International Legal Relations with Neighboring Countries

Parviz Jahangiri1, Saeid Yektaei2

1Azerbaijan Country International Law, Ph.D. student, Bacau, Azerbaijan
2Department of Law, Talesh Branch, Payamenoor University, Talesh, Iran
Email: Saeed14y@yahoo.com

Abstract

One of most basic parts of private international law is related to their conduction regulation. We don't need to contradiction if all countries internal law was some and there were no different between them. So rule-maker authority of every country should apply contradiction methods, finding proper law for solve problem is necessity and can be foreign law and this organizations superiority should be respectable and justifiable since they apply vote in every country. This issue rule contradiction stated that in one private law relation bond between 2 or more countries. We should know in this case that every country law should masters in this legal relation.

Keywords: Damping, Win interaction, win fail, win fail interaction, Diplomacy, Middle cast, Ever Asia.
Introduction
Law contraction issue state only in phase for applies. And it is depend on having right or obeyed persons and we can point to law contradiction emergence factors:
   A) Relation development and international communications.
   B) National rule- making ignorance possibility and foreign apply law possibility.
   C) Difference between countries internal law.

In some countries such as France more private international law principles made by legal procedure. And tribunal votes or legal procedures considered one grade whether in courts contradiction or contradiction.

As we know in internal law they make communication and divided law to find this problems solution in face to certain issues. And we make difference between 2 phase of present phases means make right phase and international penetration and effect. And these commands differentiated between determined qualification and its international difference. One country qualification doesn't contradict to this law qualification. It is due to that we face to some rules that are enough for qualified rule. And don't directly solved this rules called solve contradiction there is one contradiction between rules contradiction and courts contradiction and lead to mutual contradiction of these 2 issues. Courts are superior on rules contradiction issues. And this contradiction referred to this issue: it seems the one on natural issues effect but we should know these 2 kinds have close relationship together.

Since issues in international relationship are one special issues and rules for solving contradiction rules are superior to general concepts. We called recognition of one certain legal relation is in with communication called described. And also its contracts and its duties in all legal systems followed rules contracted. They called this rule as parties’ intention rules. If the parties will have not qualification we can determine rule master base on these 2 solutions. The first solution is that since parties don't use their authority and don't determine qualified rule, their contract followed predetermine rule and rule should apply if it will be about communication contract or place of contract. Another solution is that judge for determine this preferred will qualified law and determine this rule base on signs.

Undoubtedly, parties will for select this rule cannot limit. We should note public order is include tools documented for determined qualified rules. Since courts maintain authority right for themselves and if it will be against country public. Order they inhibit it's apply and this authority is threat for will master and parties right.

Political study in negotiations
In this world international business is very important and its value is more than 42 trillion dollar in 2013. This number includes 56% gross production of world. So all countries try to improved their activates in all international domains by different ways such as region economical partnership. The most important methods for developed business are include free business agreement, made unions, mutual agreements investment, made region common markets or conclude superior business agreements. And are very important during these years and they have rapid trend. About 2/3 of these contracted conclude between 2 developed countries and more than half of superior business agreements exit of 2 state and extend to countries are in other geographical countries. But Iran & turkey are 2 neighbors country with strategic position and one of them access to Oman Sea and south free waters and huge source of oil & gas. And the other one is connected ring to Asia & Europe and wall neighbor and Turkey that include emergence business in recent years. But in preference agreement like in negotiations and agreement they can experience high grow of business. But in agreements
they should give them some scores against received scores. Since our countries tariffs are include highest tariffs and in some countries our countries tariffs mean is higher than tariffs levels. We should say this kind of agreements concluded by parties for giving tariffs discount and semi- tariffs were common between world countries, but our country don't enter to this domain seriously. Our country moved toward present in international business domain especially by mutual agreements but these actions were limit or they are not significant. Since these countries cannot continue to tariffs or non- tariffs support of special materials or goods these support get possibility of competition of production units of expert markets. In addition countries don't sense necessity of good qualification improved, decrease production cost and meet principle of customer- oriented unless countries don’t face to international competition. Conclude free business agreements, prefer business or make economical. Regional units not only have not contradiction to global business organization regulations but also it is like one kind of experience for countries are not member of this important business organization and is one filed for decrease tariffs and gradually delete non- tariffs barriers. Until production-industrial countries ignored internal long- term support for productions competition and they can prepared themselves for enter to global business extensive domain. Simple production competition with this contract is agreements that are mutual contract. Business performance agreements conclude for giving business scores for some country production and for sampling production competition. We should say superior business with Turkey as the subject that always government pays attention to it during 10 recent years. And emphasize to its necessity and benefits. But its important point is Iran is including WTO and includes some restrictions and biases.

