Investigation the impact of economic sanctions on exports of agricultural and industrial products in Iran (2006- 2012)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of economic sanctions on the country's agricultural and industrial exports. (The years 2006-2012). The present study based on objective is applied and based on the type of research is descriptive-documents.The research population is include 420 statistical sample of 60 types of industrial and agricultural products thatfor collect the data was used the data of customs documents presented on the site Chamber of Commerce-Industry, Mines and Agriculture of Tehran and to analyze the data was usedof Excel software and SPSS 21software.Results showed that process of mean changes of exports gross income, over time, has been significant and the average of exports gross income (agricultural and industrial) during the years of sanctions from 2006 to 2012 have a difference together. The average ofexports gross income of all products at the beginning of sanctions with the strongest growth in over a year, but then dropped as much and during the years later was associated with low growth, but relatively stable.Howeverthat the average of export gross income of agricultural products has been associated with a relatively mild growth during the years of the sanctions, and finally the average of exports gross income of industrial products dropped in 2007, but had upward until 2009, and then along with the downward trend.

INTRODUCTION

Sanctions are intended as an instrument of pressure and coercion in advancing foreign policy goals and one of the ways compels countries to undertake political behavior. Sanctions that sometimesis as set of a deliberate campaign to boycott the country's government, to enter economic deprivation on government or community sanction is often considered as a substitute, rather than military force. (Ajili and Mobini, 2013).Since, in the Iranian economy, a major part of its exports (80%) is based on oil and gas exports of a major share of GDP is provided by this source that through the exchange enteredin country and in foreign exchange reserves is the backbone of the national economy.However, some countries influential in the international arena to achieve its national interests, the use of all tools including restrictions on free trade, namely economic sanctions to its strengthen and undermine other country. (Khorami, 2012, 1).Sanctions, imposes heavy costs on the country under sanctions, economic pressure converts the effectively political pressure and created the desired changes in behavior or the nature of the sanctions regime and cost that imposes on the economy of the country under sanctions, by far, is higher than its cost to the economy of sanctions; and finally, in comparison with other instruments and policies

have from most favorable.About sanctions, this problem is to have a significant economic impact and establish political credibility together. (Oderat, 2000). At the same time, countries with non-diversified export structure, similarly, faced with the problem of dependence on export of primary commodities, which is facing them with a high risk.These countries are experiencing low economic growth and reduce the exchange rate, when, commodity adverse shocks increase global prices. Countries with a high concentration in exports, generally, have less private investment in the economy. Diversification of export structure is a way to reduce restrictions on developing countries with expertise in export to achieve allocative efficiency and stable foreign exchange earnings. (Nematollahi, 2011).According Gholami and Aminzadeh (2013), economic sanctions depending on their function are under constraints that can make it difficult, implementation of commitments in contracts trade (export and import). (Gholami and Aminzadeh, 2013).This study was designed to assess the impact of sanctions on Iranian non-oil exports to be studied and explored, the rate of effectiveness of agricultural and industrial exports rather than sanctions to finally be able to contribute through the results as responsible people in making strategic decisions and better manage.The research questions are:

The main question

What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012 in export of agricultural and Industryproducts?

The secondary question

1. What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012,in the amount of export products gross income (agricultural and industrial)?

2. What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012, in the amount of exports gross income of agricultural products?

3. What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012, in the amount of exports gross income of industrial products?

4. What difference between the averages of export products gross income (agricultural and industrial) in period 2006-2012?

5. What difference between the averages of export gross income of agricultural products in period 2006-2012?

6. What difference between the averages of export gross income of industrial products in period 2006-2012?

2. A review of the literature

2.1 Sanctions

Term of sanctions is refusal of system findings of relationships of social, economic, political or military of a government or a particular group of states to punish or acceptable behavior. However, its application is more common in international economic relations and sanctions the goods and services produced in a particular state. Sanctions may include all goods and services and specific and limited to one type or a specific category of goods. (Ivans and Nonam, 2002).Sanctions divided into primary sanctions and secondary sanctions. If only relate to the relationship between the two countries, so that the country has refused to establish trade or exchange of services or other social and economic relations with other countries, these sanctions the so-called primary or elementary sanctions that scope of which is limited. Sometimes, it may be a country expanding the scope of sanctions and to refrain from establishing trade relations, financial and other relationships with other countries that with country under sanctions are having relationships, which called this kind of sanctions called secondary sanctions.Sometimes, in secondary sanctions, the country createdsanctions goes even further and the United States as the D'Amato Act against Iran determines penalties for countries or companies that with the sanctioned country establish financial relations and so on. (Kausch, 1982).

