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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE USE OF TRANSPORT MODELS AND CUSTOMIZATION IN REDUCED COSTS IN SHIPPING

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ABSTRACT

The included supply chains and activities of the port. Thus, transport is the driving force of demand and motivation for carriers and service providers from third parties involved in the transport chain, and they must derive value from the movement and add value to it, defined as the value added of the economy. However, how shipping companies and agents create value in the shipping chain is a subject that has been overlooked in existing literature. This is especially the case with regard to the role of agents and we have only a very little systematic knowledge about their key functions in creating value in the shipping chain. This paper deals with four research questions:

1. What are the actors in the maritime transport chain and its operational policy?
2. Where do these representatives put themselves in the shipping chain and the importance of those sites?
3. What types of services do they perform, what types of costs are different, and what are the parameters of fixed and variable costs?
4. How do you add valuable auxiliary activities to the shipping chain?

Transport in general is considered one of the most important human requirements for the exercise of its activities and the elimination of its results, and is one of the most important fundamentals of economic development. It is possible to study the effectiveness of the use of transport and privatization models in reducing the costs of shipping as a mode of transport and application on dry grain and vegetables. This is done by scheduling the transfer and distribution of wheat between storage units of one of the shipping components and components. To arrive at a rule that transport models are the best way to transport wheat at the lowest possible cost. A number of suggestions and recommendations have been submitted to help implement this model. Through the theoretical framework of the economic institution and the costs and transportation costs and to address the basic concepts about the cost and methods of calculation and then transport costs and characteristics of transport models and the allocation and access to linear programming and the methods used to solve transport models and what is the optimal allocation model and cost using STORM. Transportation is usually one of the most important requirements for the exercise of human activities, and is an essential ingredient for economic development. Through this research, we studied the effectiveness of the use of transport models to reduce costs in an economic enterprise, it was interested particularly, cooperative cereals and pulses, scheduling the transmission and distribution of wheat between the volumes of the cooperative and the mills, to minimize transportation costs. This study shows that transport models is the best way to move wheat cost as little as possible. Finally, we offer several suggestions and recommendations to help implement this model.

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INTRODUCTION

Transport plays an important role in the national economy, as the availability of economic transport is essential to ensure the survival and sustainability of economic institutions. Transport is one of the most important and even important elements in the delivery of goods to the consumer, and in the transfer of semi-finished products from one production stage to another, that is, it represents the sensitive nerve in the business entity.

The problem of transport has begun to be felt by the relative importance of transport costs relative to total manufacturing and distribution costs. In this sense, economic institutions of all kinds are seeking to use modern and sophisticated means and methods to reduce transport costs to the lowest possible level. Where sound economic principles seek to find all the ways to achieve the lowest possible cost of transporting goods and to rationalize expenditure on transport service, either from the production areas or offer them (to the different supply centers) areas of use or demand (this is called transport

models). The transport model is one of the most important models of linear programming, which addresses the problems of moving a commodity from supply sources to demand centers at the lowest possible cost, provided that the supply at each source and the demand at each center and the cost of transferring one unit from each source to each center is known and specific. The historical roots of the transport model date back to 1941 when Hitchcock conducted a study entitled "Production Distribution". From several sources to different sites. "In 1947, Koppmans introduced his study" The Optimal Use of the Transport System, "developed by Dantzk in 1963. In 1951, Dantzk and others studied the modified distribution method for the optimal solution. On the rocks) was proposed by Charles and Cooper in 1954. In 1955, Cohen resolved a problem: assignment of tasks, a special case of transport, developed by Ford and Folkseron in 1957

Problematic

The following general problem can be raised:

How effective are transport models and customization in reducing transport costs?

A number of sub-questions can be asked:

- What is the best model for transport to be used in reducing costs?
- Is the method adopted by the institution under consideration in the calculation of transport costs the way

Optimization of cost reduction?

- Are transport and customization models limited to reducing costs only?

Hypotheses

To address this issue well a set of hypotheses has been formulated to be tested from

During this study

- Effective and optimal use of transport and customization models reduces costs.
- Application of these models makes profitability returns as large as possible.
- The method used by cooperative dry grain and vegetables to calculate transport costs is not built

On the scientific method.