**Development of relations with neighboring countries**

Signing "free trade" between the two countries, this means removing barriers to entry and exit of goods and capital between the contracting states, in the context of a gradual process and should be mutually agreed. If the free trade agreement concluded between countries with similar levels of economic development. It can be hoped that the producers of both countries to promote growth and competitiveness and lead in the international arena.

In the context of such contracts, different countries try to have strategic alliances with other countries to strengthen economic and political arena, as well as domestic manufacturers in a multi-stage process, gradually prepare to enter the arena of international competition. India and China, Asia's economic growth considerably in recent years, the proliferation of free trade agreements with Asian countries as a strategy to maintain and strengthen their economic growth rates have selected. Such contracts could potentially interact to create a win-win situation and as a result, maximize economic benefits and political parties are prepared. Within the framework of the FTA, import and export of goods between the two countries legal barriers gradually and on a schedule agreed upon by both sides eliminated and tariffs to zero imports of goods between the two countries. To increase stability and ensure the success of such an agreement, usually in the first part of the goods import tariffs to zero, and after a couple of years and see the results, adding the number of commodities that are subject to tariff negotiations between the two countries will be close to zero, will resume. Such negotiations will continue until the vast majority of import tariffs on goods between the two countries, to near zero. And the parties also undertake to be completely free movement of capital between the two countries. The conclusion of the FTA, which means huge economic entanglement between the two countries and a significant increase in the volume of trade and economic cooperation, will be and, consequently, economic ties, political and culture of the
nation will increase. Thus it can be said that free-trade agreement between Iran and neighboring countries, can create sustainable prosperity in trade and economic cooperation with these countries has led Iran and the more economical tie together the two countries and to create a strategic alliance between Iran and neighboring countries lead. Competition in global markets, a fate that sooner or later, will be facing producers anywhere in the world. In any case, to increase the competitiveness of producers, there is no choice but to enter progressively in a competitive environment. To do this, create the conditions for free trade with neighboring countries could be a first step to achieve the goal of increasing the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers to be considered. If a manufacturer's ability to exploit and survive in the new competitive environment have, access to a larger market means increased productivity, and hence, reducing the final price per unit of production and increasing economies of scale (Economy of scale) will be. Countries according to their economic characteristics and human resources and climate, and economic activity in some intensive production and export of goods and services to other countries. This helps to increase economic efficiency. Border regions of our country, mostly among the poorest and most underdeveloped regions of the country. With the development of commercial exchanges between Iran and neighboring countries, border will be among the first groups to benefit from it. Nature helps to reduce employment and economic deprivation in the border areas can political and security interests for the two countries to have value. In general, common economic interests, the basis for stability and security in different parts of the world. Of course, the expansion of economic ties between Iran and neighboring countries, the direct effect on improving the stability and political relations between neighboring countries and, consequently, curtail the power of political maneuvering will have extra powers. Acceptance of neighboring countries in the WTO, a great opportunity for exports of goods and services from these countries to the markets of the world has created, There is the opportunity for manufacturing enterprises and the economy to invest in neighboring countries and transferred part of their production to these countries, we take advantage of this opportunity, one of the advantages of cheap labor and production inputs and increase their competitiveness relative to regional competitors.

Iran performance for neighbor countries business capacity
Afganistan
Economic, political and geographical situation some neighbor countries and their potential capacities provide opportunity for Iran economical grow and development. Established some branches of those factories in that countries, making building, provide significant part of their needs can use these capacities. Statics related to Afganistan export and import and grow these statics after war show their economic activities important. And Iran uses their potential capacities for foreign investment. Pool international cash predicted in its recent report above trend for this country economical grow until 2009. This country cloud improve business facility index ratio during recent years. And one of most important actions is decrease time and business work license cost. Iran export to Afganistan significantly grows from 1993 to 2014. Iran export trend to this country stopped at 2012 and it has 16% decreases relative to 2012 and this issue is due to sanctions. It seems transportation, tourism, communicational services building and insurance parts include the most important needs of this country. Every country should exactly evaluate as purpose market for foreign investment.
Iran export values to Afghanistan were more than Iran import to Afghanistan. It seems Iran role for provide this country import needs is more than Afghanistan for meet import needs.