Carter states that sanctions "coercive economic strategies against one or more countries to change the policies of that country or countries, or at least is expressed the view of a country about such a policy. (Behrouzifar, 2004).From the distant past, powerful countries in the world economy were use the tool sanctions, particularly economic sanctions as a pressure lever. In the period 1945 to 1990, some forms of sanctions against other nations, more than sixty times and with an annual average rate of more than one was the imposition of new sanctions more than three-quarters of the sanctions began and continued by the US. (Lopez, 2000).

1. During the Cold War, the Security Council only in two cases has imposed sanctions against specific government. Once in 1996, against Southern Rhodesia imposed sanctions in force, but limited and subsequently in 1968, sanctions imposed on this country expanding to all export and import of the country and established a committee of which will be examined reports on the implementation of sanctions against southern Rhodesia. (Sends, 2001).

2. For the second time, the Security Council in November 1977, unanimously called upon all states to stop sending any weapons and military equipment to South Africa and subsequently established a committee to review of the implementation of sanctions. In the aftermath of the Cold War, the Security Council against six government has imposed is complete or limited sanctions including Libya, Liberia, Iraq, Somalia, Yugoslavia and Haiti. Rate of sanctions in this period is three times the previous period of the Cold War. (Raceman, 1998).

3. One of the most complete and most extensive sanctions taken by the Security Council is Iraq sanctions with the adoption of Resolution 661 on 6 August 1990, has developed detail prohibiting any economic, financial, military and with Iraqi government and occupied Kuwait. (Of course, the delivery of medicines and food according to humanitarian considerations was excluded from the scope of the sanctions). In addition to the UN Member States, non-member states are also required to comply with the sanctions against the occupied Kuwaitand Iraq. (Paragraph 5 of resolution), (GanjHajirloo et al., 2011).

2.2 Sanctions goals

1. Invasion: In this case, sanctions will be applied to change the behavior of individual countries;

2. Defense: In this case, sanctions will be applied to reduce the rapid development of the strategic capabilities of certain countries. In the meantime, the main purpose of sanctions is done in order deterrence approach according to sanctions are an appropriate tool for deterrence and threat, because foreign policy drives in an environment of imperfect information.

3. Communication: In this sanctions will be used to send dissatisfaction, to the behavior of a particular country. (Valizadeh, 2011).

2.3 Methods of sanctions

Methods of economic punishment (sanctions) may be carried out in three ways: 1. boycott, 2. Detention and 3. Finance.

2.3.1 Boycott

Boycott, in fact refers to the prohibition of imports of one or more of the goods from target country. This type of sanctionsis reduced demand for commodities export target country. This type of sanctions leads to a reduction in exchange revenue and thus reducing the ability of the target country to buy essential goods needed. Using this type of sanction can be damaged in some specific industries, which are required to import basic goods to continue production.This policy, so that the country target will be able with access to other markets or countries that do not follow such sanctions or with various tricks crossing the sanctions has to its own supply have not enough efficiency . (Zahrani, 2010).

2.3.2 Detention

Methods of sanctions through detentions, provides important exports sanctions to target country. This method is common and widespread tool that is binding sanctions to

punish the country. However, the ban on exports may be partial or complete.

2.3.3 Financial

Finally, financial sanctions, lending and investment, suspend or limit the target country. The sanctions regime can carry out additional limitations against target country international payments, such as the blocking of foreign assets to exert more pressure. (Yavariand Mohseni, 2009).

With a review of the sanctions, we see that in the fourth round of international sanctions against Iran, which began with the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1929, and following the unilateral sanctions of the US, Europe and other countries. The objectives of sanctions from the Obama administration, there are a few ideas:

1) The Congress, which is followed by a naval blockade of Iran.

2) neo-conservatives, who have raised the bombing. In dealing with Iran, also called Obama, a year and a half ago came to the conclusion that without pressure, Iran cannot be forced to negotiate a "significant" Therefore, the pressure put on their work.Therefore, punishment to change Iran's policy is one of the objectives of the sanctions. Also, there is next to the delegitimization of the Islamic Republic of Iran in national and international level. The most important features new sanctions are dependent to human rights. Its consequences create such an assumption that even with solving the problem of nuclear, will not remove the sanctions. (Zahrani, 2010).

