

How has Islamic Revolution of Iran influenced the International role of the OPEC?

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Received: 14 June 2014; Revised: 4 July 2014; Accepted: 3 September 2014, Available online: 15 September 2014

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ABSTRACT

Iran is a country that since 2007 has been part of the political equation. This position is opposing to a country that has been executor of programs of colonial governments in the Third World in the Middle East for long years. Comments out of the procedure of Iran were alarm for the oil companies and the governments of the company. The inattention toward it caused a severe economic downturn, which is referred to as the oil shocks. The main objective of this paper is to examine the impact of the Iranian Revolution on one of the largest international oil companies, namely OPEC, followed by showing Iran's strategic position in the international arena.

Keywords Islamic revolution, International, OPEC

Introduction

One of the major issues in the arena of world politics and international export is energy issues particularly oil. Today the human civilization, despite advances in technology and material arena is still powering fuel and other basic needs that are dependent on oil. It seems almost there is no problem that oil cannot solve it. Initially the oil was consumed for light, rather than electricity, and electricity and after the invention of the internal combustion engine for fuel of vehicles was used on land, sea and air. After World War II, the oil industry became benchmark for economic development in industrialized countries. With its genesis, and impact on the economy and welfare of the world and thus increasing consumption increases of the governments of oil-producing countries have also been urged to intervene and steer this important economic sector. The rise of the oil companies, with huge reserves of oil of economic oil-rich countries that caught a large percentage of the money in the world, was while the share of exporting countries were millions of dollars from leaving of daily oil exports. Thus, negotiations on establishing a common organization of petroleum was formed by Perez Alfonzo effort, Venezuela's oil minister of that time, Sheikh Abdullah Torki from Saudi Arabia. That results organizing OPEC. The objective of the organizing OPEC was to deal with oil corporate earnings, the strength of the companies, global

developments had direct and indirect effects on the growing procedure of OPEC. One of the most important developments of the Iran revolution as an influential country in the sensitive Middle East region was the center of the world's oil exports.

The main objective of this paper is to examine the impact of the Iranian Revolution on one of the largest international oil companies, namely OPEC, followed by showing Iran's strategic position in the international arena. Impact of the Revolution will be reviewed by examining how the international organization of OPEC appears and the impact of oil on the victory of Islamic Revolution in Iran, and the reciprocal impact of the Iranian revolution on OPEC's growth in the first few years of the Islamic Revolution, about the years between 2007 to 2003 (1979 to 1986).

2. OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries:

OPEC was formed in 1960 to provide economic goals. However, due to the impact on the phenomenon of power and security, bring political results. The main factors involved in the formation of OPEC can be cited as follows: Deflation: because this decline was peculiar to oil for the Middle East, in 1953 West, priced 1/36 dollar for every barrel of crude oil (crude oil of Saudi Arabia) against a 3/75 dollar (West Texas Intermediate oil). Deflation by the company, in fact was not disregarding to the oil-rich countries but had economic reasons. Venezuela:

the most important reason for challenging the Venezuela to compete with oil companies to have allies was a research that in 1949 the author reminded the benefits of oil sale in Middle East contrary to Oil of Venezuela. In September 1949 to coordinate the petroleum policies, the Venezuelan government for an official visit to dispatched a three person committee of the Troika, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, and Syria, to reminds the benefits of making oil politics incorporate with these countries, and fully aware them from the profit that can be made of the company's profit gain. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser: President of Egypt, "by forming the Arab Petroleum Bureau in the League of Arab formally spoke of the use of oil as a political weapon to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab and defiance to Israeli confrontation". On June 29, 1953, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, an agreement was signed to exchange oil information. After a period of recession, the first Arabic Petroleum Congress was formed in April 1959 in Cairo by attending 19 delegates from Venezuela, four representatives from Iran. Congress resulted amending the Company in a profit of 50-50 in favor of the host countries and the Preventing changing oil prices. Under Article III of the draft of Arab agreement approved in March 1960, six months before forming the Arab Organization for Arabic oil producing countries to coordinate among themselves their policies on oil. To improve the understanding and awareness: the importance of oil revenues in these countries was very effective in creating an organization that protects their interest. Reactions in these countries, which led to the establishment of an international organization, can be seen as a political response to this stimulus that was obtained with gathering oil-rich state delegates. Factors mentioned were the main reasons for the formation of OPEC. Alfonso Perez of Venezuela and Sheikh Abdullah Al-Tarigi from Saudi Arabia, and partly from Fuad Rouhani from Iran, were prominent individuals who have a profound understanding of the affective role of oil Structure in establishing OPEC. Finally, OPEC was founded in 1960 and "its first formal meeting was held on 10 to 14 of September, 1960 in Baghdad, by attending the founding countries (Iran, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait). The first Executive Board meeting of OPEC was formed in the month of May 1961 and it was decided that the OPEC Secretariat to be in Geneva. Five years after the founding of OPEC, in April 1965, the Secretariat was transferred to Vienna." The primary objectives of OPEC, in order to remedy all deficiencies and deprivations, economic and political problems, despite the huge oil reserves in the world, which was at the time of absenting OPEC were imposed on them from oil-rich countries. The success of OPEC which was achieved in the first decade after its establishment was increasing the number of members from 5 members to 11 members, and

