

The Importance of Trading in the Establishment and Development of the International Relations

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Abstract: Many researchers and authorities in the field of international relations agree on the issue that one of the factors to make relations between and among governments in through traders and exchanging goods among people of different lands, and as human societies develop in different fields, the economic affair and trades of these countries expand and develop, as well. Thus, they, in turn, have had valuable roles in making peaceful economic relations between states. Although international trade makes interactive motivation among partners, it increases the diversity and increased quality of goods possible, and leads to technological developments and increase in job opportunities in societies, if there is not a suitable planning in the section of trade (i.e., importing exceeds exporting) it can stagnate the industries of a country and cause workers lose their jobs, and endangers the identity and national culture of the country. That is why international trade and its instinctive identity (nature) is a power to function in both sides of making cooperation and at the same time making disputes between countries (where there is competition and exclusiveness). Thus, the issue of trading is a one of the key concepts in the world system, and its role in the international trade deserves consideration. Exporting will become meaningful when the necessary grounds are prepared for the trade, i.e. its interaction and good relations with other countries. Making relations is also justified through presence in the international organizations, and this is actually the first and the most positive step taken for achieving the exporting ideals.

Keywords: Trade, International Trade, International Relations, Economic Relations.

Introduction

In this article trade and its role to international relations will be studied. The reason for choosing such a topic is that trade is a concept as old as the history of mankind and has always been among the basic needs of human beings, a need in whose invention man himself has had a role and has invented new methods for its development with the purpose of gaining success in it. By individual innovations and success in the field of trading, Governments adopted strategies to cooperate in this regard and change the trading into an international concept. Since the objectives of governments were to access the profit making enterprises and to decrease their expenses, a little different from those of individual inventors, they tried to enter a competition, only. This sole objective led to disputes among countries and consequently to wars on the economic and trade profits. To solve the problem and at the same time to make facilities on

the way of trading, their first attempt was to make rules and regulations on the international trade, and the second attempt was to establish international organizations and institutes. Today, these institutes are of prime importance for governments to get their memberships and benefit from the advantages of this membership. These organizations like ANEKTAD and WTO, and even the United Nations itself have specified all or part of their responsibilities to international trade and economic affairs. This article opens a window toward the issue of trade and its role in international relations, and on the other hand to the role international relations have had in trading, with a look at the functions of the mentioned organizations.

The Brief View to International and Trade Theories

Historical events have provided new insights which are formed on the basis of the needs of hu-

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man societies. These insights are driven from the expectations and the needs of the same period and have made constructions of diverse economical theories possible. From among the pioneers in the field, following people can be mentioned: Hogo Grutius, whose ideas in the 16th century was inclined toward the role of economics in international relations, and whose emphasis was on cooperation and interaction among states in economic and trade affairs, John Locke, who believed in the strong influence of international relations, and on this basis believed that human being is instinctively cooperative, and considered the rights of freedom, and possession of private properties natural for him, and Adam Smith who stated in the 18th century that man has a natural willingness in trade enterprises, bargaining, and exchange of goods with other goods. He considered mankind as economical beings, which are in the position of acquiring and possessing properties. He believed that market is active under an invisible hand that orientates the behavior of people in society. Ideas of other scientists as Ricardo and Jeremy Bentam have also been influential in developing the theories of international relations and the trade. The results of inclusion of the theories proposed by these people was that the relation of economics in politics is a vital relation, and that it is the economics, not the governments, that makes the politics, and that the government is the symbol of politics that develops economic relations, but it should not get involved in the marker affairs, since marker has its own logic; law of presentation and demand.

The Process of Trade Development and its Unification with international Relations

Foreign trade got prominence since the 15th century and continued to 16th century with deep developments in Europe, and signified a new era of bargaining. Mercantilists or bargainers believed that governments, like individuals, get empowered with collecting gold and silver, in the way that the more it collects gold and silver, the more powerful it becomes.