2.4 The non-oil exports before sanctions

Before the sanctions, Iran's Non-oil exports to the United States each yearwere approximately 10 million dollars that is the small amount. But in the normal course of business, non-oil imports to the United States, potentially is beyond this amount.At the end of 1999 and beginning of 2000, Non-oil exports of Iran were equal to 5,900,255 million rials, roughly equivalent to 737 million dollars (at the exchange rate of 8,000 rials). In the absence of trade sanctions, we can assume that Iran's Non-oil exports to the United States are at least equal to Iran's exports to Germany (which is equal to 1,857,861 rials or about $ 232 million in 1999).In 1994 has been export of Iranian oil is 2.6 million barrels a day with worth about thirteen billion dollars a year. Of this value of exports the US companies had purchased six hundred thousand barrels a day with worth about 3.5 to 4.0 billion dollars a year. (Yavariand Mohseni, 2009).

3. Methods

This research in terms of objective is applied and in terms of data collection is descriptive-documental. The population of the study is 420 statistical samples of 60 types of industrial and agricultural products that to collect data, we used data from customs documents presented on the site Chamber of Commerce-Industry, Mines and Agriculture of Tehran.All the documents were extracted 2006 to 2012 and are studied. Use of library studies including articles, books and student thesis, as well as the use of electronic resources and the Internet and documentary has been a common practice in data collection and research data. For data collection was use of a timetable based on the amount and type of export.For statistical analysis of data were used descriptive and inferential statistics. For this purpose, drawn and interpreted frequency tables and charts by using the Excel software and inferential statistics were performed by using SPSS version 21.

4. Analysis of data

The average of gross income derived from exports during the years 2006 to2012 shows that as a result of exports of all products (both agricultural and industrial), in 2012 at the amount of US $ 60986617.51, in 2011 at the amount of US $ 52,706,083, in 2010 at the amount of $ 58751407.03, in 2009 at the amount of $ 56036637.40, in 2008 at the amount of $ 38876471.95, in 2007 at the amount of $ 477444555.1, and in 2006 at the amount of $ 41146684.58of income, was income of exporting companies.

Table 1. The average of gross income derived from export products (agricultural and industrial)

Years of the sanctions							
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
60986617.51	52,706,083	58751407.03	56036637.40	38876471.95	477444555.1	41146684.58	The average of income (US Dollar)

Table 2 shows the results of comparing the average of export of goods income in different years of sanctions with the base year (2006). Amount of fluctuation of income is based on the ratio of the average difference of gross income the two years compared in amount of income of the second year.

$$\frac{\text{The average of gross income in the first year - The average of gross income in the second year}}{\text{The average of gross income in the second year}}$$

Table 2. Comparing the average of export of goods income table in the years of sanctions

Years of the sanctions						
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
32.5 percent growth	21.9 percent growth	29.9 percent growth	26.5 percent growth	5.8 percent drop	91 percent growth	Rate of fluctuationscompared to 2006 (US $)

The average of gross income derived of exports of goods in 2007 compared to 2006 show that 91 percent growth. Other surveys show that in 2008 compared to 2006 had 5.8 percent drop of income.In 2009 compared with 2006, had

growth of income at the amount of 26.5 percent. 2010, 2011 and 2012, compared to 2006, respectively, had 29.9 percent growth, 21.9 percent growth, and 32.5 percent growth.Investigation showed that the highest rate of growth of income occurred in 2007, and the lowest occurred in 2011. In 2008, was drop approximately 5.8 percent compared to 2006, in the income derived from export.
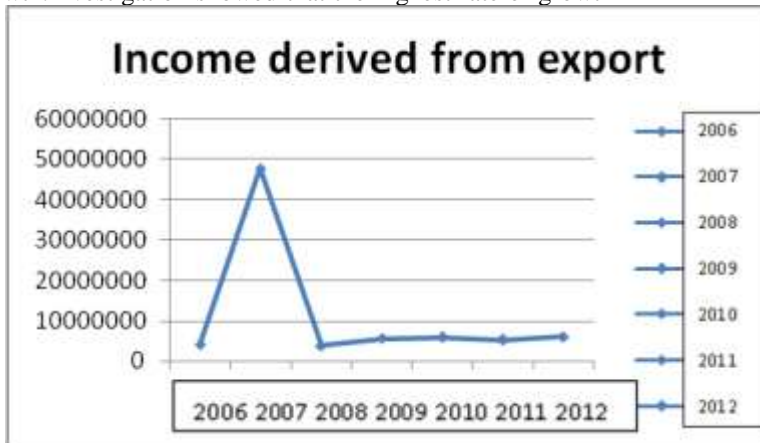