Reasons for selecting a topic

- Try to study the problem of transportation and privatization.
- Deeply examine the effective role played by transport and privatization issues in reducing costs.
- The current stage of the economic institution, which requires cost control especially as cost control creates a competitive advantage.
- Lack of local field studies of transport models that address costs.

- Try to link the theoretical study to what exists on the ground.

Research importance

The importance of our study of the subject is as follows:

- We focus attention on one of the most important functions of the institution, which is the function of transport, which is fertile ground to study costs.
- Identify the different transport models that reduce transport costs to a minimum and apply these models in the field of dry grains and vegetables.

Research goals

Through this study, we aim to:

- An attempt to arrive at an optimal plan to transfer homogenous units from several sources to several centers.
- To emphasize the importance of transport models and allocation in reducing costs.
- Competitiveness
- Try to create a competitive advantage for the enterprise by cutting costs
- Try to provide theoretical and field material on this subject to fellow researchers and then enrich the library

With a new research.

Curriculum and tools used

To address this issue, a descriptive analytical approach was adopted, which aims at studying the phenomenon, Then try to group their properties and dimensions into a specific framework and then analyze them based on the data and identify the factors that control them and thus reach the results are generalizable. Access to the causes of the phenomenon has been adopted as a case study method as one of the methods on which the analytical descriptive approach,

Tools used in research

In order to complete the research, a number of tools were used:

- Surveying the library in order to form the theoretical basis for the subject of research and we relied on several references ranging from Arabic and foreign books and letters and theses of the university as well as forums.
- Field tools are described in the applied study methodology.

Research limits

We try to give a comprehensive look at the problems of transportation and privatization. In addition to the theoretical dimensions of this study, we will also discuss a special type of mathematical models for solving this type of problem.

Search Plan

To address this research in detail, it has been divided into three parts:

The first part includes general concepts about the economic institution and the costs to transport costs. In the second, we tried to give a look at linear programming and to deepen the study of models of transport and allocation. The third was the field study. We presented the field of study, which is a dry grain and vegetable institution. The field study also included the calculation of the cost of transporting wheat using transportation models. Finally, we arrive at the conclusion of the research, which includes a general summary of the research and then the main findings, followed by a set of recommendations and suggestions.

Economic enterprise costs and transportation costs

The economic institution is the basic cell of every economy, and the functions of these institutions have evolved because of the expansion of the production process and the increase in the volume of services provided by the latter to the various customers. The capacities of the productive institutions have grown from one product to another and from local customers to customers in all countries of the world. Hence the necessity to develop the costing process. The number of products and the increase in tasks make the institution unable to control all the costs. Some of them are apparent and some of them are hidden, which cannot be calculated by the commonly known techniques. This led to the need to deepen the concepts of Costs of an attempt by specialists to distinguish between all types of costs and to search for methods and models that allow identification and control. The costs of transportation are the costs that the institution always seeks to reduce in order to achieve the greatest amount of production savings in ways that are based on the scientific way to determine how to reach the price of the product according to the objectives of the institution. This reduction is achieved only by possible calculations of profit and an optimal distribution of the products of the institution.

Economic Corporation: The economic institution has played a significant role in the writings and works of economists in various ideological directions and this as the core of the economic activity of society. The economic institution is an effective tool in the development and progress of any economy. First, it is a production cell in which some economic elements are collected and synthesized. In addition, they reflect the intellectual, conceptual and creative capacities in the production of goods and services.

The concept of the economic institution: The economic institution is usually defined in management books as a set of human, material and financial resources, but this is the definition is not enough Scientists have introduced the current era another element is the information resources, and remains this definition is linked to the classic economic definition of the institution, which revolves around the basic elements of capital, labor and natural resources. An economic institution is a set of structured and structured resources that are subject to precise logic and specific standards in engineering and human terms. Each economic organization is financially operated within a specific legal and social framework whose goal is to integrate the factors of production in order to produce and exchange goods or services with other economic agents in order to achieve an appropriate result. This is within economic conditions that vary according to the spatial and temporal

space in which they exist and depending on the size and type of activity.