They concluded that since the amount of gold and silver is stable in every country, they cannot increase their gold and silver reservoir, unless they trade with foreign countries. They followed two agendas in this respect. First one was that in foreign trading one should increase their exports to a level higher than their imports to bring more gold and silver to the country, and, second, they should

prevent the exit of gold and silver from the country to prevent the weakening of the country. With Mercantilism, there was a severe competition between countries to develop foreign trading and acquiring more gold and silver. This led to more relations among countries, and also new developments in social, political, economic, and industrial issues. Europe's development exerted effective influence on social, political, economic, and industrial structures of Europe during the years of 1770 and 1825 with the advent of industrial revolution. This led to more enlightenment and development of trade and, of course, competition among the countries of that time. The importance of economic parameter in international relations underwent more analyses since 1970's especially the one related to the intricate relations between politics and economics. This is the reason why international relations require a second look and more consideration.

Another important point that deserves consideration is about the role of international relations. This is what Liberals are more concerned with. They believe that the international relations in the field of economics and trading make peaceful relationship among nation, because the benefits gained from bilateral trading enterprises lead to interdependence of national economics on each other and that is based on cooperation and development of the relations. They have, also considered the disputes in international relations. The reason for this insight is that governments consider anything that might follow because of the interest it might cause for individuals might contradict that of the State, and its contradiction might easily lead to discrepancy and termination of relation between countries. In this respect to make relation between countries more logical and systematic, it seems necessary and suitable to establish international organizations, especially economic and trading ones to decrease the disputes over states' interests and increase their peaceful relations and cooperation.

Economic and Trading Competition; one of the Important Causes to Start World War I (WWI)

The reason for the commencement of World War One can be stated from different perspectives, such as nationalistic, militaristic, and imperialistic development, which were tangible since 1870, and especially since the time Germany succeeded in defeating Denmark and forcing France to accept defeat. Imperialism came into being and was to

acquire economic advantages other competitors had possessed before. These advantages included colonization, raw material, and market. Accessing the raw material made industrial development and employment possible for them. This made a suitable ground for exporting the excess of goods, which in turn guaranteed needs to the new and dependable markets, access to which was possible only through acquiring new lands. Their Imperialistic inclinations were different from interests and exclusiveness policies of powers like those of England, France, and Russia. This caused new categorization in which European governments stood against one another. The assassination of the prince of Austria in 1914 was a good excuse to show their old enmity and disputes by adhering to taking revenge.

WWI ended in 1918 with a heavy loss and severe destruction of political and economic establishments of the involved countries, and subsequently a new trend was shaped in making international relations.

Wilson, the then president of the U.S. suggested establishment of the United Nations to modernize the trend in international relations, and to stop the governments especially the Europeans exclusiveness in competition and their enmity.

Establishment of the United Nations

The First World War was more destructive and took longer than it was supposed to, and the countries afflicted by the war were looking for preparations for a long lasting security and peace after the war.

A year later in January 1918, Wilson in a message to the US congress upon termination of World War I, proposed a plan to provide peace, security, and international cooperation. The mentioned proposal consisted of fourteen principles, the most important of which related to free shipping in the open seas except in the coastal waters, equality of international trade conditions, and refuting the tariffs, and designing a nation's association. The agenda was confirmed in April 28th of 1919 in the Versailles conference on peace and its sentences were accepted and signed by all the members. In this way the United Nations started its functioning since January 10th of 1920, officially.

Since one of the reasons for the commencement of the First World War was economic and trade competition among European governments, the most important problems to be discussed centered

on free trade and equal access of countries to international economic and trade possibilities, to keep peace. The United Nations, however, could not properly play its role and take responsibility toward actualizing peaceful wishes of the members. The war stricken and inflamed United Nations was influenced by unwanted disturbances which by itself caused economic stagnation and sharp reduction of trade at an international level, especially in Europe and in the US. The whole scenario caused the great economic disaster in 1929 which was along a depletion of the exchange rates of Wall Street in America and its fast transference to Europe. Those war stricken countries of Europe which were in debt were very drastically disadvantaged.

Economic Stagnation and the Critical Outcomes

Economic stagnation in 1929 and lack of economic security bothered the whole Europe. Banks were found broke and met bankruptcy because of inflation and economic stagnation, which was followed by destruction of Economic principles of countries.

Europeans found out that increase in prices leads to decrease in the value of money, Germans found their currency; practically devalued, French people also, met the same consequence about their own money. In this way Industrial Countries, bitterly, found out that their jobs and deposits were under the influence of fluctuations in economic forces which were out of their control. In 1929 the exchange market of New York suffered a distress as a sign of stagnation in trade condition. International trade and industrial products decreased, wages decreased, and Industrial Countries, very quickly, experienced unemployment.

