possible. According to Morgan table of 148 questionnaires were distributed.

Data analysis method

Inferential statistics including Spearman correlation coefficient (according to the data rate) to assess the relationship, simple linear regression to measure the effect, Cronbach's alpha for reliability.

Field of study

The study period: Study on Indicators of business and its effect on the date export of Persian date Dey 1394 Persian date Bahman 1394, in other words, this study is a cross-sectional study.

Territory of research: Hormozgan province of Iran.

Subject of study: business and export issues.

Technical characteristics of measurement tools

Validity: Validity need to answer the question what are the tools, what should be measured?To answer these questions using the comments of several professors and experts examined the test questions and ambiguities has been removed, indicating the validity of the test is acceptable.

Reliability

The reliability of the technical characteristics measurement tool. This is dealt with in similar conditions to what extent the Measure tool to get the same results that the tool accuracy, reliability, stability and reproducibility of test results refer.In other words, the reliability coefficient indicates the extent to which measurement tool characteristics or features variable measures the stability of the subjects. Using data obtained from the questionnaire using SPSS statistical software was performed by Cronbach's reliability as a result are as follows:

Alpha's coefficient	Indicators
0.811	Labor recruitment
0.856	Property registration and transfer
0.799	Credit on export barriers
0.836	Investor protection
0.846	paying tax
0.794	Cross-border trade

Cronbach's alpha was 91.3 that indicates the stability of questionnaire. To obtain the Cronbach's alpha, the variance of the scores and the questions and total variance should be measured.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	148	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	148	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.913	6

Cronbach's alpha can be calculated by one of these equations:

$$\alpha = \frac{k\overline{C}}{\overline{V} + (k-1)\overline{C}} \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha = \frac{k}{k-1}\left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} S_i^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

K: The number of questions

S_i^2: Question variance

σ^2: Total questions variance

$\overline{C}$: Mean of covariance in questions

$\overline{V}$: Mean of question variance

Data analysis:

Correlation analysis

Correlation analysis of statistical tools to determine the type and degree of relationship is a quantitative variable with a variable it longer. One of the criteria used to determine the correlation coefficient is variable. The correlation coefficient shows intensity of the relationship and the type of relationship(direct or inverse). This coefficient is between 1 and-1,if it is zero, there is no relationship between the two variables.

Spearman's correlation coefficient

The correlation coefficient is a parameter method to test the normality of distributed dataor number of data. Spearman's correlation coefficient was calculated using the following equation.

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - \overline{nxy}}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - nx^{-2}}\sqrt{\sum y^2 - ny^{-2}}}$$

Rejection or acceptance	Correlation coefficient	Variables	Hypotheses
Accepted	0.468	Labor recruitment and export	The first sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.654	Registration and ownership transfer and export	The second sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.737	Obstacles export credit and export	The third sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.211	Protection of investment and exports	The fourth sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.681	Taxation and export	The fifth sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.599	Cross-border trade and export	The sixth sub-hypothesis
Accepted	0.812	Indicators of business environment and export	The main hypothesis

Correlations

			q1	q2
Spearman's rho	q1	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.812[*]
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001
		N	148	148
	q2	Correlation Coefficient	.812[*]	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
		N	148	148

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Argument and conclusion

This paper aims to investigate the effects of business on export barriers in Hormozgan province. Policies and economic measures and expand exports, especially non-oil exports are the important issues that most economists have suggested to improve the global economy. So activating various economic sectors is required in order to reduce government takeover of the private sector in the implementation of development policies and promote non-oil exports. Extensive activities in this field in Iran especially in Hormozgan need to develop healthy competition, reduce production costs and other factors. In most developed countries, there is fairly intensive interaction between the development of the private sector and the development of non-oil exports. To develop and expand non-oil export development strategies need to implement successful economic policies detailed investigation of all aspects of theoretical scientific and effective performance

appraisal firms in export promotion and treatment of economic challenges. This critical situation with regard to the economic development of the province and the need to implement policies of non-oil exports in the province, according to consider foreign consumer markets, new business practices (e-commerce), the quality of goods for export, the packaging industry, such as the internal barriers goods transport problems and also by other factors, and it has been tried to study the amount of influence of each part on the economic indicators and develop it in order to improve the performance of non-oil exports in Hormozgan.

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