



INTERNATIONAL BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH A ROLE IN MAKING INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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Abstract

In international relations, currently, the presence states are matched by the increasing activity of international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental bodies, which resulted in a substantial change in the character of these relations. In the field of international economic relations and in particular on foreign investment in international relations identify as part: states, international organizations, especially those of an economic, international organizations and NGOs with economic vocation well-known multinationals.

Keywords

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1. Introduction

Particularly the dynamism of trade flows is determined by growth increased interdependence of the global economy, the fact that trade is the first and easiest form for the least advanced countries in the world economic engagement. In the past decade, particularly given gains momentum information, lowering the cost of transport, the faster and cheaper access to information in conjunction with internationally reduction in tariffs were as many motivations that helped boost international trade. With the development of international trade, the exchange of material goods and services exchange ideas, GATT was transformed and institutionalized as the World Trade Organization (WTO). Established in 1995, the first integrated WTO trade agreements such as GATT agreement itself, the Agreement on Agriculture, the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, and other general agreements. Among the most important general agreements include the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Statistics indicate a clear link between free and fair trade and growth. In this context, the creation of WTO represented an important step towards a more integrated international trading system and thus more dynamic. By ensuring that states retain the dynamics of eliminating barriers to trade in future trade negotiations, the WTO guarantee, while continuing to promote a free trade agreement. Given that two-thirds of its members are developing countries, the WTO also provides, economies in transition and least developed countries' ability to use trade to boost their development efforts. In international relations, currently, the presence states is

matched by the increasing activity of international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental bodies, which resulted in a substantial change in the character of these relations. In the field of international economic relations and in particular on foreign investment in international relations identify as part: states, international organizations, especially those of an economic, international organizations and NGOs with economic vocation well-known multinationals. Reducing protectionism nature tariff practiced by countries of the world, primarily to developed as a result of agreements reached in the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), for the import of industrial products faster and in a substantial proportion still in the 70s. For most agricultural products only after Uruguay Round (1986-1993) there is a similar trend.

In times of crisis, trade protectionism again, by expanding and multiplying the non-tariff barriers; with the escalation of non-tariff protectionism of the 70 internationally are made attempts oversight of how they are applied; so all in GATT agreed several codes of conduct regarding the use of non-tariff barriers such as anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties, government procurement, import licenses, rules and technical standards; Internationally extend preferential trade arrangements, which have the effect of eroding the principle of fundamental GATT principle of non-discrimination; this phenomenon of erosion had indisputably sides positive as long as it resulted in signing new preferential agreements in favor of developing countries (the two great systems of preferences multilateral agreed in the UNCTAD, preferential agreements of the European Economic Community in favor of several countries ex- colonies of

member countries etc.). Remains controversial effects on the world economy as a whole if it is considering creating economic integration organizations at regional or subregional level among developed countries, members of their reach nearly eliminating trade restrictions in their reciprocal trade in goods. If they have not practiced simultaneously a protectionist trade policy towards third parties were positive global effects, otherwise the effects were negative. For example, EU agricultural policy has imposed a high protection of the agricultural food market community, the foreign suppliers of such products being strongly affected. In reality, a survey of GATT regarding compliance of various regional trade agreements with Article XXIV of GATT, showed that in 70 such agreements in existence only 4 met the conditions, which are most obscure.

2. The role of international organizations in international trade

World Trade Organization was established in 1995. The headquarters of this organization in Geneva and counted at the end of 2004, 148 Member States. Although it is one of the latest international organizations, multilateral trading system that governs it works since the end of the Second World War. WTO is the successor of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and its main concern is to ensure conditions for the development of more free trade. In the past 50 years, international trade has experienced exceptional growth of over 22 times, and the GATT and the WTO have made an important contribution in supporting this development. Current multilateral trading system has developed over time through a series of trade negotiations, known as rounds of negotiations.

The first series focused mainly on tariff reductions but later negotiations included other negotiating areas as anti-dumping and other non-tariff barriers. The latest round of negotiations completed, conducted during 1986-1994 and called Uruguay Round, was the one that led to the creation of the WTO.

The main goals of the World Trade Organisation is closely connected with the central objective of ensuring free trade between Member States:

- Administer trade agreements;
- To act as a forum for trade negotiations;
- Regulate commercial disputes between Member States;
- Organize periodic review of the trade policies of member states;
- to assist developing countries in trade policy, through technical assistance and training programs;
- cooperate with other organizations. Decisions in the WTO are taken, usually by consensus.

The majority vote has never been used in WTO and GATT very rare, but it is an option.

