

THE WAY OF INTERACTION OF ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY WITH REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLIES

Gholamreza Rasoulizadeh,

PhD student of law & political sciences, Karazmi University, Tehran, Iran

Ghafour Khoeini,

Faculty member, Department of law & political sciences, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract. Extension of cultural, social, economic and technical interactions caused by facilitation of communications among different countries has made countries feeling need to mutual relationship more than any time. Advent and growth of international organizations and institutions is actually created and affected by such feeling. In this study, the main objective is to identify the solutions to facilitate and improve the interaction of Islamic Consultative Assembly (Iranian Parliament) with regional and international parliamentary assemblies based on juridical and legal principles. This study is a fundamental study and is aimed in discussing on a subject with no clear history in terms of research. In terms of research philosophies, this study is interpretive and descriptive research, since the existing evidences and documents and the experience of the author in field of parliamentary interactions of Iranian parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies are used to interpret the current situation and to provide solutions to achieve optimal status. The evidences show that the main solutions to find sustainable international relations, which are not considered in Iran sufficiently to the date, can be parliamentary assemblies in regional and international level. The results of this study show extraordinary importance of the assemblies and the extensive and effective role of Islamic Republic of Iran in them. Moreover, the juridical-legal principles and teachings can be used for deepening and extending the interaction of Iranian Parliament with the aforementioned assemblies.

Introduction. In this study, the main objective is to identify the solutions for facilitation and improvement of interaction of Iranian Parliament (Majlis) with regional and international parliamentary assemblies based on juridical and legal principles. In other words, the main objective of the author is to identify the role of juridical and legal principles in parliamentary diplomacy of Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this study, using the results obtained from data analysis, the solutions for facilitation and improvement of interaction of Majlis with regional and international parliamentary assemblies are discussed based on juridical and legal principles and some suggestions have been also provided in regard with improving the efficiency of the interaction on one hand and on the other hand; the study has discussed on further studies, which can be done by professors and scholars in field of law and jurisprudence, especially those interested in field of parliamentary diplomacy.

In this study, several questions are presented as objectives and the analyses have been used to analyze the results and answer the questions and to provide the aspects of innovation of the research.

1. How parliamentary diplomacy can facilitate and complete the state diplomacy?
2. What are the most important barriers of Majlis interaction with regional and international parliamentary assemblies?
3. How is the impact of Islamic Republic of Iran on formation of regional parliamentary assemblies?
4. How is the impact of Islamic Republic of Iran on formation of international parliamentary assemblies?
5. How is the desired status of interaction of Majlis with international and regional parliamentary assemblies?
6. What is the impact of common parliamentary legislation on solution of international problems?

In this study, after searching in library sources and interviewing with experts, the needed data was collected and after classification and analysis of the data, the author tried to find answer for the above mentioned questions. The study has attempted to orient the interviews in such way that irrelevant information is not presented for the questions and useful information are provided by academic experts, so that they can be used in analysis and to make accurate judgment on the interaction of Majlis with regional and international parliamentary assemblies.

Activities of Islamic Republic of Iran in field of parliamentary diplomacy

Inter-Parliamentary Union

The history of membership of Iran in Inter-Parliamentary Union reaches to about 80 years. Former National Consultation Assembly of Iran became a member of Inter-parliamentary Union in 1930. The table 1 has presented the history of participation of Iran in Inter-parliamentary Conference.

Table 1: history of participation of Iran in Inter-parliamentary Conference

Inter-parliamentary conference	Date	Place
Sixty eighth	Oct 1981	Havana Cube
Sixty ninth	Sep 1982	Rome Italy
Seventy one	Apr 1984	Geneva

