

Economic Costs Of Management Of Sport

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Abstract: Income generating projects are in sectors such as sports clothing and sporting goods, sporting goods, including imports and exports, the imports of advanced equipment and body building supplements, food imports, especially from sports federations and private companies, advertising and sporting activities ... Including high-income sectors that could benefit billions of USD for the operators to bring the sport today. In recent years the producer price index for the various economic sectors of interest is the majority of countries. Given the different and sometimes conflicting perspectives, in terms of the number of positive and negative effects of exercise on the import of products and services are in turn.

Key words: Management, Exercise, Cost, Production, Export, Service.

INTRODUCTION

Formally in the 1996 census of the industry began implementing the plan. In this field of study by some international organizations like ILO, IMF, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe And some countries such as America) (1978), Canada, UK, New Zealand and Australia has done. The development of foreign trade in sports Terms of increased exports, economic and cultural point of view of many economists that the country was considered as a necessity and less than special attention to the development of foreign trade policies in the exercise. The development of foreign trade and export development with the aim of the exercise when it was serious pressure on the country's balance of payments caused budget problems created by certain countries, especially for sports. Intensified inflation, unemployment was high, sometimes without the use of production capacity and foreign exchange market and exchange rate remained in the country was experiencing severe turbulence. Since most analysis of the problems was that the country is mainly due to reduced foreign exchange revenues, the government quickly Posting policies to support development of foreign trade and export development in the exercise of the same phenomenon was different tendencies of theoretical In this particular form. Some of the foreign trade sector, export development in the sport as a temporary necessity, and others deemed critical to its continuation. Economic policies are established. Others in the sports sector with the aim of developing export trade, factor in the plunder of national wealth as the orientation of development policies and foreign trade sectors in exports due to mismanagement of the sport do not understand the logic. Another group of foreign trade development with the aim of developing the sport in question to export production and export of goods and services that combine the most important issue in the exercise of the export of goods and services.

The Sports Industry In The World:

- a. beginning of the globalization of the sport in 1980
- b. Studies conducted by researchers (Chvnz 1989 - Ndrvf 1983) in Europe
- c. Sport and recreation industry to become a
- d. The biggest source of income for developing countries in the 21st century
- e. Host countries to compete in sporting events
- f. Massive investment in industrial countries, exercise

Table 1: Economic impact of sport in the world, is different .

Country	Year	Income derived from the sports industry
America	1995	152 billion dollars
England	1995	4.12 billion pounds
Canada	1996	9.8 billion dollars
Australia	1994	8.5 billion
New Zealand	1996	958 million
Scotland	1998	947 million

Hong Kong	2000	549.21 million
Iran	2003	152 million dollars

The Role Of Exercise In The Country's GDP:

Is the total production of goods and services in different economic sectors in a specific time period or Is the total monetary value of manufactured goods in an economy based on current market prices, before deduction of depreciation and other expenses related to the consumption of goods impossible. (Table 2)

Table 2:

Country	Year	Share of GDP
America	1995	1.2 %
England	1995	7.1 %
Canada	1996	1 / 1%
Australia	1994	2.1 %
New Zealand	1996	1%
Scotland	1998	8.1 %
Hong Kong	2000	69.1 %
Iran	2003	39.0 %

The country's GDP in 2003 as compared to 61/50 percent, including inflation, grew by 2001. Comparison of GDP from 2001 to 2004 in Table 3 is shown.

Table 3: Comparison of GDP from 1380 to 1383.

Cost Type	2001	2004	Relative growth%	Real growth%
Sports Apparel	139	128	91.7	55.9
Sneakers	264	222	91.15	55.9
Types of balls and Tour	13	37	62.184	77.110
The cost of athletic training	17	92	18.441	71.264
Admission tickets, membership fees	30	45	50	30
Sports equipment rental	6	24	300	180
Sports books and magazines	9	17	89.88	33.53
Other equipment	31	86	42.177	45.106
Sum	509	651	9.27	74.16
Per family (RLS)	979	4793	3.9	58.5
Per capita wage (RLS)	231	10029	84.21	13.11

The types of private sports organizations include public and state (stadium) - a (low income) clubs - Nonprofit (services), parks and Property types include: individual ownership (Chelsea) - Ownership Partnership (Manchester United - Barcelona) - Property company.

The Role Of Privatization And Privatization Laws In Sport:

According to physical education during the 85-year plan to end the country's annual per capita space sports 0 / 1 square meter increase, and 0 / 5 square meters per person to 5.2 m reach.

The Privatization Of The Sport's Rules Are:

- A- Regulations established private clubs and sports
- B- Article 70 The exercise of executive instructions
- C- set of instructions for implementing Article 88 of the Financial Regulation

Comprehensive physical activity patterns in the private sector is as follows.

Amateur And Amateur Sports Industry:

- A) school sports
- B) sports college
- C) sports community

Industry Professional Sports (Sports Fields):

- A) Ticket sales
- B) Advertising
- C) Sales Athlete

Sports Industry In General:

- A) physical fitness centers and fitness B) Recreation and Sports Hobbies C) Sports Tourism

Sports Support Industries And Sectors:

- A) the management of sports facilities B) the management of sports events c) the production of sporting goods

Sporting Goods Division:

sports events - sporting goods - sports training - sports information - Auto Sports - Sports Services - Sports Contracts.

