Journal of
Corporate Governance and
International Business Law

Volume 4, Issue 2, 2021
(July-December)
DOI (Journal): 10.37591/JCGIBL

http://lawjournals.celnet.in/index.php/jcgibl/index

Review JCGIBL

Political and Legal Factors That Impact International Trade

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Abstract

In this article, I draw on existing theoretical studies in international trade to compare the impact of the threat of financial sanctions to the reality of financial sanctions on the international economy. . In further analysis, we determine whether there are differences in the use of different tools. We also examine the impact of sanctions on international trade in more common goods. This way we can check whether sanctions have a negative impact on essential goods such as food and medical supplies, violating the Geneva Conventions that provide for the licensing of goods. This is important even when punished. To achieve this goal, we use the world model as a proof tool and a detailed analysis of long-term sanctions from 1960 to 2009. Our findings show that the effects of threatening punishment differ in quality and quantity from the effects of punishment. Restricting sanctions reduces trade flows between exporters and targets, while the threat of sanctions increases trade. The positive impact of the threat will result from suppliers and business people focusing on storage before the actual decision to minimize the negative consequences of the penalty. We also see that different means of punishment have different effects. The negative effects of sanctions also extend to essential goods. One of the most significant changes in the world economy since the 1980s is greater trade liberalization between countries around the world, and our explanation stands out. Analyze changes in political institutions to explain policy changes. Third, they attempt to explain changes in political institutions, particularly changes in the political system that may be necessary for the large-scale economic liberalization that occurs. But changes in preferences cannot be ignored when explaining the free trade boom. Also important is the influence of international organizations. Finally, the mutual impact of economics on national politics and international politics is also important.

Keywords: Imposition of sanctions, threat of sanctions, international trade, international trade

INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant changes in the world economy since the 1980s is the greater liberalization of trade between countries around the world. Countries that took action in the early 1970s, such as Mexico, India, Poland, Turkey, Spain, and Chile, chose to challenge their own trade policies and successfully negotiate trade through various means under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Many of these trade liberalizations occurred in the context of larger economic reforms. I'm just talking about trade liberalization here. The 1994 Uruguay Round of Trade (Trade and Industry Agreement) increased trade between developed countries and between these countries and developing countries. What Rodrik (1994) calls the world's "free trade boom" is politically unsustainable. As he explains

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Received Date: September 25, 2022
Accepted Date: October 10, 2022
Published Date: October 20, 2022

Citation: Mohammad Salim Hamidi, Noor Mohmmad Noorani, Sefatullah Ahmadzai. Political and Legal Factors That Impact International Trade. Journal of Corporate Governance & International Business Law. 2021; 4(2): 34–37p.

(1994: 62) "Since the 1980s developing countries have flocked to free trade as if free trade were the Holy Grail of economic development. These developments, together with the historical change and the opening of the Eastern European market, represent a real economic revolution." ". Development policy. What is surprising is why this is happening now and why it is happening in many countries at the same time. The purpose of this article is to ask whether and how our current economic policy can explain this conundrum. The international business curriculum is comprehensive. Recent studies by economists such as Reizman & Wilson (1995) and Rodrik (1995) and political scientists such as Cohen (1990) and Lake (1993) show that two economists and political scientists have contributed to this issue. But their paths often differ. Economists have long had difficulty explaining economic flows. Why some particular goods or services are exported to other countries is an important question for them. For example, many theories in international business address this issue. The Heckscher-Ohlin theorem, one of the most important concepts of business theory, explains workflows. Economists also drew attention to the problem of economic problems. Of course, the conclusion in this area is that free trade is the best policy for most countries. Economists are therefore puzzled by this finding about why countries always use at least some protectionist policies. They often ask why countries protect certain industries when free trade is better than trade. In general, their responses focus on the conservation preferences of local actors. They use the Stoller-Samuelson theory and other economic theories to investigate why some national groups are willing to accept protectionism and why they use lobbying resources. This has led to a review of the level of protection in the sector and, more recently, a broad evidence base for the development of protection standards. Finally, economists have to learn business economics. How good are they at creating this political system? Moreover, have they been able to explain the rush to free trade that has occurred? In contrast political scientists have rarely focused on explaining the pattern of trade flows. Only some recent work has explored the political roots of import and export flows among countries. Moreover, political scientists have tended to see protection as the norm and have puzzled over why a country would ever liberalize its trade policy or adopt free trade. Politically protectionism seems eminently reasonable. It is the job of political scientists to explain protectionism and free trade policies and their changes over time. In fact, popular thinking in the 1970s and early 1980s predicted the exact opposite of the free trade boom. As I said below, many theories such as hegemonic security and prosperity seem to predict the growth of the defense industry in the world. For many political scientists, interest in free trade is surprising. Here I examine four issues that are central to understanding business economics. First of all, what do we know about groups that advocate protectionism or free trade? Why do some groups oppose protectionism while others oppose free trade? Do these preferences change over time? So why? Can changing preferences explain the pace of free trade? Finally, how does globalization itself affect national and international politics? Will increased trade lead to significant changes in domestic preferences, institutions, and policies? I examine each question to see whether they might provide some answers to the most important aspect of economic policy today, namely the general economic nature of economic policy since the early 1980s.