The crisis was evident when America stopped giving loans to Europe in 1929. This immediately led to decrease in the power of most currencies of the world in buying, and finally to decrease in prices. The European countries, which were in debt to the US in large amounts, suffered from this trend very badly. They could neither borrow money from the US to pay their debts, nor could they pay their debts through goods, because the prices had dropped dramatically.

The only way left for them to pay their debts was through the gold. This solution had also its own problems such as clearance of debts through paying by gold to the US would cause rarity of gold in the European countries, and as a result

causing increase in prices and decrease in the value of their money. The big economic crisis made governments more supportive in that the governments tried hard to support their local industry against offensive trade. As an example, in 1930 the United States passed the law of Smooth Halley to respond to the supportive trade policy of other enterprising governments, by reference to which there was 50% more tariffs for importing. The trading counterparts of the US showed reactions and stopped the international trading, practically.

In fact, increase in the custom tariffs among countries had a negative impact on the political and economic relations of countries. On the other side, European countries had to stop the trend of exiting of gold from the country, but they had to adopt strategies like limiting imports, deciding upon the rate of tariffs, rationing the export subsidies, limiting exchanges, and sometimes, even supervising the foreign trade affairs to keep agriculture and industry alive. The result was that the natural current of enterprises between countries halted and led to widespread unemployment in European countries and in the America. Half of the Europe suffered from bankruptcy and the other half met the threat of bankruptcy. England departed from the monetary system based on gold, and put away the open trade system after 80 years of experience, and started the teaching and preaching method. The law to support the industry was passed. This was sharply effective in the international trade and led to the appearance of economic nationalism in the European countries.

Economic crisis in the US and in Europe led to explosive inflation, employment problems, and widespread economic stagnation which led to other events, which included economic crisis and decrease in international enterprises which were from among the factors that caused the Second World War in 1939.

Atlantic Declaration

In August 1941 and during the World War II, a very important meeting was arranged between Roosevelt the then president of America and Churchill, the prime minister of England on the deck of a ship on the Atlantic Ocean. The meeting was, in fact, held with the purpose of coordinating the programs of war against their common enemy and beside that for talking about the more important problems they might have met after the war, such as economic conditions and international trading.

They came to agreements which were issued later under eight commandments with the name of Atlantic Declaration. The most important items of the Declaration, which reflected the insights of the two countries on economic and trading issues and their future policies in this regard, were illuminated in articles 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Declaration.

Article 4 was about international trading and accessing the raw material necessary for the improvement of the economy of the countries.

In Article 5, two countries of America and England made themselves accountable for preparing facilities and pleasant conditions needed to achieve the economic and the world trade development. It was, also, indicated that to achieve the mentioned objectives, security in social respects and issues of both countries should be provided.

Article 6 proposes that every country should be assured that they would access their needs and requirements, while all Nations should enjoy peace and security.

Article 7 of the Declaration concerns the principle of peace, freedom, and free shipping in the Open Sea and Oceans, and denotes that it is in one way or another related to international peace and security.

Atlantic Declaration could establish a system for international trading on the basis of the lack of discrimination, and on free exchange of goods and basic services. International trading cooperation which was stagnated at the onset of The Second World War could again find ways of trade development between and among governments with some considerations and exactnesses. The considerations were important factors in the development of international relations and were completed by their actualization through the establishment of the United Nations Organization, and other economic and expert trade organizations.

United Nations Organization

Establishment of the Organization of the United Nations was a necessity for accessing peace. It made powerful countries and the winners of the Second War to make international systems for recognizing the elements to remove crisis and on the basis of international cooperation and coordination of countries to achieve peace and understanding with remembering the past experiences especially the experience of the defeat of nations' association.

United Nations Organization is based on six main institutions, which are as follows: General

Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Councils, Executing Council, International Judicial Court, and an Executive Office, only two of which consider the trade and economic affairs, seriously. These two institutes are General Assembly, and economic and social councils.