**Iraq**

According to global statics Iraq country centriole of global export and import. Iran can assign high share of Iraq imports by neighbor benefits. Global business organization statics show 8% grows of this country gross production during 2012. And this issue show proper situation of Iraq as investment destination for Iran. Iraq internal gross production headlight trend during days before war. And Iraq share change due to money internal cash. We can say Iran has comparative advantage due to being in their neighborhood. And Iran can use present capacities with increase investment in Iran or by provide significant needs of exports. The best performance in business facility is related to obtain building license. So it seems and provide proper space for these projects. Attract foreign investment in Iraq is 8/5 times in year after wart to 2012. According to GOT statics export production have more share during 2000-2012. According to good dividing of (WTO), Machines and good services have more export values between industrial part of this country export needs is by services export. Transportations export have high share during 2005-2012. And then import related to tourism, insurance and monetary services have more share or services import in this country. Always Iran export values to Iraq during 1991 to 2011 were more than Iran import values to Iraq. It seems Iran role for providing Iraq import needs is more than Iraq role for providing Iran import needs.

**Turkey**

High value of good import to Turkey make this country as one of most important purpose of Iran export. Iran had 5/1 share as 5th export destination according to WTO static for Turkey. This country internal gross production have raised trend from 2001 until now. Money international found predicted real internal gross production grows in Turkey during 2014 to 2019 according to custom. Iran custom statics, Iran good export to Turkey is 28 times during 1991 to 2011 and become 1/63 billion dollar at 2012. Turkey country was the 6th article business partner during 2013, 2014. And industrial imports have more share relative to transportation and machines. Transportation services have more share between business services between these imports. Iran share of imports is 6th Turkey business partnership in 2013. WTO statics show about 4% Turkey import provided by Iran. Iran & Turkey good business balance were negative during 1999 to 2013. Iran import from Turkey was 2/2 Iran export at 2013.

**Armenia**

Business development organization planned to develop Iran business relation to neighbor's countries. Although Iran had good performance for business relation with some neighbors country. But some countries like Iran cloud not have good interaction with Iran. And they don't use present capacities between these 2 countries. Iran & Armenia have very political relation. And against they have not proper situation in economical relations. Armenia membership in Eurasia union is one of most important attention for economical relation with Iran. And he say good enter to this market is like good Iran enters to 200 million markets. Iran economy is base on natural sources and Armenia economy is base on human sources, knowledge and experience. Armenia producers provide crude material from aboard. Public and private parts are active in Iran economy. Iran effect government is very much and
Armenia with free economy principle is insignificant effect on economy. And principally play role by regulated rules, tariffs, and Iran is one of big and effective countries. Iran have border with 12 country and water land. And the only non-Muslim country is Armenia. Iran has good political relation with this country and this is profound relation. But economical level of these relations is not comparable with political relations. And there are different mental reasons for it. Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Russia are 5 members of Eurasia economical union. There is not custom border between these countries. And they have same custom rules. So we should pay attention to this point that Iranian good entrance to Armenia is life good entrance economical union domain to Eurasia and Iran and Armenia relation have new mean.

Since Iranian investor begin business to Armenia and can moved their good to all countries member to this union with no cost. As we point it about Armenia good import facilities to Iran. Iran should revise its custom current rules and Armenia producer can have minimized benefit. Iran & Armenia have very common motive points due to cultural & historical and have very experiences in legal relation. Only Armenia is member of GPS 4 and gives possibility for export some goods to Europe union countries. Investor in these countries should not pay custom costs and present in them free regions are very simple and situations for them is possible. After broken soviet, distinct countries followed policy near to west. This issue is coordinated to NOTO extend policy.