Seventy two	Oct 1984	Geneva
Seventy three	Apr 1985	Togo
Seventy four	Sep 1985	Ottawa Canada
Seventy five	Apr 1986	Mexico City, Mexico
Eighty eighth	Sep 1992	Sweden
Eighty ninth	Apr 1993	New Delhi
Ninety one	Apr 1994	Paris
Ninety three	Apr 1995	Madrid Spain
Ninety four	Oct 1996	Romany
Ninety five	Apr 1996	Istanbul Turkey
Ninety sixth	Sep 1996	Pecan China
One hundredth	Sep 1998	Moscow Russia
One hundred one	Apr 1999	Belgium
One hundred two	Oct 1999	Germany
One hundred four	Oct 2000	Jakarta Indonesia
One hundred five	Apr 2001	Cube
One hundred six	Sep 2001	Burkina Faso
One hundred seven	Apr 2002	Marrakesh
One hundred eight	Oct 2002	Geneva
One hundred nine	Oct 2010	Geneva
One hundred tenth	Apr 2004	Mexico
One hundred eleventh	Oct 2004	Geneva
One hundred twelve	Apr 2005	Philippine
One hundred thirteen	Oct 2005	Geneva
One hundred fifteen	Oct 2006	Geneva
One hundred sixteen	May 2007	Bally Indonesia
One hundred seventeen	Oct 2005	Geneva
One hundred eighteen	Apr 2008	Kliptown South Africa
One hundred thirty one	Oct 2014	Geneva
One hundred thirty six	Apr 2017	Dhaka Bangladesh

The Impact of Iran on Inter-parliamentary Union

In this section, some achievements of Iranian international group in inter-parliamentary union are referred. However, it should be noted that effectiveness and taking effect can't be limited to quantitative cases. Maybe various individual and group appointments in margin of parliament and their impacts are mentioned in no document and may have undeniable impacts; especially on the country, The Islamic Republic of Iran considers human happiness throughout human society as its ideal. It considers independence, freedom, and the governance of justice and truth as the right of all the people of the world. Consequently, while it completely abstains from any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, it supports the struggles of the oppressed for their rights against the oppressors anywhere in the world. (article 154 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran).

- Supporting Lebanon and conviction of occupation of Palestine
- Human right violation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Complete dismantling of nuclear weapons and mass destruction
- Dialogue of civilizations and cultures
- The coalition for peace
- Attempting for restoration of peace and security to Iraq
- Role of parliaments in prevention of natural disasters and restoration of damaged areas
- Countering terrorism

Impact of inter-parliamentary union on Iran

In addition to be a tribune to express the international ideas and viewpoints and to realize desires of participants, the international assemblies and organizations can also leave mutual impacts. International assemblies always attempt not to be neutral and try to have effect on the members and achieve the goals predicted in the memorandum based on the philosophy of establishment. The result of more than 30 years of participation of Islamic Republic of Iran in conferences and assemblies hold on behalf of inter-parliamentary union has encompassed undoubtedly mutual impacts. In this section, the mutual effects and the impacts of inter-parliamentary union on Iran are referred. The impacts are not necessarily negative and can bring useful effects and bring some advantages for Iran with taking no effort to gain that.

- Local managers and globalization components
- Human Rights Committee

The position of Islamic Republic of Iran in Inter-parliamentary Union

Iran has been able to take responsibility of one conference in fifty-fifth summit in 1966. The reason for Iran not to be pioneer in this field is that no host country can prevent participation of another country. Hence, because of lack of recognition of Israel, Iran can't be host for the Inter-parliamentary Union. After victory of Islamic Republic Revolution and dissolution of parliament, membership of Iran in the said union was suspended because of having no parliament. In 1980 that Iranian Parliament was established, Iran again became a member of the union. Iranian parliament has attended in all sessions from the beginning of establishment of the union (except for the UK Summit in course 3 because of publishing the book "Satan Verses" that UK supported Salman Roshdi).

In the hundredth summit in Moscow, the suggestion of Iran with participation of Denmark, UK and Japan on the treaty of comprehensive prohibition of nuclear examinations was presented and approved. In one hundred second summit in Germany in 1998, the relevant suggestion of dialogue of civilizations was considered in order of conferences. In one hundred eleventh summit in October 2004 in Geneva, suggestion of Iran under the title of "disastrous situation of Iraq and necessity of parliamentary measures to restore the peace and security in the said country" was approved. The summit one hundred twelve in 2005 in Manila approved the suggestion of Iran, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Turkey groups from the Asia Group under the title of "parliamentary role in prevention and restoration and rehabilitation and support of vulnerable groups". In summit one hundred fifteen, the suggestion of Iran, along with Algeria, under the title of "restoration of Lebanon" was approved.

