

World Trade Organization and its role in international Development

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 14 July 2018

Received in revised form 18 Sept 2018

Accepted 29 Dec 2018

Keywords:

*Business,
International,
Organizations,
Government*

ABSTRACT

Objective: World Trade Organization (English: World Trade Organization) (in the form of an acronym: WTO) is an international organization which set the rules of global trade and the settlement of disputes between members. **Methodology:** WTO member countries that agreements (30 agreements) have signed it. World Trade Organization headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, is located. As of March 2013, 159 countries are members of the organization. Tajikistan is the latest member of the organization. **Results:** At the end of the Uruguay Round was decided that richer countries must implement their commitments on market access to goods from these countries, more technical assistance to them and them to develop and carry out reforms in the economic system and encourage trade. **Conclusion:** Therefore, encouraging the development and reform of the organization of member states and the accession.

1. Introduction

The WTO is the only international body that was established solely to assess trade relations between the countries. The organization in January 1995 after eight years of negotiations officially replaced the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was. World Trade Organization agreements and regulations set by many countries signed and ratified in their parliaments. The purpose of establishing this organization to create more facilities for exports and imports of goods and services between different nations. More than three-quarters of the 148 WTO member countries are not developed (Esfandiari, 2005).

Membership in World Trade Organization negotiations usually long and frequent changes in the legislation are the applicant countries. For example, China after 14 years of intensive negotiations with various members of the GATT and its successor the World Trade Organization, especially America and Europe Union is finally able to join the organization. After nine years of negotiations Russia has yet to fully meet the requirements for membership in the World Trade Organization (Moosazadeh, 2003).

2. Materials and methods

2.1 History and philosophy of the formation of GATT

After the end of World War II in 1946, the major countries and war following the choice to get out of their bad economic situation. Accordingly, many countries, especially the industrialized countries of the West, attempting to establish a global trading system to deal with economic imbalances and protectionist practices in order to protect their domestic industries (Riddle, 1986).

In this connection, the first step was taken in the Bretton Woods conference of representatives of America industrialized country in the world that day, that America and Britain were held (Hamilton and Langhorne, 2013). The bill to regulate the international trade, the establishment of international institutions as the World Trade Organization (ITO) was predicted (Moisé and Sorescu, 2013).

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24200/jsshr.vol7iss01pp25-28>

The Havana meeting to form the organization, and in 1947 did not result, only lead to the adoption of a 38 -point agreement, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed by 23 countries (mainly industrial) was GATT goals (Charnovitz, 1996).

- Access to an international trading system free of discrimination;
- improved living standards in member countries;
- Provide resources to achieve full employment in the global expansion;
- Increase the level of real income and effective demand;
- Full and effective utilization of global resources;
- Expanding the production and international trade of goods.
- Obstacles and difficulties in expanding global trade.

2.2 The basic principles of GATT

The principle of non-discrimination and generalization of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN); under this principle, any privilege, advantage or immunity granted by a member, the other members unconditionally, the other Contracting Party, is generalized. Of course, this principle has an exception, the customs union between the two countries related to economic Hmgrayhyay (Brown et al., 2006).

This exception means that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other trade agreements (such as the Europe Union or NAFTA) also knows recognize. However, if the contracting parties entered into negotiations to exchange tariff concessions are not together, agreements between the two sides is not running. So in the case of Israel and of the principle of non- discrimination can adduce this article was no exception. The consolidation and reduce tariffs through successive negotiations in various GATT rounds, in order to increase trade, ceiling tariffs and the Member States will be asked certain goods, gradually to reduce their tariffs apply. The principle of consultation, any changes in tariffs should periodically through negotiations and consultations with Member States be used to prevent damage to the trade of other countries. If you do not accept these changes in UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research consultation with the trade of other countries is damaged, damaged countries compensatory measures will be provided (Mattoo and Subramanian, 2008).

The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO).As stated, GATT as an agreement has almost half a century as the only broker in global trade, trade liberalization and expansion of trade area and bring it into existence, but since the First, the GATT was a treaty and not a legal entity and thus did not have a good system in dealing with complaints and, second, that with the expansion of business areas and beyond the fields of international trade of goods Services (GATS) and intellectual property (TRIPS), the need to establish an organization that would be able to deal with the It is high, it was felt by the Member States. Improving living standards. Ensuring full employment in member countries (Elbadawi and Helleiner, 1998). The development of production and trade and improved productivity of the global resources.

Achieving sustainable development through optimal allocation of resources. Environmental protection increasing the share of developing countries and the least developed of the growth of international trade. World trade organization principles for achieving the objectives of the organization, has developed principles that Member States must adhere to these principles, if not committed, sanctions against those countries apply. The most important of these principles are:

The principle of non-discrimination and the principle of Most Favoured Nation (meaning) MOST FAVORED NATION (MFN) CLAUSE): According to this principle, if a trade or impose a tariff on one of the member states, the privilege or duty of all partners must WTO member extended trade. However, an exception to the principle that economic Hmgrayhyay customs union between the two countries are concerned. This exception means that the WTO and other trade agreements (such as the Europe Union or NAFTA) also recognizes (Waning et al., 2010). The use of non-tariff restrictions on trade, such as import quotas and licensing is prohibited and countries impose tariffs are allowed only with the support of domestic industry. After the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade, countries must fix their tariffs and gradually reduce it. Of course, this principle also in the case of agricultural products in the countries that are facing difficulties in payments, made exception.