Objectives of the Economic Corporation: The objectives of the economic institution vary according to the nature of the activity it is doing, according to the directions of the owners, and despite the difficulty of limiting them, however, the majority of institutions seek mainly to achieve the following objectives:

- Economic objectives: the profit, cost reduction, responding to the wishes of consumers, rationalization of production.
- Social objectives: to ensure an acceptable level of wages, to improve the standard of living of workers, to establish specific consumption patterns, to advocate for the organization and cohesion of workers, to provide insurance and public facilities.
- Cultural and sporting objectives: provision of recreational and cultural means, training of junior workers and the allocation of times for sport.
- Technological objectives: the establishment of a research and development body, the use of modern media to win time. Moreover, reducing costs, obtaining accurate and reliable information and from those goals can be said that the most important goals of the institution is to stay in existence and continuity.

Classification of economic institutions

Classification of the Corporation by Ownership: There are three properties

- Private property: where the enterprise belongs to one person or group of persons.
- Public property: where ownership is owned by the State either directly or indirectly.
- Mixed ownership: an institution whose capital is shared between the public and private sectors. As applied in Saudi ports

Classification of the institution according to legal form: Institutions are classified by legal form into two main categories:

- Private institutions: They can also take the following forms:
 - Individual institutions: institutions owned by one person and founded by a private capital, usually including art units, shops, hotels, etc.
 - Corporate institutions: institutions owned by more than one person and subject to special legal conditions such as availability of consent between partners, and the contribution of each partner to a part of the capital either in cash or in kind or as a business share, such as companies of persons, limited liability companies, joint stock companies. etc
- Public institutions: companies wholly owned by the State either in the form of national institutions or institutions of local communities, and may be enterprises whose capital is involved in the sector. Public and private

Classification of institutions by nature of activity:

Institutions are classified according to the nature of their activity into two basic types, the first of which produces goods and the other performs or provides services.

- Productive institution: These institutions that perform the task of producing goods in order to meet the needs of society, they are subject to some types of raw materials for a certain change, through the means of operation available, and under the supervision and management and implementation of human forces and this in the light of natural data, A production unit that produces physical goods through extraction or by converting the physical or chemical properties of natural materials and by filtering to purify these materials and isolate them from impurities and thus make them usable.
- Service institutions: This institution is entrusted with the task of providing specific services to members of the community through the means of operating consumers such as businesses and insurance institutions. It carries out various tasks and supervises and implements the human public forces

Classification of institutions by size

The classification of institutions by size is due to the importance of the institution and its place in the economy. It differs in the number of criteria that enable the classification of institutions according to their size. There are those who take into account the number of workers and the number of work as two main criteria for classification. Among the size of enterprises, there are depend on the private funds of the institution. Although there are different views on the criteria used for classification by size, the majority agree on the use of the "workers criterion" as a basis for classification and therefore institutions can be divided into two types:

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME): The largest pillar on which the economies of European, American and Japanese countries are based, as institutions that can be created by one person and not limited to a specific economic activity. These institutions employ no more than 500 workers and are divided as follows:

- Small enterprises: and operates between
- Small enterprises: employing between 10 and 49 workers
- Medium enterprises: employing between 50 and 500 workers
- Large enterprises: employing more than 500 workers

The functions of the economic institution

The different functions of the institution are linked to each other, in order to achieve the goal of the institution, where we do not find the same relationship between the function of procurement and distribution or service delivery in the service institution, compared with the same relationship in a commercial or productive, but the observed is the broad link between the function of management and its functions Sub-committees with various other functions as they are developed and followed up.

Business Functionality: Market knowledge, collection and analysis of information on consumers, distributors, producers as well as knowledge of the natural environment, population, economy, politics, law. Business strategy so that business officials make strategic decisions that are specific to market choices and enterprise products. Trade policy is the policy of production, price, communication and distribution.

Production function: Production patterns, production management, quality control, production costs and harmony between production and sales.

