

Characteristics of international groupings and economic organizations in the world

Sagar Ashanaei

Islamic Azad University, Meymeh Branch, Isfahan, Iran

E-mail address: swebaei@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Under comprehending the world economy it is possible to understand the community of diverse organisms and institutions functioning both on national levels, and on the international rank, namely e.g. regional, more_than_regional or global - directly or indirectly dealing with the business activity and connected with oneself in certain comprehensive system via a network of international economic relations. This way the understood world economy can of course be taken hold exclusively dynamically, namely as certain system being in a permanent move and a development, since elements forming it are undergoing ceaseless transformations. So the world economy is an economic category having dynamic character. It is superorganism economic, being a result of internationalizing the economic life. He is sticking and she is functional in the environment from which he is drawing stores needed for her actin

Keywords: European Union; European Free Trade Association; European Economic Area; European Economic Area; International Bank of the Reconstruction and the Development

1. EUROPEAN UNION

(d. The EWG European Economic Community) - at the request of Robert Schumana, of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for living in 1951 European Coal and Steel Community were appointed (EWWiS), with six Member States: with Belgium, Western Germany, Luxembourg, France, Italians and Netherlands. In Rome 25 March 1957 The Treaty of Rome appointed as EWG and all at the same time Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community). In 1967 institutions of individual European community were merged under the name of European Communities - created the base of what at present the European Union is. EWG soon became definitely most important of three community and after all for her the name was shortened to the European Community (EC). Since then only one Committee and one Council of Ministers, as well as the common Parliament exist. Very established EU became a legal validity of the treaty from Maastricht in 1992. The economic integration and political between Member States means shared decisions in many matters.

Established shared policies stayed in many fields - from the farming through the politics of the competition, culture, of consumer affairs, environmental protection and energetics for the transport and the trade. At first they put emphasis above all on the common commercial policy in the field of coal and steel and for the Common Agricultural Policy. Crucial purposes of some policies underwent changes in the light of changing circumstances - a production of the large quantity of the food isn't already a purpose of the Common Agricultural Policy after possibly for minimum price, but assisting agricultural techniques in order to produce the healthy and high quality food at the simultaneous protection of the natural environment. The need of the environmental protection now is being taken into account by a lot of community policies in the EU. the EU is a page in negotiations of bigger trade agreements and aid agreements which he contains with other states as well as is leading and is developing the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

2. EFTA EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Was appointed 20 November 1959 in Stockholm through seven states: Austria, Denmark, Norway Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and Great Britain with aim of the liberalization of the trade in industrial goods. The trade in articles farm and food is being liberalized based on bilateral agreements. Later Finland, Iceland and Liechtenstein joined the grouping. At present Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein constitute EFTA.

The EFTA arrangement didn't provide for the common outside customs tariff, the free movement of services and production factors or the economic policy coordination.

3. EEA EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

Free trade zone spreading through countries of the European Union and of European Free Trade Association (except for Switzerland). The EEC is based on four fundamental liberties: for freedom of the flow of people, capital, goods and services.

An agreement about creating the EEC was signed in the port wine 2 May 1992. The entry into force of the arrangement was delayed because of rejecting it in the referendum in Switzerland in December 1992. After excluding references to Switzerland from the agreement, after all she started her adult life 1 January 1994.

Under contract of the port wine citizens of all states belonging to the EEC can freely move, to settle and to purchase real estates on their area. In exchange EFTA comprises the EU Cohesion Fund. EFTA countries accepted the large portion of detailed community rules for their legislation (however it isn't regarding the agricultural policy among others whether monetary).