The Persian Gulf
Sensitive and strategic position of Iran in the Middle East crisis and political instability in neighboring countries and political challenges with strategic neighbors caused threats to the security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Among the countries neighboring Iran, the Arab countries in terms of numbers are important. Iran's relations with each of the countries, Arabic and as a set of countries that have a lot in common among themselves and also have much in common with Iran, Iran to keep your survival and interests and achieve your goals need to communicate with their neighbors, especially the Persian Gulf is Arab. According to 20-year vision plan, Iran should the Solar 1404, the first power-economic, scientific and technological region. Although the look and behavior of Arabic countries to Iran and other Arabic countries is different, however, Iran's Arab neighbors among themselves has affinities and religious, language and history are numerous. If we look at common factors that shape them to Iran and to improve its identification procedures, this would simultaneously improve relations with Arabic countries will be big set. It seems to look and Iran's relations with "any of the Arabic countries" are realistic about the "national interest" and in the framework of the "nation state" is formed, While is relations with the "Arab world" mainly idealist and in the framework of "identity". However, in reality, Iran has relations with every country Arabic, but in abstract form, are not only bilateral relations, collective identity and the Arabs having a look. At the same time it also should not forget that what joint Arab attitudes toward Iran forms, necessarily negative and in many cases, many Arabs have a lot in common with Iran. Arabic countries due to the different geographical areas, areas cover a wide variety of interests and attitudes and In addition, there are differences in the political system, stability and instability, GDP and per capita income, developed and backwardness, area, population and would otherwise have been difficult to find intersections views toward Iran is Arabic. The trans-regional powers such as arms sales targets and justify their presence in the region, this division waging and dependence, weakness and need for Islamic and Arabic countries to capital, technology and security, drawn up abuse and using his special relationship with the
Arabs, the Arabs after the Islamic Revolution of Iran affect the attitude and behavior is reminiscent of the old colonial policy of "divide and rule".

Arabic Persian Gulf littoral states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (consisting of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Emirates, Oman, Bahrain), tried to create a united front in his closing statements, the themes dispute with Iran, reflect the concerns of these countries. The Goals of unity in the political, economic and cultural, are named the assumption is that the work of the council are also critical to the war with Iraq and the Defensive security in West defense strategies has clear weaknesses. Persian Gulf Cooperation Council was formed because of a need arising from common interests. This requirement, security and political weakness of its members, who demanded to protect their interests come together and establish a council composed of units.

Some believe that the formation of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council two years after the Islamic revolution of Iran was, in fact, because of the particular circumstances in which the school was predominant in the region. It can be said that the power vacuum caused by the absence of the Shah's regime, the US occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet army and break the barrier policy, the war between Iran and Iraq, and other such was the foundation of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council. The main goal of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council to establish a coherent and modularity in poor countries ripped the area of the Persian Gulf. This modularity enables them in their decisions that have an internal coherence as a single queue and act against threats and attacks. One of the limitations of the development of trade between Iran and Dubai are two reasons why the sanctions on Iran by the West, to reggae, Iran have become vital to his neighbor. Emirates to Iran circumvent sanctions. So in some cases ruling Iran and in-game statistics economic benefit from each other. Iran and Saudi Arabia are the two pivotal countries in the Middle East and as many regional developments here or the clash and hostility caused by the interaction and competition between the two regional powers. Several factors explain the reasons for the deployment of Saudi Arabia and Iran in regional developments will be outlined that from history to religious reasons and ideological causes to grow the political and economic fields, etc. are included. In explaining the current situation of regional rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia in 5 epicenter of the crisis situation in the region can be explored:

1. Palestine: Saudi support for the Palestinian Authority, along with Iran's support for Hamas and other Palestinian jihadi groups, the apparent entrenchment of Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the Palestinian issue screams. It is obvious that if Saudi Arabia had a democratic government naturally due to strong opposition from public opinion could not enter the Middle East peace topic. Therefore, the position of the Saudi government to support the peace process towards peace in the Middle East and even in terms of the population is considered to be the compromising position.

2. Just like the Palestinian situation in Lebanon. While Saudi rulers of the March 14 alliance and the Hariri (Lebanese Prime Minister) support, Iran, Hezbollah and the Amal Movement and the March 8 coalition favoring the other. According to the terms of the political system in Lebanon that foreign Influence and intervention in the country's main Mediterranean to make constant and natural, the country now compete or conflict with Tehran's regional Riyadh.

3. The disputed area in relations between Tehran - Riyadh, Yemen. Intentionally or unintentionally conflict in Yemen is a fire in the backyard of the ruling Al Saud in Riyadh trying to fire on the part of Iran. The situation in Yemen associated with the fire so interesting is that Saudi Arabia is trying to put Iran in the backyard.
4. Afghanistan and the return of the Taliban: Saudi Arabia's role in the conflict in Afghanistan and its support along with some high-ranking officers of the Pakistan Taliban is not secret information. Saudi influence over the Taliban in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country's unique role. The role of the United Arabic Emirates and in fact with the help of Pakistan's intelligence agency and brokerage influence elements of the Taliban to take power in Afghanistan in the 1990s was followed strictly. America attacked Iran's cooperation in the war in Afghanistan to the Taliban and stabilize the country's establishment was fully in the national interest of Iran and Tehran and the measure of relief from the eastern borders of him.