Supply and Logistics Function: This is the total operation that places the necessary goods and services at the disposal of the organization's organs, such as raw materials and other functions related to the procurement and management of warehouses. Generally, the logistics function focuses on transporting and unloading goods.

Human Resources Function: It is in the management and management of individuals, preparation and appointment of personnel files, information and communication, improvement of working conditions and professional relations.

Administrative and Financial Function (Accounting): An institution is not without this function because it is important to provide officials with information related to the financial and accounting function of the institution. It also allows the consolidation of future decisions on the basis of the results achieved.

Economic institution, costs and transport costs

Cost is one of the fundamental considerations affecting all activities that are carried out and the cost is important because of their direct and indirect impact on the various decisions as well as on the decisions taken by the individual or system. The cost component increases with the increase in technological development and, on the other hand, as the interrelationship between the relationships and the cost-influencing factors that are affected and affect between them becomes more precise,

Cost concept and its components: Although it is agreed that the cost is a language that is simple and easy to understand, this does not mean that the cost is taken in one form. The form and content of the cost is determined in the light of the purpose of its measurement. The cost in its ordinary meaning is the monetary value paid for obtaining a good or service But its scientific meaning in the field of business studies does not benefit a specific meaning unless we add to it the function of what we mean by the purposes of measurement and calculation, costs are one of the tools of measurement itself. So that we can explain what the costs are in the various writings that have taken place in defining their meaning.

The significance of costs in economic, accounting and administrative thought

- Cost-effectiveness in economic thought

In the area of economic studies, we see that economists' interest in costs may be concentrated in two areas: The first is to study the role of costs in determining prices in the market. Second: Study the role of costs in determining the optimal

production volume for the project. At the market level, costs are considered as one of the forces involved in determining the price with the demand element. The importance of the cost element is determined as a common factor in determining the unit price of a commodity in the market over the period of time in the analysis. As a general rule, the cost element tends to play a key role in determining the price of the commodity whenever the time period is long. At the level of the project, economists were interested in costs as an important factor in determining the optimal production for the project under the different operating conditions, which is considered under the title - balance of the project - and this theory is that the optimal production that achieves the project the largest possible net surplus is determined if the size of this marginal revenue with the cost Marginalization on the assumption that the regulator is fully aware of the conditions of demand for production and is fully aware of the conditions of this production and behavior.

- The meaning of costs in accounting thought:

In the area of accounting studies, it has focused its attention on costs by trying to lay the foundations and principles for cost accounting procedures to inventory, record, analyze, A period of time to use the recorded data in determining the cost of the products for the purposes of pricing and valuation of commodity inventory for the purpose of preparing the final accounts and control the adequacy of operation.

- The meaning of costs in administrative thought:

Management studies have been concerned with costs as a management tool and have devised the idea of discretionary budgets and their attention to certain forms of costs that they occupy in planning and decision-making.

Difference between cost, expense, burden, tax, donation and loss

There is a discrepancy in the different definitions of cost, expense, burden, tax, donation and loss between economists and accountants where there is some confusion between these concepts for this before we consider the study and analysis of costs to highlight the difference between these concepts.

Cost: The word cost has given us a broad year after the development of accounting and economics. It is necessary to add a description of this word that is easy to define and shows the purpose in which it is used and its purpose, as well as giving it a property to enable its registration and measurement process. There is a set of burdens related to an element or part implicitly defined as the general accounting scheme defined by the following characteristics:

- Application field.
- Content: The burden is generally divided into full and partial burdens.
- Calculation time: predefined costs, actual costs

In other words, the exhaustion of the economic resources that are available optionally to obtain other economic resources in the present or future, and through this concept we can devise three pillars that must be met in order to achieve this concept: Physical sacrifice or exhaustion of the economic resource. Choice in the decision of sacrifice or exhaustion. The purpose,

intention or desire to obtain a material benefit or other economic resource in the present or future. These three pillars of the concept of cost allow for differentiation or separation between them and other concepts such as expense, burden, tax, donation and loss.