In summit one hundred twenty four, the suggestion of Iran, Indonesia and New Zealand under the title of "empowerment of reform of democratic system in emerging and revolutionary democracies" was approved. In summit one hundred eighteen in 2008, urgent stop of conditions and bad situation of human in critical zones and facilitation of rights of Palestinian people to achieve their right to destination was approved. Islamic Republic of Iran was also active in the Human rights Committee of the Union. Manoochehr Mottaki was alternative member of the union in course 7 and after him; Kazem Jalali continued membership and Iran could approve the main membership in Thailand.

A very important action taken in inter-parliamentary union was founding the establishment of Inter-parliamentary Union of Islamic Countries. The bedrock of establishment of the union was formed in summit 1996 with leadership of Mohammad Javad Larijani and the pervasive committees were established in Tehran and the conference was ultimately established in 1999 by leadership of Nategh Noori and the secretariat was deployed in Tehran. The other important activity of Iran in inter-parliamentary union conferences was countering unsubstantial claims of the Emirates. The Emirate board presented the issue of Triple Islands in 1994 in summit eighty of Inter-parliamentary Union. In Indonesia summit, role of parliaments in solution of international disputes and providing worldwide peace was presented and Emirate established a big Book Exhibition there, which encountered objection of Iranian cabinet and ultimately, Secretary-General of the Inter-parliamentary Union had to apologize and could prevent such actions in margin of summits.

Activities of Islamic Republic of Iran in Asian Parliament Assembly (APA)

One of the main arenas of effectiveness of Iran in summits of APA was summits 9 and 10 of the assembly. Iran took wide range measures to gain trust and to extend the bilateral trust making measures with regional states based on its fundamental policies on the basis of providing security, sustainability and making peace in Persian Gulf with regional states.

Tenth summit of APA was held in December of 2017 with presence of parliamentary assemblies of different countries in Swiss Hotel in Istanbul and was finished with issuance of a declaration. In the declaration, the recent successes in Syria and Iraq and failure of ISIS terrorist group were welcomed and the presentation of humanitarian supports for people of the two countries were emphasized.

Activities of Islamic republic of Iran in The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC)

The first conference of representatives of Islamic State Parliaments was established based on invitation of inter-parliamentary group of Islamic Republic of Iran with presence of representatives of 16 Islamic countries in interval of summit ninety three of universal inter-parliamentary assembly (March 1995) in Madrid. The states participating in this summit emphasized necessity of establishment of Islamic inter-parliamentary assembly and said that they can present their suggestion in next session in the summit ninety four of inter-parliamentary assembly (October 1995) in Bucharest. Hence, the second conference of representatives of Islamic states assemblies was established with innovation of inter-parliamentary assembly of Islamic Republic of Iran with presence of representatives of 12 countries in October of 1995 in Bucharest and ultimately, the third conference was also held with efforts of Iran one day before beginning summit ninety five of inter-parliamentary assembly (April 1996) with presence of representatives of 10 Islamic states and the secretary-general of Arabic parliamentary Union in Istanbul.

Following the efforts, the Iranian inter-parliamentary group held two other summits in margin of summit ninety six of inter-parliamentary union (Pecan, Sep 1996) and in second summit, the participants made agreement to attend in first meeting of programming committee of Islamic States Parliamentary Union in November of 1996 in Tehran. In the summit of programming committee held with presence of representatives of parliaments of Iran, Indonesia, Libya, Sudan, Syria,

Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh in Nov 1996 in Tehran and could be the initial bedrock of establishment of Islamic Inter-parliamentary Union. In this summit, the draft of articles of association of the union, in which Tehran was called as the center for the union, was approved by members and it was decided to hold the first conference of heads of Islamic states parliaments in Tehran or Islam Abad.

During 13 courses of conference of Islamic States Parliament Union, Islamic Republic of Iran had active role and this was highlighted over the years and based on critical status of Islamic states and the upcoming issues. In this field, one can refer to conferences 9-13 of the union.

The ninth course of conference of Islamic States Parliament Union was held in days 29 and 30 in 2013 in Tehran (Leaders' Summit Hall).

The summit ten of Islamic inter-parliamentary union began its activity in Feb 2014 with presence of Ali Larijani, the Chairman of Iranian Parliament, in Istanbul Turkey.

The summit eleven of leaders of Islamic Parliament Member States began its activity in Feb 2015 with presence of Ali Larijani at the place of Iraq parliament in green security zone and capital of this country and countering terrorism and extremism were the main axis of that.

The summit twelve of Islamic parliament Union was held in Feb 2016 in Bamako, the capital of Republic of Mali.