increasing interest rates of the producing countries along with oil companies and stabilizing oil prices. Despite the neglect and disregard of OPEC from the industrial countries and major oil companies, in the early of forming OPEC, is the serious of founding countries in compliance with the organization's policies, finally, the oil companies in 1971 calling for holding negotiations meetings with OPEC about the costs and problems associated with it.

OPEC Contributions:

Includes conference: as the highest authority of the organization, which is comprised of 12 member states of the delegation. Committee of Ministers: that work in the field of the prices, quotas and long-term strategy. Executive Board: The Executive of the programs and contracts of organization. Economic Commission Board: Duties of the committee include organizing annual budget, implementing decisions of the Council, presenting agent of accounts and verifying the appointing of director. Special committee: that will be formed at the expert level. Secretariat: consists of the General Secretary of the OPEC Secretariat president, general secretary of research branch- the most important part of the OPEC Secretariat - Human Resources and Administration office, Office of Public Relations and Information – the office of informing organizations. Performance Evaluation of OPEC over five decades (2010 - 1960). In the 1960s was the early year of the founding of OPEC. Despite the low power, oil companies could not impose further reduces the prices. Member States were factions in the decade. These factions were actually influential in OPEC. The 1970s; in this decade, OPEC was the mastery of conditions, and could control the oil industry, oil pricing, maintaining the integrity of the members, and most important of all, the establishing of OPEC Fund in 1976, with an initial capital of 5/791 million. This decade has followed the two oil shocks and sudden changes in oil prices. The first oil shock was following Yom Kippur War in October 1973 and the Arab oil embargo against America and the Netherlands created. Thus, OPEC, without the need for recognition by the oil companies could to create an inevitable bulwark against them. The 1980s; this decade begins after the 1979 Iranian revolution and the outbreak of the second oil shock.

The decade sees the third oil shock, but the shock of unlike the previous two shock, was followed by falling prices, and a declining share of OPEC in oil production and exporting, "for violating of OPEC members of the share of its production and also oil production in non-OPEC countries, OPEC's share in world oil production from 55 percent in the late 70's reached to about 31 percent in 1984 it.

1990s; 90s began with the rapid rise in prices. OPEC members prevented fourth oil shock by increasing the production. But in 1998, after the economic crisis in Southeast Asia, we're seeing

prices fall back "to nearly \$ 10 a barrel". Collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the opening its closed oil markets was considered a serious rival for OPEC. In this decade, despite the efforts of the international debate on "climate change" the OPEC in addition to preventing the collapse of price, it also gave rise. The 2000s; the decade began by deflation. Price increases in 2002 and 2004 did not come as a shock. It was only in 2007 that "OPEC oil revenues reached to 730 billion dollars was more than six times of OPEC 1998 earnings.". The result of this decade is increasing speculation and oil stock in paper markets. Membership in OPEC:

According to the Statute of OPEC, its members can be classified into three groups:

1. founder members: includes five countries of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait and Iraq, countries that attended the first conference was held in Baghdad in 1960. 2. New members: Condition "Massive amounts of oil exporting" that is necessary for the organization as a permanent member, Qatar, Libya and Indonesia have been organized in accordance with the terms of membership. 3. Moderator Members: Petroleum Exporting Countries that are characterized by three-fourths majority vote of all members, including the votes of founding members, were admitted to membership in the organization. According to the doctor Rouhani, general interest shared between Member States, including:

1. The founding countries were developing countries.
2. They were the largest oil exporters.
3. Infrastructure Financing projects in their development and balance were dependent their budget revenue from the export.
4. They were unable to exploit their natural resources without foreign aid, and so the oil industry was in the hands of the big oil companies.