Expenditure: Is a traditional term used in the definition of burdens or in other words is a real exit of the values directly available in the sense of exit of money, and the expense offset by revenue, which is a collection of money.

Burden: The burden is met with the revenues that determine the outcome of the cycle and include the burden: consumption of goods, materials and supplies, depreciation allowances, etc. The burdens are of a non-material nature, if they are abstract and assessable and therefore a system for assessing expenditures. Periods resulting from the calculation of the result are based on the utilization cycle and not on the basis of the operations or life span of the institution.

Tax: Are subject to the imposition of the sovereign authorities and therefore the performance of the tax is carried out forcibly, not a choice where the material sacrifice or the exhaustion of economic resources is an algebraic and may achieve the taxpayer material benefit of the performance of the tax may not be realized this utility may be the benefit directly or indirectly when the Authority Sovereign tax resources for public services such as education, health, security and defense.

Donation: It is achieved when the object, intention or intent of the sacrifice is to achieve immaterial benefits, both present and future.

Loss: In the event that no material benefit is achieved from the sacrifice, the cost becomes a loss. If the material cost is of an algebraic nature and is not associated with material benefits at present, it becomes a loss of time to realize it. The difference between this concept and its predecessor is clear in terms of the future. Check the loss In the first case we are going to cost turned to loss while in the second case we are facing loss of the moment of sacrifice.

Cost components

The mixing of raw materials or the conduct of industrial processes on them to convert them into finished products, semi-manufactured products or primary products, which are used to form final products. The production process does not come out as the main cost components: *Services (incremental costs). This does not mean that these elements are included in the composition of all products in equal and equal proportions, but vary according to the industries, such as the increase in the proportion of raw materials, including the increase in the proportion of work used as well as the increase in the proportion of services on other factors, It is also to measure these elements not There is only one unit that can be used for all: hour, kilo (weight) and power unit. However, to facilitate the work, these elements are valued in monetary units so that they can be collected and their total value is known.

Materials: It includes raw materials, raw materials, semi-finished materials, spare parts, operating materials, rollers, packages, writing tools and publications. The consolidated accounting system has introduced the term "commodity

inputs" to this component, meaning that each item can be acquired and identified materially and used in the short period of the process. Productivity falls under this concept. From the point of view of the economic unit, these materials are used and formed so that products at any stage of production may enter into the first stage or at any later stage according to the nature of the production process and the role of the material in the creation and formation of the product. However, the creation and formation of the product becomes an essential part of it, while other materials are used in productive activities and others and cannot contribute directly to the formation of the product or consider it an essential part of its composition. The material can therefore be classified into two types:

- Raw materials and raw materials: which are included in the formation of the product and is an essential component of its composition and linked to production volumes closely. Raw materials are the product of direct nature such as cotton, crude oil and the production of all mineral mines. Agricultural crops, although they are the product of nature but may be used as raw materials such as cotton or used in part for direct consumption such as rice straw (in the paper industry) and may be products as raw material and partly for direct consumption.

Raw materials

Those that have been previously industrial processes and are still considered as raw materials for subsequent industries. The oil, which is undergoing refining operations, is considered raw materials for the purposes of power generation and the operation of machinery and equipment, and it is not fit in its raw form for this purpose. In addition, what is considered a raw material or a raw material for a particular industry may be a complete product of a previous industry. A complete product accepts additional industrial processes through the industry it produces, and the final product is used by consumers for direct consumption or used for the purpose of producing other products.

Tasks and parts

They are not included in the formation of the product, but they help in the production of fuel, oils and spare parts for machines and tools and writing tools and cleaning tasks. This is a type of material or a particular production order and bears a general component of the cost of production because it is not a unit of product itself. The producer bears the share of the cost of this type of material provided that it was produced during the cost of this component, The unit of the product of this type of material directly should be based on a particular method or methods to determine the share of this type of cost. It is noted that this type of material is not entirely related to the unit of the product or the volume of production.