PURPOSE

What do we know about business and commercial law? Customs duties, an important tool of trade policy in advanced industrialized countries since World War II, have been reduced to negligible levels. Following the end of international trade negotiations and the completion of the Uruguay Round in 1994, average tariffs in developing countries fell from 6.3% to 3.8% [World Trade Organization (WTO) 1996: 31]. On the other hand, there are quantitative restrictions, price controls, voluntary export restrictions, etc. Non-tariff measures such as have been increased partly to offset the impact of lower prices. However, the Uruguay Round once again slows or reverses these trends, helping to reduce quotas, subsidies and voluntary export restrictions in many markets and to translate these into more transparent tariffs (WTO 1996: 32). For most of the postwar period, fewer countries implemented more economic policies with the goal of economic reform, but especially since the 1980s many developing countries began to trade and adopt export-oriented policies [International Monetary Fund. preparation]. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round supports this process by reducing trade barriers in key areas of interest to underdeveloped countries, such as textiles and agriculture, and also leads to many developing countries entering the international trade organization WTO and ensuring compliance with its rules. .. In addition, as the liberalization of international trade became widespread in the early 1990s, many countries transitioned from a capitalist economy to a capitalist economy. All these changes have led to a remarkable phenomenon in the period since the 1980s: the far-reaching liberalization of international trade (WTO 1996, Rodrik 1994). Why is this happening? Will this continue?

At the same time, the growth of international trade is also increasing. For much of the postwar period, economic growth exceeded growth in world production. Equally important is the changing nature of the global economy. There is tremendous growth in the business and banking sector. According to data from the advanced industrialized countries of the United States, the exchange of Toyota cars for BMW cars now accounts for 55% to 75% of trade volume (Greenaway & milner 1986: Table 5-3). In 1990 this figure was 83% (Bergsten & Noland 1993:66). Intrafirm trade (including the movement of goods across national borders within a firm) has also grown; it currently accounts for more than 40 percent of all U.S. imports and more than 30 percent of all U.S. exports (Encarnacion 1992: 28). These two types of businesses are important because they tend to have different business models. They are generally associated with less change and conflict. As Lipson (1982: 453) puts it, "Intra-industry trade gives new impetus to the many benefits of the free market; adjustment costs in some industries have decreased and profits from business have increased." Finally, there is an important business area. Regional trade in the EU, especially East Asia, North America and Latin America, has become an important part of the overall economy. This is part of the regional integration agreements these countries have signed over the last two decades, such as the European Single Market, NAFTA, ASEAN, APEC and WTO 1996: 17-22.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The potential impact of political conflict on the global economy may be affected by energy use Designed to examine the many dimensions that determine people's decisions. In the business world, the concept of benefit can be defined as the measure of happiness and satisfaction. Wisdom shows that people benefit from different areas according to their preferences such as product quantity, type, type and approval. Elster and Glazer explore the integrated literature on psychology in business psychology and explore the impact of psychology on leadership and business. They think that people's use of energy is not only through material use, but also through thinking. In psychological literature, collective opinion is defined as an opinion that is shared by a large number of people in a society, is evidenced in the collective, and is an important part of the society (such as Bal-Tal Halperin and de Rivera von Ismer).) Collective emotions are often transferred when one person's thoughts and behaviors directly lead to the emotions and behaviors of others. Glazer develops an influential public choice model in which discrimination is determined by the interaction between the stories some politicians create about discrimination and voters' willingness to listen. According to this theory, changes in the country's relations with foreign countries can lead to the integration of citizens into the country and therefore affect stakeholders at all levels, including thinking, customers, suppliers and importers. (Pollins 1989). When there is no international conflict, nationalism is low. As a result, consumers tend to focus only on the mundane things like quantity and quality. However, in the presence of external international conflict, society will disintegrate due to sensational coverage by the media. Many people will refuse to purchase products and services produced in the "enemy" country. For example, the dispute between China and Japan over the Diaoyu and Senkaku Islands in 2012 led to protests from other countries. Conversely, good international relations will promote international trade and reduce conflicts.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

- Lasting effect is an exception; this often results in a content estimate that is consistently higher than the impact on the global economy.
- These results point to a long-term and stable relationship between political parties and GDP partners.

CONCLUSION

I examined the political and legal factors affecting international trade to see if they could help explain this policy change. In this section I evaluate their effectiveness and where future research might be useful.

The potential impact of political conflict on the global economy may be useful through the use of electricity designed to examine the various dimensions that determine people's decisions. In the business world, the concept of benefit can be defined as the measure of happiness and satisfaction. Wisdom shows that people benefit from different areas according to their preferences such as product quantity, type, type and approval. Elster and Glazer explore the integrated literature on psychology in business psychology and explore the impact of psychology on leadership and business. They think that people's use of energy is not only through material use, but also through thinking. In the psychological literature, integration is defined as the feeling that the majority of people in a community come together and are important (e.g., Bal-Tal Halperin and de Rivera von Ismer). Thoughts and behaviors directly lead to similar feelings and behaviors in others. Glazer develops an influential public choice model in which discrimination is determined by the interaction between the stories some politicians create about discrimination and voters' willingness to listen. According to this theory, changes in a country's relations with foreign countries can affect public opinion in the country and therefore affect stakeholders at all levels, including customers, suppliers and importers. (Pollins 1989). When there is no international conflict, nationalism is low. As a result, consumers tend to focus only on the mundane things like quantity and quality. However, in the presence of external international conflict, society will disintegrate due to sensational coverage by the media.

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