However, OPEC was founded and then producing countries separately bargained oil companies and to coverage this Organization did Petroleum interactions with the companies.

1954	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989	1995
11%	42%	54%	49%	78%	65/9%	47/4%	47/6%	70%

Source: Plan and Budget Organization,

2006; being Renter of the Pahlavi dynasty apart from other destructive impacts, as well as had created a renter spirit in the community. Renter State to import large quantities of goods (particularly, luxury goods and food), causing a sharp drop in domestic production. In such circumstances the market without any competitive be placed in a monopoly of foreign manufacturers. The result of this change is the growing Bourgeois petty class of merchants, traders and speculators. This issue causes the domestic producers do not think of exporting their goods abroad. On the other hand because the domestic market is also full of foreign goods, it

Islamic Revolution in Iran and the second oil shock:

Iran's Islamic Revolution led by Shi'ite cleric called Ruhollah Khomeini in 2007 of the solar calendar (equal to 1979), with the participation of large number of people, toppled the Pahlavi monarchy.

The main root of the 2007 revolution in Iran was due to the coup of 28 Mordad 2002. Backing of Mossadegh in 2000 and his attempt in nationalizing the oil industry for Britain that monopolize Iranian oil, was an irreparable blow. America became alarmed by the Iranian revolution improving in the field of 28 Mordad 2002 coup and the fall of Mossadegh. For a decade after the coup, Clergymen relations were peaceful with king (Shah). But by recognizing the Israel government by Pahlavi government, these relations that was disappeared by the implementation of the decisions of the Shah's White Revolution, had to be finished. The Imam's critical speech delivered in contrast to the government, particularly the issue of America's influence in Iran.

Developments in the years among 2002 to 2005 are remembered as the "Industrial Revolution". Oil revenues had important role in increasing the power of the Pahlavi regime and its ability to implement programs of economic and industrial development. Government owns all the oil reserves and control of all oil revenues. So we can say that the Pahlavi regime was a Rentier State.

It features of Renter State is "The country's oil revenues are received by the manufacturer and exporter of oil, with little relation to production processes in their domestic economies.

In other words, domestic economic data other than raw materials, matters little [6].

From the 1950s onwards the share of oil revenues in total revenues increased significantly. The following table shows a well percent of share of oil revenues in total income of country between 1954 and 1995.

seems that non-oil manufacturing industries will fail. Moreover, the absence of a tax system in the country makes state to lose its control over sectors of civil society.

Effects of Renter State become apparent when the renter incomes declined and the government faces declining economic situation. Example of such a situation in Iran, occurred in the years 2005 and 2006. The rushed policy of government was Urban taxation and revenues policy, that certainly followed unpleasant consequences. The most important feature of the Iranian Rentier State was extreme personalization of power and authoritarianism.

Despite the powerful and influential institutions, all of the country issues were concerned to the King. Zonis about this states that " The King (Shah) himself without the help of an advisory council, and without consultation with sympathetic politicians friend or close confidantes has thousands decisions that this decisions will make free the government into action and run. From the appointment and promotion of officers ranks in Army to decisions about major roads of Tubas whether or not flat, all of His Majesty's royal authority is absolute." (Zonis, 18) Naturally follow such a dominance of progression or regression of the general welfare of the people, the king asked.

Workers Strike of Oil industry:

Of the most significant indicators of being serious in the last months of life of the regime, strikes were done in factories, offices and state departments of education. The oil industry strike was formed in 18 Shahrivar 57. "The day after Black Friday, 17 Shahrivar, hundreds of Tehran refinery workers stroke. They wanted not only for increasing and improving employees' Rights, also wanted to military rule - political demands."

In the wake of the oil strikes continue, to contain it and continue the rest of his life appealed to the Army, while that financing armed forces, and the purchase of weapons had no the source expect the oil revenues, which are now issued with the problem.

Pahlavi regime downfall:

In the eleventh of Day (December) that the export of crude oil was completely cut off, America's oil industry research organization in Washington said that is very disappointed that the second Pahlavi to be able to run exporting of crude oil." [7]

By cutting off oil exports, Pahlavi loses its most important points. Thus, "the invitation of Zhiskardstn President of France, in the mid of Day (December) 57, the leaders of West Germany, England and America in the island called Guadeloupe tried to find a way to prevent the victory of the Islamic Revolution. But finally, Jimmy Carter commented that the biggest supporter of the king during his rule was after coup in 2002, the following words carefully and indirectly affirms the fall of the King (Shah) in Iran.