The most highlighted activity of Islamic Republic of Iran in summits of Islamic inter-parliamentary union was counted in 13th course of the summit held in Jan 2017 in Tehran. The conference was held in days 26 and 27 Jan with leadership of Ali Larijani.

In resolution of summit 12 of the conference, following issues were emphasized:

- Issue of Palestine
- Fighting bias, Islamophobia and xenophobia
- Combating Terrorism and Extremism
- Rejection of cruel sanctions on Islamic countries
- Supporting Muslim minorities and groups
- Economic affairs and natural environment
- Human rights
- Women's affairs
- Family
- Protection of children in Islamic World
- Cultural and legal affairs
- Dialogue of civilizations and religions
- Financial affairs
- Organizational issues

Extension of interactions to other areas (secondary summits)

Following the common invitation of inter-parliamentary union and Federal Germany Inter-parliamentary Group, a 4-member cabinet of the representatives of Islamic Parliament participated in the conference held in early June 1990 in Ben on the issue of disarmament. In this summit, logical reasons of disarmament, the pattern of evolution of international relations and its impact on concepts of security and disarmament and role of UN in disarmament were discussed and the Cabinet Chairman submitted from Iran explained the positions of Islamic Republic of Iran on the subjects of the agenda.

The inter-parliamentary summit on environment and development was established in Dec 1992 in Brazil and in framework of UN Conference on the environment and development. In this summit, a 4-member group of representatives of Majlis were participated. Symposium of inter-parliamentary assembly on Parliament of Human Rights protection was held in early May 1993 in Budapest Hungary and with invitation of Hungary Parliament and a 3-member group of representatives of Iranian parliament participated in this summit.

The summit of leaders of Iraq neighbor states was held with effort of Inter-parliamentary Union and in framework of international efforts based on achievement of peace and parliamentary mechanisms in May 2004 in Jordan and a 7-member group of Majlis representatives participated in this summit with leadership of the chairman of Majlis. In this summit, the support of UN and Parliament Community in field of legal process and establishment of democratic institutes in Iraq states was announced.

The "human rights and freedom of expression in parliaments" conference was held in June 2005 in Geneva and a 3-member group of representatives of article 90 of Islamic Parliament Commission participated in this summit. Moreover, second conference of leaders of parliaments of Inter-parliamentary Union Member States was held in Sep 2005 in the center of UN with invitation of the UN and the board of Majlis could not attend in this summit officially because of lack of on-time issuance of visa for leadership of Islamic Parliament.

The conference "law and justice-implementation of justice and role of parliament" was held in Oct 2006 in Geneva. In this conference, a 3-member group of representatives of Majlis participated. In the report made by the cabinet, shortcomings

such as inaccurate information, lack of advertising facilities like book and articles and lack of good programming for the times of stop of the board and lateral plans were referred.

Representatives of Majlis participated in about 8 expertise summits on the World Trade Organization (WTO) held with cooperation of the Inter-parliamentary Union and this can show entrance of parliamentary assemblies in the scope of international economics.

In general, it should be mentioned that from the early victory of Islamic Revolution to the end of 2017, more than 60 parliamentary assemblies of Majlis participated in inter-parliamentary union conferences and about 20 assemblies also participated in secondary summits held by the union and short part of achievements of submission of the assemblies is presented in summary.

Parliamentary friendship groups in 10 courses of Iranian parliament

The process of establishment of parliament friendship groups in Iran

In the era of Reza Khan (until the Majlis 12), such group was not established and it was presented from the era of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and after the establishment of parliamentary movements at the world, establishment of parliamentary friendship groups was followed seriously and was continued to the course 24 of national parliament and glorious victory of Islamic Revolution.

Structure of parliament friendship groups of Majlis

In general, parliamentary friendship groups are established with following objectives:

- Extension of parliamentary relations
- Providing required conditions to enhance the relations
- Providing suggestions and recommendations to take benefit of existing fields in development of relations and enhancement of relations to desired level
- Discovering required fields for familiarity of two nations with history and culture of each other

Each of the mentioned groups has an article of association and has a chairman and a vice-chairman and secretary and treasurer. Members of each group can be increased to 11 persons (in some groups, there are 13 members). In the article of association of the Parliamentary Friendship Groups of Majlis, the way of membership of representatives in these groups is mentioned clearly: "the members of state parliamentary friendship groups are formed of representatives of Majlis in each legislation period and all representatives can become a member of up to two groups in case of accepting the article of association". In fact, the article of association has selected no mechanism to appoint representatives for membership in friendship groups and it seems that the article of association has left it to the interest of representatives.