5. Iraq: It was no secret that Riyadh's support for Baghdad during the imposed war on Iran Saddam's regime, largely as a reaction against the new Islamic revolution in Iran was a threat Riyadh. But America attack Iraq and overthrow Saddam Although it's a relatively dangerous for Riyadh to overthrow the government, but the result of the attack, according to a mathematical optimum power Shiite majority in Iraq. In any regional rivalry and hostility between Saudi Arabia and Iran at the epicenter of the crisis 5 persons enumerated, continued vigorously underway and future developments and domestic situation of the two rival nations in the months and years ahead, will determine the winner of this game.

**Persian Gulf**

Persian Gulf is very valuable as one waterway and sea and is very long background like far east big history. This region is very variable due to political, economical and transit importance unless oil pipe hot market toward Red sea. ((Oil statics show significant part of world natural oil & gas reservoir are in Persian Gulf region countries. In other words about 2/3 world oil keep reservoir and 1/4 natural gas are in this region. Oil is the base for base for all economical relation in this region and is base for all economical relation of region countries to world wild. Gradually oil role increase for provide world energy in the first period of Industrialization and until second half of 20th century and now has first rank for provide world energy security.

Rapid result of revolution in Iran and Persian Gulf region countries is change their view to south band of Persian Gulf of huge sources of oil & gas. Iran south neighbor's countries in Persian Gulf like Arabic countries are very strict headquarter for Armenia due to low level of economy, political and cultural and not political stability. Now Hormoz bottleneck controlled by 2 region and extra region power. Iran as one region and American, England as intra region powers and Oman controlled bottleneck south beach. Hormoz bottleneck is very important due to highway for free waters and export & import transit for Persian Gulf region countries.

But everyone knows Iran is more master to this bottleneck and threat to black this bottleneck lead to instability this bottleneck.

**Saudi Arabia**

Iran and Saudi Arabia relationship is not extra from mastership principle is not extra from mastership principle framework maintain royal families and mastership claim on Muslims and common enemy to Jamal Abdolnaser before OPEC making. But these 2countries in extra after this event and include political and economical trend and they agreed about borders in 1968 October. And common ownership on one important domain of oil in sea. Saudi Arabia carefully supervised on Iran internal situation and inhibited any prejudice about Iran. But
Malek Khaled stated after Iran revolution that establishing Islamic government provide near introduction for 2 countries. Also Fahad stated we confirmed Iran new government and respect to his leadership. Iran revolution is composition of republic & Shiat principles and close relationship to Armenia & Saudi Arabia. And every 2 countries try to control this revolution with common worries. But Iran & Saudi Arabia relation have new aspect with beginning Iran & Bahrain and Saudi Arabia war. Although this countries was unbiased at the finest of war but it practically support of Iraq and was the most important vapors of Iraq by giving lean to them. On the other hand this war lead to its 2 major competitors involved to one very bad war and Saudi Arabic has opportunity to be Persian Gulf leadership. And it does seem their tensions decrease by finished war. But the major crisis between them emergence during 1980's during Hajj event. Iran emphasized that Pilgrim should have this right to hold political demonstration. But this country believed this action damage to spiritual state of Hajj and even lead to some problems between Muslims. And their problems become extensive every year and finally since Saudi Securitas forces inhibited to demon station at 1987 more than 4000 Pilgrim killed and 2/3 of them were Iranian. And Riaz disconnect the relationship with Iran at 1988. So Iran try to reconnected with Iraq at the beginning 1989. Finally Persian Gulf War could play important role for improved this relations. Since Kuwait attack to Saudi Arabia by the beginning of 1980's and their relationship enter to new phase. Since Iraq converted to Arabia country and it ignore all enemies. Extensive partnership between these 2 countries lead to conclude agreement between King Nayef Ebne Abdol Aziz and Abdolvahed Mosavi Lari. This Securitas agreement is one high point in their relationship. Relation space between 2 countries progressed and Arabia country behaved to one self element for Iranian pilgrim. But 2 countries diplomacy system face to some problems. Saudi's support of EUA improper claims about Iranian is lands are these claims. So this country government authority try to support of their claims don't be on problem factor in their relations and always emphasize to solve this problem by communication. Another issue is claims for support of Al Qaeda group and partnership for terrorists operations claims. And Iran stated several times that some members of this organization distended and some of them delivered to their country with their names and they give this list to UN. Iraq problem and political system future is one of common points between Iran & Arabia. These 2 countries with 4 neighbor's country discussed about Iraq political future and maintain regional security. Another issue is Iran try for reaching to nuclear peaceful technology. Saudi authorities know that Iran success lead to power balance change toward Iran.