4. CENTRAL-EUROPEAN AGREEMENT OF THE CEFTA

Free trade - international economic agreement of Czech, Poland, Slovakia and Hungarians included in 1992, accessed 1994 into force. In the following years Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria acceded. An interrupt of the stagnation was his purpose in mutual economic relations after dissolving the Comecon, joint preparation oneself for the entry to the European Union what all CEFTA countries are seeking. Main clauses of a contract predicted

the liberalization of the mutual trade in industrial goods. The Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary at present are contributing to the EU. North American Arrangement of the free trade liquid paraffin - 1 January 1994 arose and is spreading through the United States, Canada and Mexico. A liberalization of the mutual trade in industrial goods is his purpose especially between the USA and Canada.

In contrast with the European Union, NATFA isn't creating more_than_national government bodies, and for her the law isn't superior towards the national entitlement. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD - is concentrating 30 well-developed and of democratic states, came into existence 30 September 1961 from transforming the European organisation of the economic cooperation (OEEC). She was established by 20 states which signed a convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development from 14 December 1960 In order the OECD supporting Member States in the achievement is like of the high level of the growth in the economy and the development of the world trade. He is dealing with also a help for poorest countries. the OECD is a registered office Paris.

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Germany, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Hungary, Italy, Great Britain.

5. WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION WTO

International organization with the registered office in Geneva established in 1994 in Marakeszu (Morocco) in frames of the so-called Uruguayan round (RU) GATT, when it was absorbed:

- multilateral agreement on the trade in goods,
- General System on the trade in GATS services,
- agreement on commercial aspects of laws of the TRIPS intellectual property,
- of the decision concerning principles of the settlement of disputes.

He constitutes the continuation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and is aimed at an inspection of the enforcement and a promotion of RU decisions. opened in 1995.

Poland was one of 120 founding states - ratified an appropriate agreement in 1995. He is a main task of WTO:

- liberalization of the international trade in goods and services,
- conducting the investment policy supporting the trade,
- settlement of disputes concerning the trade exchange,
- following laws of the intellectual property.

Countries acceding to WTO are obliged of accepting all decisions:

- of the agreement textile
- of the agreement agricultural
- of the agreement service.

6. INTEGRATION GROUPINGS OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

These countries are searching integration for the possibility of solving economic common problems, possibilities are seeking connecting modest capital resources whether raw material for the extension of the market. Progress in integration is underdeveloped by virtue of competitive economic structures about character raw material – agricultural. A lack of the political stability of individual countries forming the Common Market of Middle America, Community of Economic West Africa or the Regional Agreement about the Trade is an additional impediment and the Cooperation between Countries of the Noon Pacific Ocean.

7. EIB EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

He was appointed on the legal validity of Treaties of Rome, Luxembourg is his registered office. The EU is a financial institution and is implementing the politics for her. As the bank closely the EU is cooperating with banks of states and with international financial organizations.

Investing in projects which are contributing to attain objectives the EU is a mission of the EIB. is an institution about non-profit character; is acquiring no centres from savings accounts or current. The EU is also receiving no funds coming from budget. instead of it is being financed from loans drawn on financial markets and by shareholders in a bank - the EU member states. Capital the EIB comes from the subscription in Member States, in addition the contribution of every state is reflecting his economic significance within the Union.

Supporting Member States lets the EIB get the highest credit rating credit ("one-two-three") functioning on money markets. Thanks to that he can collect very big capital on very competitive conditions what next lets invest in projects carried out in the public interest, to which otherwise money wouldn't be.

Almost 90 % action taken by the EIB is taking place in the European Union, but the considerable part of funds is being directed at future Member States: supporting regional projects development of enterprises trans Europe cooperation of the private sector with public programs of preventing the unemployment environmental protection.

The EIB is encouraging also a development in states of the swimming pool of the Mediterranean sea, countries of Africa, the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean and projects in Latin America and Asia. He is a majority shareholder of the European Investment Fund, obligated to live in 1994 in the destination of finance investing in small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

8. EBRD EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Created in 1991 in order to support the structure of the free market economy in post-Communist countries through granting credit and the guarantee, capital investments and the technical cooperation. There are international institutions by governments contributing to him, e.g. the EU and the European Investment Bank. The EBRD operates in 27 countries of the former Communist bloc and former Yugoslavia. The bank is seeking the development of the sector of small change and medium-sized enterprises and commercial banks.