Results

After collection of the data and taking analysis, the results of data analysis and answering the main questions are presented in this section and the author has attempted to find good answer for them:

1. Can parliamentary diplomacy facilitate and complete state diplomacy?

Diplomacy, along with war and military instruments, can be one way to achieve goals for the governments. Governments make relationship through diplomacy and enter into bargaining process and affect each other and then solve their disputes. Hence, the main activity of diplomacy is discussion, persuasion, fighting, and threatening based on identification of common interests and the areas of dispute and conflict between beneficiary parties.

One of the instruments or important pillars to express the ideas of each country can be parliament of countries. Today, based on politics of the UN and inefficiency of the main pillar of the institute (Security Council) focusing international security; the politicians are motivated to consider new solutions and instruments to solve bilateral or multilateral problems. Hence, with understanding some challenges and strengths and weaknesses of diplomacy system in foreign policy, activation of parliament capacities can be understood. This action is not in conflict with macro policies of a country, since there is no dispute between parliament and the government on the macro and fundamental positions, but also the difference can be observed in using tactics, methods and activation of corresponding institutes in target states through parliament and parliamentary diplomacy. As a result, it could be claimed that parliamentary diplomacy can be effective foundation and step towards development of relations of countries and can complete state diplomacy. The parliament can help the government through parliamentary diplomacy and paving the way of foreign investment in country and providing the legislation contexts in this field. Parliamentary diplomacy in least limit has two components, one of which is presence in international parliament assemblies. The organizations have high efficiency based on extension of humanitarian parliamentary interferences in domains such as human rights, civil freedoms, fighting organized crimes and energy security and the importance of their role is being increased as time goes. In this regard, political policy makings of parliament representatives can play the role of alternative to achieve a common parliamentary formula and solution of the regional disputes in margin of summits of the organizations. On the other hand, integrated and purposeful presence in these organizations based on a general plan in addition to following interests of Islamic Republic can be useful in line with globalization of state ideas and can be applicable. All of the affairs can complete and enhance state diplomacy.

2. What are the most underlying barriers of interaction of Iranian parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies?

In field of foreign interactions, factors such as enhancement of communicative skills in diplomats and considering the features in appointment of ambassadors and representatives attending international assemblies can be underlying. Awareness and realistic perception of beliefs and values of the people of the world can be affective in field of decision making and communicating. If the diplomacy has not the support of domestic and international public opinions and if it can't act based on the date events, it never can be successful. Moreover, public diplomacy is in service of national interests of a country and attempts mainly to increase the understanding of the state and provide more supporters for the ideas of the country. Inattentiveness to the factors can be considered as a barrier to constructive interaction of Iranian Parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies. Accordingly and based on the mentioned, the most important barriers to interaction of Iranian parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies can be presented as follows:

- Inattentiveness to development-based, persuasive and set-making approach: under new international conditions, states can gain no considerable success in foreign policy through individual actions and this is even true on the most powerful states and superpowers. What is important under such conditions is the ability of countries to make others cooperate with them and to make set. Counseling with states and being active in regional and international organizations can provide collective interests. Islamic Republic of Iran should take full benefit of the transiting status of the international system to improve its current position that is accepted in international criteria and should take effort in framework of international unions and with efficient presence in strategic regional and trans-regional treaties.
- Lack of strategic alliance or alliances: strategic alliance conceptually means that a state has very close political, social, economic and security relation with another country and the relations of officials of countries are in high level (Akbari, 2008, 121). The approach of Parliament in international relations should be strategic alliance people. Islamic Republic of Iran can search for strategic allies in 2 or 3 regions. One region is the zone of Islamic and Arabic states and the other one is Russia. After collapse of USSR, Russia tends to fill the gap of power of USSR in order to achieve its main goals. Hence, if Iran can achieve common interests in this new game in macro level with Russia, the capability is existed that Russia can be changed into Iran's strategic allied state. Definitely, role of parliamentary relations is highlighted in this field.
- Inattentiveness to international norms: paying attention to international norms at the new world should be considered as a guideline in foreign policy making. However, paying attention to international norms never means submission against them, but also it is based on the way of value making.
- Lack of optimal use of international or diplomatic policy language and literature: language should be always in service of thought and desire and should not be a wall to restrict that. Successful states in field of foreign policy are those states, which choose different languages to express their ideas due to time and place conditions. Although change in literature and relations of Islamic Republic of Iran and international superpowers is one of the necessities for realization of effective interaction, this never means unconditional acceptance of desires and ideals of superpowers; but also it considers the way of management and selection of type of playing rules based on predetermined goals in 20-year perspective.
- Confrontational approaches: taking hostile or confrontational approach towards the international processes under the current conditions can't change them, but also the state using the approaches will be rejected in worldwide interactions.
- Lack of using cultural diplomacy: states with cultural-civilizational domains (Like Iran) have opportunity of regional interaction and international effectiveness more than states without such domains. Therefore, taking effort to extend and empower the cultural-civilizational domains for national units, more than everything, can be an effort for their national interests (Vaezi, 2008, 59).