Chart 1. Process of average changes of gross income derived of export products (agricultural and industrial)

The average of gross income derived from exports of agricultural products:

The average of gross income derived from export of agricultural products in 2006 until 2012, show that, in 2012 at the amount of US $ 96,588,105, in 2011 at the amount of $ 76904325.7, in 2010 at the amount of $ 86188150.1, in 2009 at the amount of $ 77,456,300, in 2008at the amount of US $ 50,658,929, in2007at the amount of US $ 70845383.3, and in 2006 at the amount of $ 56433404.2, had gross income from agricultural exports.

2	1	0	9	8	7	6	
96,588,105	76904325.7	86188150.1	77,456,300	50,658,929	70845383.3	56433404.2	**The average of income (US Dollar)**

Table 4 shows the results of comparing the average income of export of agricultural products in different years of sanctions with the base year (2006).

Table 3. The average of gross income derived from exports of agricultural products

Years of the sanctions							
201	201	201	200	200	200	200	

Table 4. Comparing the average income of export of agricultural products table in the years of sanctions

Years of the sanctions						
2012	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	
41.5 percent growth	**26.6 percent growth**	**34.5 percent growth**	**27 percent growth**	**11.3 percent drop**	**20.3 percent growth**	**Rate of fluctuations compared to 2006 (US $)**

The average of income from export of agricultural products in 2007, compared to 2006, show that 20.3 percent growth. Other surveys show that, in 2008 compared to 2006, had 11.3 percent drop in income. In 2009 compared to 2006, had growth of income at the amount of 27%.2010, 2011 and 2012, compared to 2006, respectively, had 34.5 percent growth, 26.6 percent growth, and 41.5 percent growth. Investigation showed that the highest rate of growth of income occurred in 2012, and the lowest occurred in 2007. In 2008, the drop was approximately 11.3 percent compared to 2006, in the income from export of agricultural products.
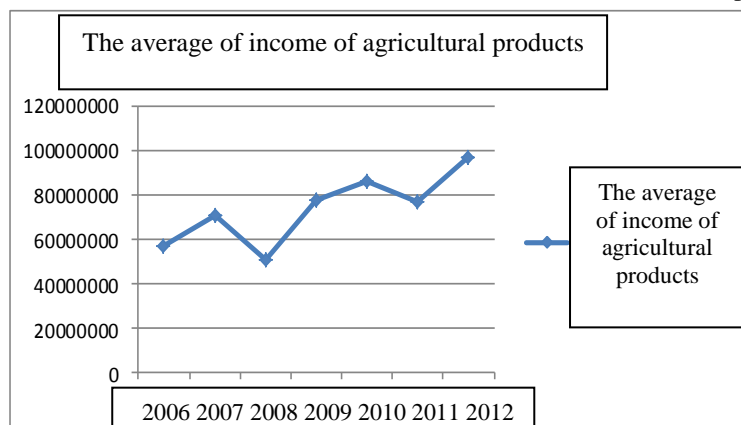

Chart2. Process of average changes of gross income derived from exports of agricultural products

The average of gross income derived from industrial products:

The average of gross income derived from exports of industrial products in 2006 until 2012, show that, in 2012 at the amount of $ 25,385,130, in 2011 at the amount of $ 29107241.1, in 2010 at the amount of $ 31314663.9, in 2009 at the amount of $ 34616974.7, in 2008 at the amount of US $ 27094014.9, in 2007 at the amount of $ 24643726.86, and in 2006 at the amount of $ 25859964.9, had gross income from exports of industrial products.

Table5. The average of gross income from the export of industrial products

Years of the sanctions							
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
25,385,130	29107241.1	31314663.9	34616974.7	27094014.9	24643726.86	25859964.9	**The average of income (US Dollar)**

Table 6 shows the results of comparing the average income of exports of industrial products in different years of sanctions with the base year (2006).

Table6. Comparing the average income of exports of industrial products table in the years of sanctions

Years of the sanctions						
2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
1.8 percent drop	11.1 percent growth	17.4 percent growth	25.3 percent growth	4.5 percent growth	4.9 percent drop	**Rate of fluctuations compared to 2006 (US $)**

The average of income derived from exports of industrial products in 2007 compared to 2006, show that 4.9% drop. Other surveys show that, in 2008 compared to 2006, had 4.5%income growth.In 2009 compared to 2006, had income growth rate of 25.3%.In 2010, 2011 and 2012, compared to 2006, respectively, had 17.4 percent growth, 11.1 percent growth and 1.8 percent drop. Investigation showed that the highest rate of income growth occurred in 2009, and the lowest occurred in 2008.In 2007, occurred about 4.9percent drop, and in 2012 drop of 1.8%, compared to 2006, in the income derived from exports of industrial products.

