

بسمه تعالی

بررسی مفهومی مزیت های نسبی رقابتی ایران و استرالیا و همکاری های آینده بین این دو کشور  
در یک نگاه

Subject: The Relative and competitive advantages of Iran and Australia at a glance

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The topics of axis's survey:

1. List of Relative and competitive advantages in Australia(LRAA).
2. List of Relative and competitive advantages in Iran(LRAI).
3. Conceptual correlation between LRAA and LTAI.
4. Property of important degree of benefit based (ranking).
5. Specifying of products for import/export.
6. Recognizing the projects from 1 to N.
7. Fulfilling of the terms stated in contracts.
8. Finding the customers or customization.
9. Negotiating with a suitable university.

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## 10. Establishing clusters and SCM and so on.

### 1. List of Relative and competitive advantages in Australia(LRAA).

- 1) freedom for commercial, individualism and grouping
- 2) freedom of religion
- 3) commitment to the rule of law
- 4) Parliamentary democracy
- 5) belief in equal rights for all people
- 6) a spirit of egalitarianism that embraces mutual respect, tolerance, fair play and compassion for those in need and pursuit of the public good
- 7) equality of opportunity for individuals, regardless of their race, religion or ethnic background
- 8) clearly of legal and regulations
- 9) held a Special Category Visa (SCV)
- 10) A sponsor of a parent or remaining relative visa application can be changed before the visa application is finally determined.
- 11) Having the best international banking system

- 12) Having the best international insurance system
- 13) Training and getting suitable certificates
- 14) Methodical Fulfilling of actions
- 15) Advantages in related of the suburbanization in region.
- 16) High speed money
- 17) Suitable GDP
- 18) Horizontal community
- 19) The suitable income
- 20) Organic foods
- 21) Diversity banking and low interests
- 22) facilities of banking for investing
- 23) Guidance for many affairs are necessities
- 24) strength ICT systems
- 25) strength international participation
- 26) Services the most advantages

- 27) The high global gross domestic product (GGDP) as: gas. Tourism, Agribusiness, Health, International education, Wealth management.
- 28) Areas of comparative advantage for Australia (relative advantage score): Wealth management, International education, Oil, Tourism, Gas, Mining, Agribusiness.
- 29) Opportunities at Agribusiness: as people buy Australia's fresh produce, including proteins • Gas: as countries seek to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse emissions • Tourism: as people seek space, nature, holidays and luxury experiences • International education: as students seek to study in an English-speaking country • Wealth management: as organizations and individuals tap into Australia's expertise.
- 30) Financing
- 31) Ocean resources
- 32) Next-gen solar
- 33) Next-gen nuclear
- 34) Medical research
- 35) Reskilling an ageing workforce
- 36) Private schooling

## 2. List of Relative and competitive advantages in Iran(LRAI).

- 1) Abandon force power (capital of humanity) and Low wage or salary

- 2) Industries and technologies
- 3) Potentials of tourism and 4 season everywhere in Iran
- 4) Exalted history and the best ancients
- 5) Having transit power from north to south about 11 counters
- 6) Oil, gas, refinery, petrochemical, and those technologies
- 7) Under industrial oil as knowledge based SMC
- 8) A huge several demands
- 9) Nuclear for medical and several industries
- 10) Several rich mines
- 11) air corridor between Europe and Asia
- 12) Having international marine delivering
- 13) Having the vast consumption markets
- 14) The BRIX MEMBERSHIP
- 15) Natural medicine and health
- 16) Having several energies
- 17) HANDY and antic industrial products

- 18) Special products like pistachio, saffron and so on
- 19) Establishing the pole for making cars in Iran
- 20) Tax zero for industrial actions and developing plants
- 21) Establishing the investment company in abroad
- 22) Pure sillies in Iran for meeting silicon (Silicon Valley and photo cell)
- 23) Making several town and Building houses and its benefits

### 3. Conceptual correlation between LRAA and LTAI(matrix).

X= Iran (the number of LTAI), 1 to 23

Y= Australia (the number of LRAA) ,1 to 36

↔= shared joint cooperation between two countries

\*↔ = special joint cooperation between two countries

→= export from Iran to Australia

←= export from Australia to Iran

\*= particular (specific proposition in project approach)

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	X Y
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	↔	↔	* ↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	* ↔	↔	* ↔	↔	* ↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	* ↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	10
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←	←	↔	→	←	↔	↔	←	←	↔	*	↔	→	←	←	↔	←	←	←	↔	↔	↔	↔	19
←	←	←	→	←	↔	←	←	←	↔	*	←	→	←		↔	←	←	←	←	↔	←	←	20
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→	→	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	→	→	↔	*	↔	→	→	→	↔	→	→	→		↔	↔	↔	23

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↔	↔	*	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	*	↔	→	↔		↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	*	*	27
		↔								↔									↔		*	*	28
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↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	*	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	30
←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	↔	*	↔	*	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	31
→	→	←	→	→	→	←	→	←	↔	*	←	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	←	←	←	←	31

→	→	* ↔	→	→	→	→	→	→	↔	* ↔	↔	*	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	*	↔	32
→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	↔	* ↔	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	33
→	→	↔	←	→	→	→	→	↔	↔	* ↔	↔	→	←	→	→	→	→	↔	→	→	→	↔	↔	34	
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→	→	↔	↔	→	↔	↔	→	→	↔	* ↔	↔	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	36	

#### 4. Property of important degree of benefit based (ranking).

- 1) This table has 828 terms in parity measures of well-being relative two above mentioned countries for perfect participating on international level, this matrix shows a simplified method for prioritizing of important degree of benefit based for both of these countries, but for more deeply studying and defining correct indexes in future, should be account by right data according math methods.
- 2) The complex terms of Conceptual correlation between LRAA and LTAI (matrix, (as ↔= shared joint cooperation between two countries equal 406 items or 49% \*↔ = special joint cooperation between two countries 93 items or 11% →= export from Iran to Australia 198 items or 24/2% ←= export from Australia

to Iran 131 items or 15/8%, therefore the prioritizing of important degree of benefit based for both of these countries are as follows:

- A. The first priority: shared joint cooperation between two countries
- B. The second priority: export from Iran to Australia
- C. The third priority: export from Australia to Iran
- D. The fourth priority: special joint cooperation between two countries

This subject is Continuing.....

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