Psychological shock of stopping Iran's oil exports:

Islamic Revolution in Iran and was a movement and an Islamic awakening that because of the possible particular ideological nature became pandemic like the oil nationalization movement.

The next issue of oil supply shortages and price increases cause West face an unprecedented concern. "James Schlesinger, express concern about the cessation of Iran's oil exports determines it as dangerous as the Arab oil embargo in the 1973." [5]. Despite these measures of the International Energy

Agency, oil production stability and security of supply of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and cut off its oil exports, industrial countries confronted with an unforeseen accident. Initially the oil shock of Islamic Revolution of Iran oil shock was formed in twenty-first of October, 2007 (13 in October 1978) following public discontent and gradually following the strike by officers of Iran oil industry. The gradual decline in Iranian oil exports occurred in the winter when due to increased oil consumption demand was increasing.

However, after the victor of Islamic Revolution of Iran, crude oil production was resumed, but the petroleum policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran were different from oil policies of the previous regime. The petroleum policy of Pahlavi regime at this time was the biggest betrayal. At this time the oil exporting countries due to lack of oil supply in the market, demanded to increase their prices. Only a few countries, such as Saudi Arabia, at the time were willing to adjust prices, and for this purpose increased their production.

World oil prices rise:

After the victor of Islamic Revolution in Iran as in the past, OPEC countries at the issue of oil prices, were divided into two groups: "First pole, countries with huge oil resources, low population, and appropriate financial resources led by Saudi Arabia demand a long-term market for oil with moderate prices and the second pole states with limited resources, population abundance and a high currency fractional led by the Iranian leadership want to reduce production and increase oil prices." [1]. A reduction in OPEC oil supply – following to reduce Iran's oil exports - first crude oil prices on the open market also rose even up to 45 dollars a barrel; more than triple the announced price the oil was before the Islamic Revolution. That global growth was reduced. Iran is the second largest producer in OPEC. Reduce Iran's oil exports in the first place, it seems that it will cause a decrease in revenues and a shortage of foreign exchange, but the basic conclusions contrary, Iran's oil revenues, despite declining exports rose.

Factors influencing to increase the second oil shock crisis:

In addition to the reduction and elimination of Iran's oil production; there were other factors which more deepen the impact of the evolution of the global oil market snapped.

First, cut off Iran's oil exports in mid-winter - high demand for OPEC - occurred.

Second, storage oil strategic according to the IEA Third, uncertain future about how to supply oil Fourth, liberalization policies on energy prices in the United States of America. Fifth, concern of industrialized countries about the spread Iran evolution in region and its impact on production and oil exports.

OPEC oil policy in contrary to the second oil shock:

Early stopping Iran's oil exports, although naturally should occur oil prices increasing but OPEC did not increase prices in the first place, and more seek to ways to maintain mutual understanding and cooperation among members and to fill the gap resulting from loss of Iranian crude oil, but the large increase in oil prices on the open market and the difference that is more than usual with OPEC oil prices, pressure on OPEC to raise the price of imports.

As a result of these factors which OPEC agreed to increase the price of oil and "the first of April 1979 the price of a barrel of oil at \$ 54/14" (Razavi, the same: 37) was determined. Terms of instability and unrest due to the price gap between the official OPEC price and the market price of oil caused OPEC set oil price ceiling. The new policies of OPEC could not continue opposite countries' demand, depending on increasing prices and reducing price differentials of OPEC oil and on the open market.

Economic consequences of high oil prices on the world market after the second oil shock reduce demand for oil. Reducing demand, soaring oil prices paused and in this condition the state of Saudi Arabia continues his policy to produce too much of it.

Oil policy of Iran Republic:

The aim of authorities of the Islamic Republic was to use of oil as a political weapon to achieve the goals of the Muslim world. "Revolution created significant reforms in the political structure of Iran's oil industry such as:

1. To keep oil resources;
2. Oil exports should not exceed 3.5 - 3 million barrels per day;
- 3 official OPEC price should be discussed as the base price;
- 4 Iranian oil shall not exceed 30% to be sold to former members of the consortium

Other important measures of Iran were to cede control activities of the Consortium including the production, export, and sale and customer access to the National Iranian Oil Company. This officially was announced by Hassan Nazieh, the new chairman and managing director of National Iranian Oil Company on February 28, 1979. Emphasis on reducing oil production and exportation caused increasing oil prices close to \$ 40. And oil production reduced of 6 million barrels per day by mid-1978 to 240/0000 barrels on January.