9. THE INTERNATIONAL BANK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT

The IBRD World Bank - he opened in 1946 and is having registered office in Washington. A support for unrolling countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa was also an essential purpose stipulated in the Articles of Association. He is consisting of 184 member states which simultaneously are members of the international monetary system.

The World Bank isn't a bank in the true sense of the word. He provides long term borrowings about the preferential interest for member states the most needing and public enterprises (after receiving government warranties), subsidies, technical assistance - at present everything for the purposes of the fight against the poverty and financing the development of such fields of the social life as the health care, the education, the environmental protection or also a development of infrastructure. In exchange for it however he/she requires sure political action, so as the fight against corruption, development of the democracy, or most important - of development of the private sector. Funds for granting credit more poorly developed states come from contributions of Member States, repayments through states of earlier debts and the thanks of the bond issue on world capital markets.

10. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Woods created at the international conference in Bretton in July 1944, warning by member states principles of the post-war international financial order will supervise. A help is his purpose for member states to stabilization of currencies, facilitating the international monetary cooperation, restoring the multilateral exchange in world (multilateralism), monitoring of the international debt. He is enjoying considerable influence to the international economic cooperation and the development of the world trade. Agreements contained by you from the IMF are increasing their credibility on international markets. They are opening also greater credit, min. abilities in the EIB.

11. CONCLUSIONS

Globalization is an objective process, which according to A. Mcgraw relies on the multitude of connections of both the reciprocity of influences of states and societies, creating the refined system at present. Two dimensions are characterizing the globalization: the scope and intensity. From one side occurrences including the large portion of the globe or acting in the worldwide scale are creating the discussed process; from the other side the globalization also consists in the intensification of the cooperation, interrelations and the interdependence between states and societies, in various regions of the world economy. Gradual, simultaneous widening and deepening the relation of different kind and connections in the refined system are taking place. In the literature on the subject they admitted to universally accepted characteristics of the globalization to rank:

- multidimensional-ness,
- integrating,
- of the interdependence international,
- connection with the progress of science,
- techniques and of the organization,

- dialectical character.

References

- [1] Akehurst G., European Community tourism policy, [w:] Perspectives on Tourism Policy [Ed. P. Johnson and B. Thomas], Mansel, London 1992.
- [2] Barnes I., Barnes P., Tourism Policy in the European Community, [w:] Tourism in Europe – Structures and Developments, [Ed. Lavery P. M., Pompl W.], CAB International, Wallingford 1993.
- [3] Traktatu Amsterdamskiego a nauczanie turystyki w Polsce, [w:] Turystyka czynnikiem integracji międzynarodowej, WSIZ, Rzeszów 2003.
- [4] Boud-Bovy M., New Concepts in Planning for Tourism and Recreation, *Tourism Management* Vol. 3, 1982.
- [5] Burns, P., Paradoxes in Planning: Tourism Elitism or Brutalism?, [w:] *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 26, 1999.
- [6] Burns P.M., Tourism Planning. A Third way? [w:] *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 31, 2003.
- [7] Church A., Ball R., Bull Ch., Tyler D., Public policy engagement with British tourism: the national, local and the European Union, [w:] *Tourism Geographies* 2(3), 2000.
- [8] Durand H., Gouirand P., Spindler J., Economie et politique du tourisme, Libraire Generale de Droit et De Jurisprudence, Paris 1994.
- [9] Edgell D.L., International Tourism Policy, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York 1990.
- [10] Ekopolityka w turystyce. Raport o zmianach i potrzebach [Red. J. Kamieniecka], Instytut na rzecz Ekorozwoju, Warszawa 1998.
- [11] Fayos-Sola E., Tourism policy: a midsummer night's dream?, [w:] *Tourism Management* 17(6), 1996.
- [12] Frenc M., Establishing a travel policy, [w:] *Business Travel News* 4/21, Vol. 20, 2004.
- [13] Gaworecki W.W., Turystyka. Wydanie II zmienione, PWE, Warszawa 1998.
- [14] Giddens, A., The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy, Polity Press, Cambridge 1998.
- [15] Go F.M., Goulding P., Litteljohn D., The international hospitality industry and public policy, [w:] The International Hospitality Imanagement . Corporate Strategy in Practice [Ed. by R. Teare and M. Olson] P. Jones and A. Pizam], John Wiley & Sons, Pitman Publishing, New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore 1992.
- [16] Guignard A., Rola państwa w rozwoju turystyki socjalnej, [w:] *Problemy Turystyki* Nr 2 (44), Instytut Turystyki, Warszawa 1989.
- [17] Hall C.M., Tourism and Politics. Power and Place, Routledge, London 1993.
- [18] Hall C.M., Jeninks J., Tourism and Public Policy, Routledge, London 1995
- [19] Jefferies D., Governments and Tourism, Butterworth/Heinemann, Oxford, Auckland,