Chart3. Process of average changes of gross income derived from exports of industrial products

Research Questions

The main question:What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012 in export of agricultural and Industry products?

The export of agricultural and industrial products from 2006 to 2007 has experienced a jump of 91 percent, but in 2008, there were declines significantly, as compared to 2006, had a 5.8 percent drop in exports . In 2009,it had growth of something approximately 26.5 percent. Similarly, in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, had 29.9 percent growth, 21.9 percent growth, and 32.5 percent growth.

The first sub-question: What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012, in the amount of export products gross income (agricultural and industrial)?

Research that has been conducted shows that, although in 2007, there was significant growth in exports of agricultural and industrial products, but the following year dropped to the same level and continued steady trend in stagnant until 2012.

The second sub-question: What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012, in the amount of exports gross income of agricultural products?

The average of income from export of agricultural products in 2007, compared to 2006, show that 20.3 percent growth. Other surveys show that, in 2008 compared to 2006, had 11.3 percent drop in income. In 2009 compared to 2006, had growth of income at the amount of 27%. 2010, 2011 and 2012, compared to 2006, respectively, had 34.5 percent growth, 26.6 percent growth, and 41.5 percent growth. Investigation showed that the highest rate of growth of income occurred in 2012, and the lowest occurred in 2007. In 2008, the drop was approximately 11.3 percent compared to 2006, in the income from export of agricultural products.

Third sub-question: What has changed created the economic sanctions in period 2006-2012, in the amount of exports gross income of industrial products?

The average of income derived from exports of industrial products in 2007 compared to 2006, show that 4.9% drop. Other surveys show that, in 2008 compared to 2006, had 4.5% income growth. In 2009 compared to 2006, had income growth rate of 25.3%. In 2010, 2011 and 2012, compared to 2006, respectively, had 17.4 percent growth, 11.1 percent growth and 1.8 percent drop. Investigation showed that the highest rate of income growth occurred in 2009, and the lowest occurred in 2008. In 2007, occurred about 4.9 percent drop, and in 2012 drop of 1.8%, compared
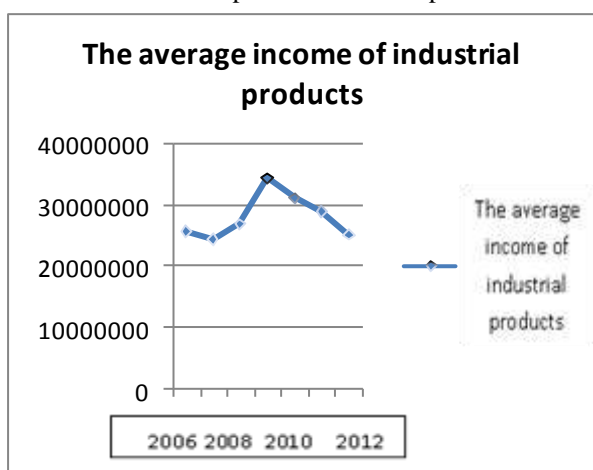
to 2006, in the income derived from exports of industrial products.

The fourth sub-question: What difference between the averages of export products gross income (agricultural and industrial) in period 2006-2012?

Table7. The test result of repeated measure

The level of significance	F statistic	Mean square	Degrees of freedom	sum of squares	
0.000	8160.935	252686714	6	1516120286	The assumption of sphericity
0.000	8160.935	1251675140	1.211	1516120286	Green House - Geisser

Reading Table 7, so that, if the significance level of the first line is less than 0.05, there is the assumption of sphericity, and ultimately refers to a significant level in the second row. If the significance of the second row is less than 0.05, shows that the trend of the average changes gross income of exports has been significant over time, and as a result are different the average of gross income of exports (agricultural and industrial) in 2006 to 2012, that in above test, we found the same result.

Fifth sub-question: What difference between the averages of export gross income of agricultural products in period 2006-2012?