The General Assembly is the most important gathering and the cornerstone of the United Nations. Its function is counseling and exchanging ideas. It is materialized by the participation of all the members of the Organization. The General Assembly can investigate on different issues such as international economic problems and provide guidelines to promote the solutions, considering its rights mentioned in the article of association and bestowed to it. From among the economic topics under its consideration are improvement and exaltation of people's life style in different countries, seeking employment and preparing suitable grounds for achieving desired economic growth according to the articles mentioned in the Declaration of the United Nations. To this end, the General Assembly has established a subsidiary institute "United Nations Exclusive Bank" whose objective is to financially help the investment in developing countries. This institute became active, later under the title of "The United Nations Program for Development."

One of the commissions of the General Assembly that investigates on the issues related to the rights of trading is the "Commission of International Trading Rights" or ANCENTRAL. The objective of this commission is to coordinate the rights of trading at the international level through designing multilateral agreements encompassing the issues like selling and buying goods, transference of exchanges, and regulations on international transference. The General Assembly has attempted to organize meetings to introduce new areas for international cooperation between and among countries, following the requirements of the developing countries, to establish a new international economic system.

Moreover, the Trade and Development Conference of the United Nations (ANEKTAD) and the Organization for Industrial Development of the United Nations (UNIDO) are, also involved in investigating, surveying, and developing the international trade issue.

In the Article of Association of the United Nations Organization which was operational with full power since Oct 24th of 1945, it is anticipated the policies alone cannot guarantee international coop-

eration. Actually, to achieve a close relationship and cooperation, there has to be some active economic, social, and cultural procedures to be along with them and in coordination with them. To achieve this purpose a social and economic council was, also, founded.

The Social Economic Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the important institutions of the United Nations, which can study and make reports about the economic, cultural, educational, and health issues, and the other ones related to the council, according to the clause 1, article 62 of the Declaration. The council can also give suggestions on the issues of the mentioned types to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, and the expert institutes. Requirements for these investigations and studies should be sent to the Secretary General of the regional economic commissions, specific committees, technical groups, or expert organizations. According to the Article 55 of the Declaration, the United Nations encourages the following activities to help preserve international friendly relations on the basis of respect for the equality of rights and independence of nations.

- 1) Improving the level of life style, providing employment for everybody, and achieving the conditions necessary for development in economic and social systems.
- 2) Solving international problems in the economic, social, and health areas and their relating problems, and also providing international educational and cultural cooperation.
- 3) Providing effective universal respect for all human beings and making basic freedom for all individuals regardless of their race, gender, language, and religion.

Concerning the issue of poverty which threatens a large number of people, the United Nations and its related economic and social councils have taken this responsibility to equip all related organizations of the United Nations to fight against poverty will all their means.

By the recommendation of the council, different specific commissions are established by the General Assembly to survey on the specific economic and social problems. For this purpose, on one side technical and work committees are assigned to survey the mentioned problems and on the other side, permanent commissions are founded for dif-

ferent regions of the world. These commissions include the Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America, Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific Ocean (SCAP), and Economic Commission for Africa. Each of these commissions investigates on economic and social issues of its own region and takes functional steps

Trade and Development Conference of the United Nations

Trade and Development Conference (ANEKTAD) is the only political- economic organization in which the industrial countries of the world are in minority.

ANEKTAD since its establishment has been the most important international source to provide a just and fair trade-economic system and has done its best in making balance in the present incomes of the countries. Moreover, this institution, as an organization working under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly of the United Nations has paid special attention to the developing countries of the third world and has taken steps to attract the General Assembly agreements and the international trade toward the benefits of the Third World Countries.

The first issue to be announced was the development of the developing countries according to the framework proposed by the General Assembly of the United Nations with regard to the very little share of these countries in the world economy and division of the resources. Following this, the General Assembly announced the first decade of the United Nations development in 1960 with emphasis on the necessity of applying changes in the international economic system in a way to assign more benefits to the developing countries. Then, during the second decade, while adopting development strategies required specification of an amount of national gross products of the developed countries to developing and poorer countries. Finally, in the framework of the strategies of development in the third decade, i.e. 1989's, the General Assembly required subtle and constructive changes in the world industry to ask for more participation of developing countries, following the objectives of the second decade.