Bahrain
Bahrain Shiat Iranian originality leads to always there were one gap between them and govern rack that are sonnet minority. Government run is on under authority of Ale Khalifeh. Political relation between 2 countries was not good from the beginning 1986. And Bahrain advertisement minister said in one telephone communication to France agency that Iran is the major reason for these tensions in Bahrain. And our foreign minister discontent of this claim to Iran. And Dr. velayati denied these problems to Iran and stated Iran can mediated between Bahrain government and the enemies. So representatives try to common these relations. And our country foreign minister says to Bahrain partner to improved relations and emphasize to development in UN summit and so his partner accept it and their relationship improved. And Seyed Mohammad Khatami at 1990
policy base on removed tensions and improved relation to south neighbor's country have significant effect on 2 countries improvement. And from 1990 these relations improved. And showed its practical result between regional countries especially to Bahrain. Making the first political common committee and second economy common commission hold for decision for beginning Iran sail activities to Bahrain ports and signed partnership no to for different activities and Bahrain present in Tehran international inhibition and other science and cultural events and increase volume of 2 countries converted 1990 as begin introduction and political extensive of these 2 countries mutual relationship. But these relation change during Ahmadinejad present period and game trend move toward zero sum game.

Oman
Geographical features of this country lead to its historical relation is with other countries is by sea and provide filed access to foreign lands by long beach of this country. King (Ghaboos Ebne Saeed) entered to Iran for their first time after 35 years at 2008. And meet leadership, present and other authorities. These 3 days trip is one high point in 2 countries communications and is one long pace to Iran & Oman communications excessive in different economical aspects. And Oman authorities have more communications to Tehran. Political, economical parliament, educational and business authorities rip is continually. These 2 countries that Hormoz strategic bottleneck is between them denied apply foreign powers and foreign and they considered them against 2 countries qualifications and they committed to common action against any violation danger 2 countries security. Form army common committee in 2 countries and hold year meeting in Tehran & Masqat is sign of 2 countries important partnership. In this committee they discussed about their experiences and army common partnership for maneuver. Also Oman recognized Iran right for access to nuclear technology. This country authority considered this technology very important. This country trend about ripple Iran Island and Eun claims as member of Persian Gulf partnership council is mutual communication. Iran & Oman have the best communication in region and play important role for provide region security. This issue can play important role region stability and practically make filed for foreign forces exit.

Caspian Sea
Since union soviet broken, new governments activated and said something for themselves. Soviet is one new government until begin broken and was Iran partner and Caspian Sea ownership issue solved between beach republics. But this paper 4 question is whether these 4 new countries are prosecutors for soviet country? This question answer is major problem between authorities. Principal is that since new country emerged in international domain they committed to treaty content. Since new government is not party and there is no reason for this necessity. This principle called ((Not transmission principle)) or ((Clean plaque doctrine)) and it is correct about new independent countries and governments made by resolution. Problems in this issue present 1994 and its present filed is negotiations between Azerbaijan and consortium of oil countries. Negotiations lead to signed in September 1994 and this contract subject is apply operation for development and use oil filed as called ((Caspian Sea Azeri part)).
A- Russia
This country believed since new region convention verified in Caspian Sea, good neighbor treaty between Iran and Soviet Union in 1921 and contract related to business and sea in 1940 is valid line from 2 parts between countries, water level legal system use common.

B- Azerbaijan
This country want sea divide base on equal line and every country has complete authority for their waters. And sea divide base on maps related to internal borders that happen during Soviet Union fishing contract (1992).

C- Kazakhstan
This country has one agreement (6 June 1998) about water borders with Russia. 2 countries stated to agreement bases 1921 & 1940 in last confession of Russia and Kazakhstan leaders to determine new legal system.