Table8. The test result of repeated measure

The level of significance	F statistic	Mean square	Degrees of freedom	sum of squares	
0.000	86.927	562479514	6	3374877086	The assumption of sphericity
0.000	86.927	3346132956	1.009	3374877086	Green House - Geisser

Table 8 shows that the significance level of the second row is less than 0.05. This means that the trend of average gross income of exports of agricultural products has been significant over time, and as a result, the average of gross income of exports of agricultural products is different in the years 2006 to 2012.

Sixth sub-question: What difference between the averages of export gross income of industrial products in period 2006-2012?

Table9. The test result of repeated measure

The level of significance	F statistic	Mean square	Degrees of freedom	sum of squares	
0.000	43.757	484040767	6	2904244600	The assumption of sphericity
0.000	43.757	1608989891	1.805	2904244600	Green House - Geisser

Table 9 shows that the significance level of the second row is less than 0.05. This means that the trend of the average of gross income of exports of industrial products is significant over time, and as a result, the average of gross income of exports of industrial products is different in the years 2006 to 2012.

5. Conclusion

The results of this study showed that process of changes of average gross income of exports was significant over time, and the average of gross income of exports (agricultural and industrial) are different during the sanctions years 2006 to 2012.So that the average of gross income of exports of all products at the beginning of sanctions with the strongest growth in over a year, but then dropped as much and during the years later was associated with low growth, but relatively stable. Howeverthat the average of gross income of the agricultural export has been associated with a relatively mild growth during the years of sanctions and ultimately, the average of gross income of exports of industrial products dropped in 2007, but had an increasing rate until 2009 and then along with the downward trend.In this context, similar studies have been conducted often by local researchers. Hosseini in his study were studied Iranian economy in sanctions and reports that the mining and basic metals sectors and industries such as steel, cement, glass,

faced with production growth, albeit slow, but in section that there is a dependence on raw materials and intermediate goods from abroad faced with cuts.In the agricultural sector according to the survey, most of the crops, horticulture, livestock and fisheries in this area faced with growth. This section, as well as benefited from currency shocks. The volume of electricity consumption, as an input in this section, showed 5% growth and the growth estimates for agriculture is positive, just as has gone up, the export competitiveness of agricultural products (Hosseini, 2013).Nematollahi and Garshasbi stated the process of variation of total non-oil exports, as before the new sanctions (2010) was a loser and after giving it, as they increasingly. In addition, the results showed that the diversity of the country in non-oil exports has declined sharply with new sanctions. (Nematollahi and Garshasbi, 2013).Fakhari et al stated that unfortunately is not a good use of the opportunities facing knowledge-based organizations to strengthen the economy and deal with sanctions. On the other hand, our country despite the high volume of academic research due to structural weaknesses in research and industrial applications and not to be high in turning the research into innovative products, relative to competing countries does not have a proper place in Area. (Fakhari et al., 2013).Ziaee Bigdelli and colleagues showed that the sanctions has a negative effect, but small on Iran's trade and its trading partners, so that if the sanctions imposed by trading partners of Iran, the bilateral trade with business partners only reduced the rate of 0.089 percent.Therefore, the negative impact of economic sanctions on Iran's trade with trading partners is negligible. (Ziaee Bigdelli et al., 2012). Pakravan and colleagues concluded that the variables of the real exchange rate, relative prices, production rate, domestic prices and the war dummy variables are variables affecting on demand and supply of export. The price elasticity of export demand in the short term and long term, respectively, were calculated -1.83 and -2.12. Price elasticity of export supply in the short term was obtained also 2.17. (Pakravan et al., 2011).

In general, export as an engine of economic growth is influenced by many tangible and intangible factors such as cost factors (exchange rate, inflation rate) and non-price (the cost of research and development, human capital and institutional variables). Also, export demand, which is also affected by many factors such as product export prices, international prices (the average price of goods on the world market) and real income importing countries is effective on the amount of exports Exporting Countries.With the advent of sanctions, Iran's oil exports significantly reduced, which formed 80 percent of total exports and as the largest source of foreign exchange into the country and economic growth and the threw thinking government to find a solution.Hence, the need to cut dependence on the government's current cost of oil and gas resources until the end of the fifth development plan focusing on export development strategy, particularly in the service sector with high technology, and of promoting the role of Iran, especially in increasing the export plan, raise funds, advanced technology and the need to expand all-round cooperation with the countries of South-Western Asia, on trade, investment and technology, all of which are of critical and basic approaches, general policies

of the fifth program of economic, Social and Cultural Development was promising the further institutionalization the development of exports, particularly non-oil exports in the second five years of 20-year perspective Document.

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