On this basis ANEKTAD was able to make industrial countries accept relatively, some of the requirements of the developing countries on the issue of stabilizing the prices of the primary raw materials, removal of trade preventive measures

through preferred actions, and transference of technology to developed countries.

Generally, it can be stated that publicizing and encouraging international trade as a potential and the most suitable instrument of development became the first objective or better to say the philosophy of ANEKTAD as the main principle of the United Nations in the domain of development and global trade since its very appearance in 1964. Actualization of these principles, however, has always been influenced by the definitions of the concepts of growth and development in the mentioned decades. As an example, to the times before 1960s access to mere economic growth (quantitative increase in the national income or national gross product) was necessary and sufficient condition for development, while the bitter experience of the international economy for developing countries during the same decade which arose because of the double increase in total price of the products in comparison to the outcome of selling the raw material of the developing countries showed that the mere economic growth could not be considered as a means to achieve a wholehearted development, which became the basis for the establishment of the ANEKTAD.

Since 1960s when it was made clear that there was a difference between the concept of growth with that of development which has a much wider definition, and beside the quantitative aspects, the qualitative ones such as fundamental changes in the social constructs and cultural institutions covering the customs and traditions, the ANEKTAD tried to change its agenda, flexibly to cover organizational establishments, and present its suggestive mechanisms for the international trade according to the new interpretations.

Thus, an important factor in justifying the ANEKTAD developments during different decades was the understanding of the current concepts and definitions of development and its relation to the international trade at the same periods. Here, the development of this institution will be studied by reference to institutionalizing the concepts and definitions of the term development in different decades and establishment of the global trade organization.

The Reasons for the Establishment of the ANEKTAD and Development of Economic and Trade Cooperation

After World War II, most of the countries of the world faced drastic problems in the field of econ-

omy and specially, in the field of trade, and tried hard to solve them.

For the mentioned purpose, some international organizations, like the economic social council of the United Nations was established in 1944 as a permanent organization, and since then economic cooperation between and among governments was more seriously presented and found more wide-spread dimensions. One of the most effective changes in the domain of international trade was increasing the quantity of the global trade to two times its present capacity. Between the years of 1950 and 1960, regardless of the fast development of goods exchanges which made alternations in developed countries, the developing countries enjoyed a very little share of global trade. This imbalance was produced because of the construction of the World Economy, in the way that large amounts of raw material and products were exported from developing countries to the industrial ones and in turn, large amounts of produced goods and utilities were imported to the developing countries. As a result the industrial countries that actually possessed the productive resources of the developing countries got richer and richer while the developing ones became poorer and poorer.

From another perspective, the process of technological growth, which was possessed only by the industrial countries, made developing countries incapable of competing with them, from industrial, exporting, and international trading perspectives. Therefore, developing countries with regard to their very little share of industrial trade, found out that the economic development depends, to a large extent, to the foreign trade. That is why they tried to change the situation, very seriously and objectively, at the international level.

General Assembly of the United Nations also, paid more attention to this issue, and introduced the international trade as the most suitable instrument for development and increase in the international relations. The proposal was offered to the Declaration No. 1707 in its 16th session (Dec 9th of 1961) for surveying and suggesting solutions.

It was also decided that the trade issue be studied in a global conference on trade and goods exchanges. Considering the economic conditions of the developing countries, the Economic Social Council of the United Nations in the agreement no. 917 dated Aug 13th of 1962, asked for holding a permanent conference with the agenda of International trade and Development in the Framework of the United Nations. Following this plea a commit-

tee was designed to arrange the conference. After discussions the General Assembly of the United Nations with the Agreement No.1995, announced the opening of the ANEKTAD, the Conference of Trade and Development of the United Nations.