Wage and employment: Wages are compared to what the accounting unit receives from the services of its employees in various productive activities. Which are related to the labor aid and degree of skill available in the labor required in each process or activity. As well as the level of education necessary to perform the right tasks. In other words, wages are the primary production component with tasks related to the

operation of production lines. Production may require labor more than the need for machinery and the formation of raw materials and turning them into a product for the need to form them into highly skilled manual labor. In economic units of an automated nature. Employment may also enter as a key element in the formation of the product and it may be difficult to trace employment in product formation. Work that contributes to the formation of a product such as shredding, assembly or finishing in the furniture industry, for example, can be traced back to the product unit or production order itself, while labor contributing to the climate environment suitable for production as maintenance workers or medical service workers or cleaners is difficult Tracking their wages and refunds to the product unit or production orders The employment can be divided into two types:

- A) Productive employment: It is engaged in the formation of the product directly and directly.

Assistive Employment: It contributes to the formation of the product.

The second type of employment represents several different types in light of the quality of the services that contribute to the output of the final product in the economic unit. Therefore, this latter type of employment can be classified into:

- The employment and cost of productive services are the wages of these workers, such as the wages of maintenance and cleaning workers, warehouses and supervisors.
- The employment and cost of sales services are the wages and salaries of sales workers and supervisors.
- Employment and administrative costs of administrative services are the salaries and salaries of employees of the general administration of the establishment and its managers, employees of the functional departments of the establishment.

Since the cost of labor is the wages paid by the unit to its employees, it is worth mentioning that the purpose of the wage is not limited to the monetary wage, but the remuneration includes all the benefits in kind and cash provided by the economic unit to its employees. In addition, the cost of productive labor is closely related to the product and production volumes, while the cost of supporting labor may not be closely correlated with the product and its volumes.

- Additional costs: Cost of services:

The production process requires the efforts of other auxiliary services in addition to the elements of materials and wages, and services are considered necessary to complete the cycle of production and sale, not only production activity and sales activity on materials and labor only. Service elements can be categorized into three types of services:

- Productive services: the cost of the components of expenditure associated with the services of the productive process of maintenance and preservation of assets that contribute to production or cooperation in it, the loss of productivity and associated with machinery and factory buildings and rents and insurance activities and lighting costs or adaptation or operation of

machines are examples of the cost of productive services or additional production costs.

- Marketing services: The cost is the elements of expenditure necessary to assist in the marketing of goods and products other than materials and labor, such as transport and exhibition rents and the costs of lighting, adapting, insurance and advertising and advertising products, all these elements and the equivalent of the cost of marketing services or costs Add-ons for these services.
- Administrative and financing services:

The cost is the expenditure elements of services that benefit indirectly, such as the cost of communication (fax, administration of the economic unit such as the buildings of the administration and private rents such as: Telephone, electronic mail, depreciation of furniture and office equipment, interest on loans and facilities and the like, and all these and similar items are included under the cost of administrative and remittance services or the additional costs of such services. The cost of services in general is characterized by a proliferation characteristic achieved throughout the economic unit administrations and is not closely related to the product. Moreover, it is characterized by its diversity, multiple names and the degree to which it relates to the unit of production or the volume of production. Thus, tracking these costs and trying to return them to the product unit or production order for measurement purposes is not easy without resorting to certain methods and procedures to achieve this tracking with a great approximation. The cost of services also has another important feature in decision making. That some of these costs are of a cash nature, while some of them have a book nature in terms of the extraction of long-term resources or assets. Moreover, some of these costs may be included in the cost of production while others may be included in the cost Production capacity.

Conclusion

The maritime transport chain is driving the momentum through the increasing demand for cargo transportation between several sites with a growing supply to those sites with a growing demand as well.

It is the demand that generates the movement between different geographical locations and the availability of natural raw materials and natural resources is also the generator of that movement and hence arises the demand for shipping services and Value creation can be defined in many ways. A value is created from a financial perspective when the company achieves a profit that exceeds expenses while taking into account the cost criteria. But in many sectors, value is increasingly created through many and more intangible drives such as research, innovation, trademarks, ideas, and networks, which often provide indirect rather than direct benefits (Kaplan & Norton, 2004a; 2004b). Moreover, the sources of value creation vary from industry to industry.

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