3. How is the impact of Islamic Republic of Iran on regional parliamentary assemblies?

As it was mentioned before, Islamic Republic of Iran has always attempted after Islamic Revolution to have positive impact on establishment of regional parliamentary assemblies and providing cooperation among regional states. Iran has always attempted to have effective presence in international Parliamentary Assemblies. Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the main active elements in Asian Parliamentary Assemblies. The first declaration of APA was read at the end of seventh general assembly of APA for peace (Dec 2014- Lahore Pakistan). Secretary-general of APA by that time was Sayed Hadi Nejad Hosseinian from Iran and this could show the effective activity of Iran in this assembly. One of the main domains of effectiveness of Iran in summits of APA can be summits nine and ten.

The role of Islamic Republic of Iran in establishment of Islamic Inter-parliamentary Union is highlighted. The Iranian Inter-parliamentary Group held to summits in margin of summit ninety six (Pecan, Sep 1996) and in second summit, the participants made agreement to participate in first meeting of programming committee of Islamic States assembly union in Tehran in Nov 1996. In the summit of programming committee held with participation of representatives of Iranian parliament, Indonesia, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Pakistan and Bangladesh in Nov 1996 in Tehran, the early core of establishment of Islamic inter-parliamentary union was created. In this summit, the draft of articles of association of the union, in which Tehran was called as the center for the union, was approved by members and it was decided to hold the first conference of heads of Islamic states parliaments in Tehran or Islam Abad. The "Islamic Cooperation Inter-parliamentary

Union of member States" conference was held during 25-27 June 1999 with leadership of Ayatollah Nategh Noori, the then chairman of Iranian parliament. During 13 courses of Islamic States inter-parliamentary union, Islamic republic of Iran had wide range and active presence and this was highlighted over the years and based on critical status of Islamic states and their challenges.

4. The impact of Islamic Republic of Iran on international parliament assemblies

The history of membership of Iran in inter-parliamentary union reaches to about 80 years. Former National Consultation Assembly of Iran became a member of Inter-parliamentary Union in 1930. The first group of Islamic inter-parliament assembly was submitted to Havana, capital of Cuba, to participate in conference no.68 of inter-parliamentary assembly in Oct 1981. Some impacts of Islamic Republic of Iran on the union are as follows:

- Supporting Lebanon and conviction of occupation of Palestine: the positions of Islamic Republic of Iran on Palestine have been always clear and the Islamic Parliament inter-parliamentary group has acted in same way. The subjects discussed in various summits of inter-parliamentary union can be issue of Palestine, lack of implementation and violation of resolutions of UN and the Inter-parliamentary Union on occupied countries, Conviction of Quds occupation regime, Roadmap, Middle East peace plan and so on.
- Human rights violation in Bosnia and Herzegovina: analysis of human rights violation and achievement to ways of combating that has always had special position in inter-parliamentary union and effort to defend and enhance respecting human rights have been main objectives of the union. The inter-parliamentary group of Islamic Republic of Iran was active at the Europe in field of conviction of human rights violation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and need to urgent interference against Muslim Genocide at the Europe and has various contacts with other parliamentary groups (especially Islamic states) and provided several suggestions to use in agenda of union summits.
- Complete dismantling of nuclear weapons and mass destruction: the inter-parliamentary group of Iranian Parliament was active in field of dismantling nuclear and mass destruction weapons. Using chemical weapons by the Iraq regime during the Imposed War made Islamic republic of Iran be recognized as a victim of using mass destruction weapons and take effort to convict the measure and support and present needed plans on the above mentioned subjects to take fundamental defense in field of peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Dialogue of civilizations and cultures: the issue of dialogue of cultures and its importance at the current world is an issue, which has been considered since many years ago and the first world assembly "Dialogue of Cultures" discussed in this field for the first time in Iran in 1977 (Naraghi, 2000, 17).
- The coalition for peace: the idea of coalition for peace was also for the first time presented in the trip of Sayed Mohammad Khatami, the then president of Iran, to the UN after the Sep 11th Attacks. By that time, the idea of alliance for war in frame of combating terrorism was presented in international level. The inter-parliamentary group of Iranian Parliament insisted on presenting this case in summit one hundred eight of Inter-parliamentary Union in Santiago (Chile). In Chile Summit, 4 plans were presented on behalf of inter-parliamentary groups of Italy, Hungary, Japan and Islamic republic of Iran and the Iranian plan could gain about two third of votes. However, with combination of the suggestions of inter-parliamentary groups of Hungary and Japan and presenting a plan on opposition to achievement to nuclear weapons; the plan could be approved with 13 votes more than others. With following up the subject by the inter-parliamentary group of Iranian parliament, the Iranian plan was approved due to votes for the agenda of next summit in Geneva (report of Hashemi, 2003 and Yusefnejad, 2003). Hence, for the second time after the idea of dialogue of civilizations; another plan was approved in regard with making world peace in one of the most important international institutes in name of Iran.
- Taking effort to return peace and security to Iraq: the relations between two states of Iran and Iraq have had many ups and downs over the history. The summit of heads of parliaments of neighbor states of Iraq was held with the effort of Inter-parliamentary Union and in framework of the international effort to achieve peace with parliamentary mechanisms in May 2004 in Jordan. In this summit, a 7-member group of representatives of Iranian Parliament was sent with leadership of the then chairman of the parliament.
- Role of parliaments in prevention of natural disasters and restoration of damaged areas: the Inter-parliamentary Union is one of the organizations, which is sensitive to such events and has tried to show required reaction if necessary. Also, it has tried to gain international cooperation through representatives of parliaments in addition to sympathy with the victims and injured people of the disaster. The way of cooperation and providing the conditions for international supports and the way of cooperation of parliaments in case of such disasters can be one of the discussions discussed in summits of the Inter-parliamentary Union.
- Combating terrorism: Islamic Republic of Iran has been the victim of terrorism from the beginning of Islamic Revolution to the date more than any other country and has lost the best and the most efficient troops and forces in blind terrorisms or in the process of combating terrorism. Hence, Iran has always emphasized combating terrorism in international summits.

A very important action formed in Inter-parliamentary Union was foundation of Inter-parliamentary Union of Islamic states. The bedrock of the union was founded in summit 1996 with leadership of Mohammad Javad Larijani and pervasive committees were established in Iran and finally in 1999; the conference was held with leadership of Nategh Noori and the secretariat was established in Tehran. One of the most important activities of Iran in the conferences of Inter-parliamentary Union was combating unsubstantial claims of Emirates on triple islands.

5. Desirable status of interaction of Iranian parliament with international and regional parliamentary assemblies

The desirable status of interaction of the Majlis with parliamentary assemblies is a status that is based on juridical and legal principles derived from Islam Religion and ultimately, can lead to positive results for the country. Islamic and desirable diplomacy should be based on following principles: The principle of monotheism, the achievement of the united nation (the creation of brotherhood, friendship, love and affection among Muslims, mercy, pardon, grace, modifications and compliments among Muslims, respect for other religions and divine prophets, and the rejection of a special group of monologues about God), Peaceful coexistence, Rule 'Nafye Sabil' (Rejection of Foreign Influence); (If the government makes a treaty and agreement with non-Muslims, Islamic government has to be promised to the treaty based on the necessity of keeping promise; although if the treaty paves the way for political, military and cultural domination of pagan on Muslims, it is null and void and can be excluded from the inclusion of necessity of keeping promise. Therefore, foreign and security relation of Islamic system with non-Muslim should be regulated in such way that the conditions of domination of pagan on Muslims are not provided; otherwise, such relations are illegal) and the last principle is principle of keeping promise.