D- Turkmenistan
This country signed on contract for sea dividing in 1992. But it has problem in capitol oil filed. This country gives suggestion for 45 mile wide for unique use of countries and all common waters.

Conclusion
Iran communication with neighbor's countries is very important due to Iran sensitive & strategic situation in middle of them have religious and gender commonality with each other. And they try to Iran purposes obtain best result. Iran game kindled results are different in different times. And played with some countries by non- zero (win –fault) and non- zero principle. And we can see this game result in study Iran relation and we can understand more game of Iran is non-zero sum. Since all problems for Iran to WTO as in constitution, it seems remove present barriers hidden themselves to bigger barriers. And we face t other barriers contrast to other regulation. But it reason is in some principles of constitution. So we cannot be remembering of WTO if we ignored this issue we can say modification regulation against.
References
4. Madani, Dr. Jalaledin, ((Private international law)), Gange Danesh.
5. Emami, Dr. Seyyed hasan, ((Civil law)), First edition.
6. Emami, Dr. Seyyed Hasan, ((Discussion of private law)), Tehran, Mizan.
10. Abdoli, Ghahrman, ((Games notion)), Tehran university.
11. Site foreign policy surveys, Middle east studies group.
12. Site Foreign Policy Research Department / Department of Middle East and Persian Gulf Studies August 2009
18. Non- government council of international research and study of Tehran Abrar Moaser.
19. Persian Gulf, Dr. Homagoon Elahi.
20. Non- government council of international research and study of Tehran Abrar Moaser.
21. Study Iran & Saudi relations, Khabir valadi Nooreh, Network, research & news part.
23. Caspian Sea legal situation is one necessity.
24. Think about Caspian Sea legal system.
25. Caspian Sea search, Abbas Maleki.
27. The legal regime of the Caspian Sea – Dr. Bahman Aghaee.
28. The legal regime of the Caspian Sea littoral states position – Nader Niknami.
30. Speaker: Dr. Norooz Kahzadi, Tarbiat Modarres University professor and CEO of Export Development Bank of Iran.
31. Bozorgi, vahid, ((Iran attach economical sign to WTO for think ownership)) Islamic republic of Iran papers and membership WTO.
33. Dejam khoyi, Ghazaleh & Moradpoor, ((Iran development program rules to WTO)), business representative.
34. Zare Ahmad Abadi, Mohammad Hossein, ((Support rule of foreign investors and W.T.O necessities, set of economical development and membership in WTO, Tehran, Business study institute.
36. Tehran seri, Masood ((Export & Import regulative and WTO necessities)), papers about study WTO legal aspects Tehran.
37. Kamali Ardekani, Masood, "(Services business public agreement)" "(Education paper)).
38. Business studies and research institute, "(Attach Iran to TWTO, Negatution pre need)), Translate, Ramin Salekhkoo, Seyfollah Sadeghi yarandi, restrict distribution and 404 register numbers)).
39. Omid Bakhsh, Esfandiyar, Spring 1993, "(Iran and WTO)), foreign policy magazine, 14 years, Number 1.
40. Jalali, jalaaleddin, "(Iran & WTO)), Shargh magazine, 488 numbers.
42. Shiravi Khozani, Abdolhossein, spring 1970, "(Iran attach to WTO and its effects on internal regulation)), Qom education magazine, second year, number 5.
43. Sadegi Moghaddam, Mohammad Hasan et al, fall 2013, "(Attachment to WTO in spiritual owner domain, Iran legal barriers)), legal thinks magazine first year, number 3.
44. Tarem seri, Masood, June 1990, aspects of Iran law contradiction with WTO, Payam Darya magazine, number 23.
45. Firuzi, M, Fall 2005, "(Iran accession to the WTO and its implications on import and export regulations)), Hozeh and Science, 11 years, Number 44.
46. Kamijani, Akbar, 1996, "a glimpse of the formation of the World Trade Organization and analysis of the economic and legal aspects of Iran's accession to the WTO, research and economic policies, winter, Number 6, pp. 50-44.
50. Iran Insurance Law passed by the National Assembly 27/04/1937.
51. Law encouraging exports and production, approved by the Persian date January 1954 with subsequent amendments.
53. Economic evaluation of the profitability of electric energy exchanges with neighboring countries and strategies to improve it. Researcher: Zeynab Alimardan, in collaboration with DR. Masood Derakhshan.