The highest decision-making level in the WTO Ministerial Conference, which meets every two years. The next level of leadership is the General Council, which meets several times a year. The third level is the Councils (Council for Trade in Goods, the Council for Trade in Services, Council on IPR), which coordinate various specialized committees, working groups and subsidiary bodies, depending on each agree in part. From the organizational structure of the WTO secretariat and the part that does not have powers of direction, but technical assistance to other bodies of the WTO.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Was initially created to finance European reconstruction projects, benefiting the Marshall Plan funds. In 1948 it was created the European Economic Cooperation Organization (OECE) having as members of Western European countries (which can be added Turkey) and in 1960 the organization turned in OECD (with two new members, the US and Canada).

As shown in TEC, the relationship between communities and the OECD is special, being expressly provided (Article 304 TEC).

In practice, the EC/EU never became a member of OECD but it highlights informality in which the organization operates.

OECD has an important role in establishing some general principles in the field of international trade laws principles that have influenced world states, whether or not States -OECD Principles on Corporate Governance, 2004 -White Paper of corporate management in Southeast Europe (OECD)- in sharp involving intellectual property, by organizing conferences; - The OECD Declaration and Decisions on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises: Basic Texts, 2000 In 1975 the Helsinki- Final Declaration signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe - that is, primarily, a political significance (rights man).

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

OSCE establishment has not been achieved in institutional plan although there were several important agreements - primarily political - importance for Europe; CSCE transformation in the Organization for Security and Cooperation lead to stability and institutionalization of a project (provisional for several decades).

Although a document - primarily political - contains elements relating to economic cooperation: thus, after „ Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between

participating states' follows the chapter on problems of putting into practice some of the principles contained; the context are listed in Military and then analyzed cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology and environment. Development of cooperation in areas of trade, industry, science and technology, environment and other sectors of economic activity, contributing to strengthening peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

The purpose subsidiary of the development of trade is underlined by making this activity European security and peace. The first signs of recognizing the effects of globalization are enshrined in this Declaration 'growing economic interdependence in the world involves increasing joint efforts and effective in order to solve economic problems in major world such as the energy, commodity and monetary and financial matters and, therefore, highlights the demand that exists to promote stable and equitable international economic relations, thus contributing to continuous and diversified economic development of all countries'.

In the trade, the Member undertakes the following:

- increasing the volume and pattern of trade between participating states trade because not all cases correspond to the possibilities that are offered by the present level of their economic development, science and technology;
- Development of their mutual exchanges of goods and services and to ensure favorable conditions for such development;
- Application of most favored nation treatment to expand trade;
- Increasing trade on a multilateral basis as widely as possible;
- Developing and signing of bilateral and multilateral intergovernmental and other agreements for the long term development of trade;
- Attempt to reduce or eliminate progressively the obstacles of any kind in the way of developing trade;
- Fostering continued growth of trade, avoiding as far as possible abrupt fluctuations in their trade;
- Exchanges of various products must be made so that they do not provoke or do not threaten to cause serious injury - when appropriate, disruption of markets
- markets interior of these products and particularly to the detriment of local producers in the importing country , subject to competition from similar products or direct; regarding the notion of market disruption means that it can not be invoked against the relevant provisions of international agreements;
- If the States will resort to protective measures, they will in accordance with their commitments in this field arising from international agreements to which they are parties and will take into account the interests of the parties directly concerned;

- Creation of favorable conditions of participating companies, organizations and businesses to develop trade.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA/EFTA)

Situation of the European Union on the continent, cause a complex analysis of inter-institutional relations both with economic organizations but also with organizations that do not primarily economic in nature. Although initially EFTA was perceived as an alternative, even a competitor, has proven to be an organization that trained new members to join the EU EFTA was founded at the initiative of Great Britain along with other six states (Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal).

Currently there are four Member States: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

EFTA has as object of activity the free circulation of industrial goods, processed agricultural products and those fisheries. In cooperation with the European Union in the field of trade, by virtue of a protocol has been established the European Economic Area, which allows access to three EFTA countries to the single market created by the European Union.

3. Conclusions

Amplification economic relevance of services in all modern economies - implicit in the EU - should be associated above all with the accelerated process of globalization of these activities, respectively, with increasing service capacity to be an object of trade.

This process is known in the literature as a process of fragmentation and globalization of production manifests as two interrelated dimensions: the sustained growth of trade itself (cross-border) services; and dynamic expansion of flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in services. Increasing globalization of services and, consequently, greater ease with which they can be approached international markets generating services, above all, opportunities to develop new sources of export growth.

Meanwhile, in terms of efficiency provides access to a greater variety of services and technological and organizational know-how through imports.

Economic conditions that prevailed abroad in the last decade - the sustained growth of the global economy and the dynamic development of international trade, the four-year expansion continuing FDI globally - in conjunction with the liberalization of trade regimes and investment internationally have assured EU companies increased access to foreign markets for goods and services, helping to strengthen their business performance.

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