- Johannesburg, Boston, Melbourne, New Delhi, 2001.
- [20] Krippendorf J., (1989), *The Holidaymakers*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford 1998.
 - [21] Krippendorf J., *Towards New Tourism Policies: Importance of Environmental and Socio-Cultural Factors*, [w:] *Tourism Management* 3, 1982.
 - [22] Leslie D., *Review of Perspectives on Tourism Policy*, [w:] *The Service Industry Journal*, 13(4), 1993.
 - [23] Murphy P., *Tourism: Community Approach*, Routledge, London 1985.
 - [24] *National and Regional Tourism Planning: Methodologies and Case Studies*, [Ed. E. Inskeep], WTO Routledge, London 1994.
 - [25] Page S.J., *Tourism management. Managing for Change*, Butterworth/Heinemann, 2003.
 - [26] *Perspectives on Tourism Policy*. [Ed. P. Johanson & B. Thomas], Mansell, London 1992.
 - [27] *Public-Private Sector Cooperation,. Enhancing Tourism Competitiveness*, WTO Business Council, World Tourism Organization, Madrid 2000.
 - [28] *Report from The Commission to The Council, The European Parliament and The Economic and Social Committee on Community Measures Affecting Tourism (Council Decision 92/421/EEC)*, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, 1994.
 - [29] *Report on European Union Policies affecting the Tourism Industry, 1961-2001 40th Anniversary (1961-2001) ECTAA, Euro partnership*, Brussels 2001.
 - [30] Richards G., *Politics of national tourism policy in Britain*, [w:] *Leisure Studies* Nr 14 (3) 1995.
 - [31] Schwartz H., *Des politiques touristiques sous influence*, [w:] *Espaces* Nr 162, Juillet-Aout, 1999,
 - [32] *Sustainable Tourism Development: Guide for Local Planners*, WTO, Madrid 1993.
 - [33] *The International Hospitality Industry. Organizational and Operational Issues* [Ed. by P. Jones and A. Pizam], John Wiley & Sons, Pitman Publishing, New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore 1993.
 - [34] *The Role of the Union in the Field of Tourism*, Commission Green Paper, Brussels 1995.
 - [35] *Tourism and the European Union: A practical guide. UE Funding. Other support; EU policy and tourism*, European Commission DG XXIII – Tourism Unit, Brussels, 1996.
 - [36] *Travel and Tourism in Europe. Second Edition*, {R. Davidson}, Longman 1998.
 - [37] Wheeler B., *Willing Victims of the Ego Trap*, [w:] *Tourism in Focus* Nr 9, 1993.
 - [38] Wodejko S., *Ekonomiczne zagadnienia turystyki*, Wyższa Szkoła handlowa, Warszawa 1997.