Some of the most important juridical regulations, which should be dominated on desirable interaction of Iranian Parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies, are as follows: principle of the most important thing (with evaluation of expediency in two assumed necessities, each of them with higher importance is preferred to the less important one and to take more important action, the less important action is neglected); disposal of worse with bad (one of the best examples to use this rule is the time that Islamic system has to break down its diplomatic relations at the first to fight crimes of a state; since although cutting relations with other countries is criticized, Islamic system takes measure to do that to dispose the worse action); rule of necessity (in view of international lawyers, necessity is a factor, with which acting based on international commitments become relatively impossible, since keeping promise in emergencies is not null and void completely, but also taking that may result in some complications); rule of no harm (any kind of harmful sentence or international decision making for interests of Islam and Muslims is prohibited by this rule, since the term "harm" is absolute and includes any kind of damage and loss in belief, national, international, political, economic, social, cultural, dignity and other fields. Whenever harm is created for the Islam and Muslims and interests of Islamic nation, the domestic and international decision making and sentence is null and void); rule of retaliation (Taqiah) (in field of diplomacy and foreign policy, secrecy and protecting all secrets and news and vital strategies of Islamic system is necessary for all brokers, missionaries and even ordinary people); rule of requirement (rule of requirement is very applicable in field of foreign policy and Islamic diplomacy; and currently, the officials of Islamic Republic have emphasized the cases desired by western states many times such as human rights, democracy, international treaties, disarmament and so on; anti-human rights measures and non-democratic measures and disrupting world security- especially USA- are disclosed and convicted and the anti-humanitarian face of these countries is unveiled); rule of believers base their conditions (the stability of Islamic Parliament and commitment to all conditions considered) and rule of expediency.

6. Common parliamentary legislation and impact on solving of international problems

Because of abundant common points in inspiring sources, the Islamic states have potentials for convergence in different fields. One of these cases can be convergence through using legal instruments, especially common legislation. Common legislation can be taken in two form of international (treaty) or domestic (Parliamentary Law) level. This kind of legislation can create common effort and integration among different countries and provide the conditions for cooperation of the countries to solve the trans-regional problems and disputes. This is because; with common legislation, the effort of states becomes consistent and all states tend to enforce unit law in their own countries. Some barriers to common legislation are as follows (Habibnejad and Taskhiri, 2016, 10-18):

- Sovereignty of governments: the governments refuse to accept or reject restricting regulations in different fields. Commitment of governments to same standards although can be taken through international organizations, it always can be in conflict with sovereignty of governments.
- Dispute of governments: a big problem emerged in some historical decades and declined in other decades can be dispute of interests of different governments (especially neighbor states or Islamic states) and their attachment to various trans-regional powers. In other words, dispute on power among different governments can't be always in peak, but also they may make agreement with change in their officials and heads in some sections of time and this time can be the best opportunity to make common decisions.

On advantages of common legislation to solve international problems, following items can be mentioned:

- Meeting the legal gap towards the groups called transnational groups: these groups are not mainly focused by the domestic legislators.
- Meeting the legal gap towards the lack of ethical customs (ethical codes)
- Meeting the legal gap towards documentation in domestic and international trials and proceedings
- Providing common commitment in different states to act based on approved regulations.

Conclusion. In general, it could be found that Parliamentary Diplomacy can facilitate and complete state diplomacy. The most underlying barriers to interaction of Iranian Parliament with regional and international parliamentary assemblies are: Lack of using cultural diplomacy; Confrontational approaches; Lack of optimal use of international or diplomatic policy language and literature; Inattentiveness to international norms; Lack of strategic alliance; Inattentiveness to development-based, persuasive and set-making approach. Moreover, desirable status of interaction with parliamentary assemblies is the status that is based on juridical and legal principles and is derived from Islam Religion and finally, it can cause positive results for the country. Islamic and desirable diplomacy should be based on following principles: The principle of monotheism, the achievement of the united nation (the creation of brotherhood, friendship, love and affection among Muslims, mercy, pardon, grace, modifications and compliments among Muslims, respect for other religions and divine prophets, and the rejection of a special group of monologues about God), Peaceful coexistence, Rule 'Nafye Sabil' (Rejection of Foreign Influence).

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