To contribute to the competitiveness of products in developing countries, with the aim of establishing a system of preferential tariffs for some products of these countries trade concessions allowed. Countries are allowed to perform any act which Zyrqymt all aspects of sales (DUMPING) have not (Esty, 1998). Countries need to have the same behavior on domestic and imported goods. Consultation on trade policy with other members and resolving disputes arising from business relations through negotiation. Components of the World Trade organization world trade organization agreements approved for Members and their proper implementation of the various elements of decision-making, regulatory, administrative and legal benefits. These pillars are: Ministerial Conference, General Council, DSB, organ trade policy review and councils.

Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization is the highest body of ministers and representatives of all stakeholders to include. Ministerial authority is to realize the functions of the organization, taking necessary measures in this direction and decision-making in the context of multilateral trade agreements at the request of any Member. Ministerial meetings are held at least every two years. World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference in Singapore was formed in December 1996 for the first time.

The conference also in 1998 in Geneva, 1999 in Seattle, America, 2001 in Doha, Qatar, in 2003 Mexico and 2005 in Hong Kong was held in Kangan (Stewart and Johanson, 1998).

3. Discussion and results

3.1 The General Council

The General Council, the highest decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization on issues of daily life and work of the organization is considered. It is headquartered in Geneva, usually two months the meeting. Participants in the meetings of the General Council of the

representatives of all stakeholders (usually ambassadors or equivalent) form. General Council reports directly to the Ministerial Conference. Trade policy review body, the General Council could also convene a trade policy review body. The foundation president, its own rules and procedures and review of trade policies of its members to prepare the trade policy review mechanism deals. At the beginning of each year, the President and the Vice President of the pillars of the members elected for one year. Boards, councils for the implementation of tasks under the supervision of the General Council of the WTO, and generally form. The task of reviewing and drafting agreements councils as special public are responsible. The councils are:

Of trade in goods, trade in goods duty of reviewing and monitoring the multilateral agreements on trade in goods is responsible. Thirteen agreements on trade in goods have already been signed by WTO members, most notably, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and agreements related to it. The Council has 10 committees, each in a particular activity (such as agriculture, market access, subsidies, anti-selling below cost, etc.)

3.2 Council for Trade in Services

The General Agreement on Trade in Services survey and monitoring is the responsibility of the Council on Trade in Services. Participation in the Council is open to all WTO members. Financial Services Committee, the Committee of specific commitments and rules of the General Agreement on Trade in Services working groups domestic procedures, one of the pillars of the council's current complement. Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, intellectual property rights, created by the thoughts and ideas of the rights that individuals enjoy. The Council is tasked to review and monitor the functioning of agreements related to intellectual property is responsible.

3.3 Committees and other bodies amendments

There are three committees in the World Trade Organization: Committee on Trade and Development; Committee on Balance of Payments Restrictions Committee on Budget, Finance and administration. Duties on bilateral trade agreements and decisions of the General Council is defined. Membership of these committees is open to all WTO members. The Committee on Trade and Environment and regional agreements under the General Council operate commercially. The value of joining the WTO the removal of non-tariff barriers and the elimination of foreign exchange controls will be an increase in imports, which would be harmful due to the shortage of energy resources. Bazargany high deficits in the balance of the increase in imports over exports. The possibility of bankruptcy of enterprises in sectors such as industry and Khzdmāt and the consequences of the deterioration in income distribution in the country and huge costs for the production of goods subject to ownership and the increase in unemployment due to reduced manufacturing companies that have a Goods are competitive. Iran's membership in the WTO: the current global economy, and this means that Iran has joined the World Trade Organization and frail and small countries economically and politically has joined the organization in the world, and the decision the business processes decisionmaking and decision-making power in the global economic structure has not. The World Trade Organization today is one of the pillars of globalization, especially in the economic sphere in general. Thus, many countries are trying to accelerate the process of globalization and its benefits, the international organization to develop and promote its position.

4. Conclusion

To encourage development and economic reform Some supporters of the organization, the WTO will help development. By joining this organization, developing countries are in transition to a market economy. During the Uruguay Round negotiations, developing countries are more than sixty independent trade liberalization carried out simultaneously with the negotiations, developing countries and economies in transition, were more active and more influence in negotiations they have. At the end of the Uruguay Round was decided that richer countries must implement their commitments on market access to goods from these countries, more technical assistance to them and them to develop and carry out reforms in the economic system and encourage trade. Therefore, encouraging the development and reform of the organization of member states and the accession.

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How to Cite this Article:

Marandi M. R., Nedayie Moghvan N., Hosseini S. F., Soujoodie Korabbasloo S., World Trade Organization and its role in international Development, UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research 7(1) (2019) 25–28.