In March 23 of the same year the necessity of presenting the international trade issues was emphasized and led to the establishment of ANEKTAD as a permanent institute of the General Assembly. The first conference of trade and development was held in Geneva from March to June 1964 (the First ANEKTAD). The General Assembly of the United Nations in Dec 30th of 1964 decided that ANEKTAD be functional as an organization annexed to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Generally, trade and economic conference of the United Nations as a permanent economic organization which observes the activities of global trade, was established with the objective of making balance in the global trade and removing the gap and discrimination between developed and developing countries. Basically, the philosophy behind the appearance of ANEKTAD is to help the development of global trade, especially the trade in the Third World Countries, establishing fairer global trade, improving the economic situations, and erasing poverty from the Third World Countries.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

One of the objectives of the Atlantic Declaration, which was agreed by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941, was making an international trade system based on the lack of discrimination and free exchange of goods and services. The negotiations about the international trade system, which started during the Second World War, among England, Canada, and the America, continued after the War, as well. At last, in Sep 6th of 1945, the United States of America gave a proposal for the International economic system, i.e. a suggestion for the Development of International Trade and Employment. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, also, considered the arrangement of a conference on the study and investigation of the international economic problems, in Feb 18th of 1946.

Finally, in 1947, the two topics were presented in two separate conferences in Geneva. In one of them, which was held from April 10th to Aug 22nd of 1947, a sketch of International trade Organization was designed. In the second conference, too,

1. Trade Related Aspects of International Property
2. General Agreement on Trade in Service

which was held from April 10TH to Oct 30th of 1947, discussions on the benefits and custom exemptions were successfully and objectively finalized. It was decided that a multilateral agreement be made among countries of the World on the custom affairs, temporarily, before an international trade organization is established. At last in Oct 30th of 1947 the representatives of the involved countries signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade and made it operational from Jan 1st of 1947.

In the article of association of the International Trade Organization, specific regulations had been predicted about trade, employment, competition, and economic issues. It was supposed that the mentioned organization be established as a technical institution of the United Nations, and supervise and solve the international trade problems, the same way the International Money Fund Organization supervises the international exchange issues.

When it was made clear that the confirmation of the documents about establishment of the International Trade Organization met some difficulties in some countries, GATT became the only legal means that could organize the trading relations of government members. It has to be added that in GATT two other institutes under the names of TRIPS¹ and GATS² became the two principle assets of the new global trade organization.

The main objective of GATT is making a free international economic system in which the involvement of the governments in trade affairs is of the least amount, in which productive incorporations enjoy equal competitive power and chance at the international level. It can, also, be stated that the activities of GATT make important development in trade issues among countries and its final outcome was the establishment of a new organization with the name of World Trade Organization.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Global trade had met a sharp stagnation after the Second World War. For this reason many attempts were made to inject fresh blood into the dry vessels of it, whose outcome appeared in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As it was mentioned before, the responsibility of GATT was removing the discrimination in trade, opening the markets, and reducing the custom prohibitions. These issues were more or less actualized during the previous decades, and the volume of the global trade increased to four times

its then quantity, and the custom tariffs decreased sharply during this period. On the other side, the number of GATT members increased from 18 countries to 124, since its establishment, but gradually, new problems like dumping, the misuse of inventions of some countries in other ones, and similar problems appeared on the process GATT was following. These problems can be, generally, named "custom prohibitions of non tariff types". The reason for this condition was that there was no edited law shared and agreed by all members of GATT.

In fact, GATT had changed to a very big trading organization, only a part of which had been constructed by the previous laws of GATT. Finally it was decided that GATT be replaced by the Global Organization of Trade.

Conclusion

Reviewing the historical development process in the economy and trade, and the importance of international relations in the development of trade, has made it clear that a large quantity of crises met by the world, has been the result of exclusiveness, and trade and economic competition. Western countries, after the industrial revolution and specifically during the 19th century, have always emphasized on the opening the gates of all countries toward the industrial trade system, and they themselves were willing to place themselves in a more distinguished place than their competitors, in the international trade.

After the First and the Second World Wars, important steps were taken in the fields of economy and trade that were effective in development and consolidation of international relations, because in the chaotic environments influenced by war, the trade gets diminished and following it, the economy, because of decrease in production gets irritable, automatically, and employment meets limitations.

Experiences and historical lessons have shown appropriately, that good relations between countries can develop exports, followed by the improvement of the economic and trade condition. Therefore, giving importance to international relations with economic and trade objectives and motivations are the key factors in actualizing the development wishes of every country. Another factor that might help a country to achieve the trading objectives is its membership in international organizations related to trade and economy, as was men-

tioned before. It was, also shown that membership and activity in international or regional organizations is the key factor in making friendly and close relationships with the countries that are the members of the organization and help consolidate their relations

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