The privatization exercise is to create conditions for private sector activities in order to extend and develop sport and physical education: The solutions necessary to achieve the above objectives include:

- A- reducing the role of state ownership and direct management policy
- C- Development of productive and professional in order to support private sector investment in the sport
- D- human resource development and basic knowledge of sport in the country
- E- The rise of national standards for sports facilities
- F- providing the basic needs of the sport for all
- G- to enhance efficiency and competitiveness of the private sector and international sports arena
- H- sports and education policy in line with the provision of efficient government
- I- Development of tourism facilities and sports marketing
- J- supporting private sector to build the sport of gross national income

Look In The Sports Industry Business:

Iran suggested on the basis of which WTO members have raised their tariffs on imports of sporting goods, types of bicycles and spare parts are removed. That the developing countries were about 72 and 87 per cent share in global exports of sports goods World exports of all types of bicycles and spare parts in 2003 of around 4 billion and 154 million dollars, which exports 970 million U.S. dollars with Taiwan in second place in the world. World exports of sports goods in the same year was \$ 11 billion and 743 million in Taiwan, with exports of one billion and \$ 36 million this year, has dedicated his third place in the world.. Some member states to 40 percent tariff rate on imports of bicycles and 35 percent on a variety of sporting goods have been imposed.

The Cost Of Household Sports Forum:

In 2005, the average annual net costs of an urban household, 59.2 Thousands Dollar , which includes:

- A- 45 Thousands Dollar (75.9 percent) of non-food costs
- B- 14.2 million USD (24.1 percent), food and tobacco costs

The net cost of £ 45 million a year urban households, only 2 / 2 Thousands Dollar (4.9 percent) for recreation, hobbies and cultural services that the sport is here.

Also this year, spending an average rural household, 37.5 Thousands Dollar, which includes:

- A- 23.2 Thousands Dollar (61.8 percent) of non-food costs
- B- 14.3 Thousands Dollar (38.2 %) and food costs

Only one Thousands Dollar (quarter percent) for recreation, hobbies and cultural services that are part of the sport, has been. In 2005 the average annual income for a household in the city of about 53.7 Thousands Dollar and a rural household of about 34.5 Thousands Dollar. Sports industry of cultural, social, political and economic significance is very high. The sports industry in GDP for different countries from 0.75 to 4.4 percent. If the sports industry's share in GDP is 1.1 percent less than the index.

Direct Coefficient Table (Technical):

Coefficient of the table, like the symmetry of goods in cargo or in part, the costs of producing shows. This table needs to be direct and raw data to produce an intermediate product indicated.. This means that each column of the table of goods and services (including raw data) needed to produce one unit of output as a commodity or service offers. One of the technical coefficient matrix for the symmetric method is that the mathematical calculations in one step, before the table is symmetrical, so that the coefficient matrix of the vector output of the multiplication table is symmetrical result. Thus it is possible to calculate the coefficient of the table to be symmetric. But the tables were obtained directly from the figures contained in table columns of the symmetric part of the output is calculated.

Number Of Sports On The Export Of Products And Services Imports Other Sections:

After computing the effect of increasing the export of service activities as manufacturing and service sectors based on using Excel software, the tables are the final results. (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4:

Row	Service impact	Service activities on the part of crop	Service activity on the part of garden products	Effect on service sector activity Coal	Impact on the service activity of oil products
1	Transportation Services	-0.255665622	-0.003569455	-1.58053E-18	0
2	Intermediary services	-0.019726477	-0.002510309	-0.007601506	0
3	Social Services	-0.02770739	-3.41197E-18	-0.001624939	0

Table 5:

Row	Service impact	Effect on the paper industry service activities	Service activities on the part of Wood	Effect of Food Services Division	Effect on service sector activities, audio and video equipment	Impact on the services of private higher education sector, university
1	Transportation Services	-0.019162155	-2.11547E-17	-0.009758722	-3.41546E-17	6.31761E-18
2	Intermediary services	-0.074230081	-0.041183547	-0.08362072	-0.07219924	-0.212278032
3	Social Services	-0.113452044	-0.00697087	9.34006E-21	-4.91242E-19	7.01249E-20

Conclusion:

A - with a million dollars in export activities, transportation services, imports of farm products sector (0.255665622), garden products (0.003569455), coal (1.58053E-18), paper industry (0.019162155), Wood (2.11547E -17), food (0.009758722), audio-visual equipment (3.41546E-17), increases.

B - with a million dollars in export activities of intermediary services, imports of farm products sector (0.019726477), garden products (0.002510309), coal (0.007601506), paper industry (0.074230081), Wood (0.041183547), food (0.08362072), audio-visual equipment (0.07219924), higher education, private university (0.212278032) increases.

C - with a million dollars in export activities, social services, imports of farm products sector (0.02770739), garden products (3.41197E-18), coal (0.001624939), paper industry (0.113452044), Wood (0.00697087), equipment and audio-visual equipment (4.91242E-19), increases.

D - an increase of one million dollars of exports of transport services.(Imports, the private university sector of higher education (6.31761E-18) is reduced.

E - with a million dollars in export activities, social services, imports of food (9.34006E-21), higher education, private university (7.01249E-20), increases.

F - changes in export activities and transportation services , The activities of intermediary services, activities, social services, no change in imports of petroleum products are not created.

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