The table below makes clear mentioned changes in Iran's oil markets:

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Patients.

	1975	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Asia and Far East	103	524	696	869	579	415	200
West Europe	13	793	875	1003	575	321	209
East Europe	45	126	158	162	200	108	82
America	177	20	22	37	16	29	588
Africa	60	11	24	3	3	-	41
Total	398	1/474	1775	2/064	1/491	873	1/489

Influencing of Iranian oil policy in OPEC, during the years 1979 - 1986, emphasized the approach of not relying on oil revenues and not dominating of Western oil companies and governments. "Within OPEC, Iran determined to defend the policy of restricting output and raising prices.". In the Conference in Caracas, in December 1979, the Iranian delegation insisted that the only fair formula for pricing on a barrel of crude oil is determining the price on the basis of alternative energy sources and thus demanded to increase the price to 35 dollars of a barrel of oil. Due to the difference between the market price and the price set by OPEC is natural that oil prices will rise in the next meeting. Because oil prices in the open market is two times of price of OPEC oil. (Ibid, 20 Oct 1979)

The actions of industrialized countries of the West to deal with the second oil shock:

"The industrialized world of West to provide secure and affordable energy requirements - which

are mainly concentrated in the Middle East - from the 1970s onwards, adopted ways due to the changing structure of international trade policies that created the world oil market. Structural that institutionalized safe and stable flow of oil to the West and Japan that prevented raising prices or reducing output. Nicolas Sarkis, an oil expert, as well as in the Middle East says: "Due to oil, the Middle East has to take advantage from their last chance. If they don not take advantage from their last chance speed, the history will show great atrocities of itself. Some think that Arab oil money is flowing toward the outside, is due to the lack of financial markets and credit institutions, but this claim is only partly true, the fact that there are principles and features, but rather a lack of will on Arab income investment is in the Arabic countries."

Some performances of the industrial West world to undermine the policies of the Petroleum Exporting Countries include:

- 1 To attempt to undermine OPEC
- 2 The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Plan

- 3 To create inflation in goods and services
- 4 To float the currency rate and to decrease Dollar value
- 5 To diversify oil markets
- 6 To devaluate OPEC deposits with the Bank of the West
- 7 World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- 8 Political influence in the oil-producing countries
- 9 Military and economic threats

The impact of occurring Iran Revolution in declining the international role of OPEC:

The Iran-Iraq war had different effects in region, in the country and the global equations and the war longed nearly nine years. So the calculation of the Iraqi supporters changed.

Outbreak of war between the two oil-rich region and a member of OPEC, naturally had sharp decline in oil exports between the two countries and early caused decrease in supply and increase in prices but later, due to changing the priority of economic goals of countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, to the political agenda, this trend did not continue, and finally led the third oil shock and declining of the international role of OPEC.

Reviewing the status of OPEC and oil policies countries during the war:

During the Iran-Iraq War, the politics of petroleum in countries were different and in most cases were unconstitutional. Even countries that were in the same front, according to their interests pursued policies different than before.

"The war was for the destruction of the West Revolution that had the greatest benefits in the Iran, was directly against their interests, East Marxism and West imperialism reached the intersection in the target for the suppression of the revolution, and Saddam was the main part of this intersection since brought pressure on Iran." (Secretariat of the International Conference on aggression and defense, 2008: 41). According to what was said behind the Iraqi invasion of Iran, there was another fact, namely that although the concept of war in their consideration evaluate unsatisfactory, but worse than it was the victory of the revolution that basically was in severe conflict with desires, goals, pre-projections and their interest and this means choosing bad options from worse one and as a result, the Iraq's aggression was acquitted. Finally the Iraqi Baath regime began its offence against Iran on 31 Shahrivar.

Petroleum policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the war, was fallowed at OPEC was based on production decreasing and oil prices increasing. Meanwhile, Iran's foreign transactions, particularly Iran oil sanctions by Western countries and also the beginning of Iran-Iraq war and the bombing of nuclear refineries and facilities in Iran

was a source of Iran crisis condition aggravation. So that it was not possible to continue earlier position regarding oil production and prices. Heshmatzadeh doctor in a book called "war and oil" on the subject writes:

"Under the influence of war and imposed sanctions, the country's oil exports in the first half of 2000 severely reduced to the border of 300 thousand barrels per day." [7], while the costs of war for both Iran and Iraq are estimated to be over \$ 1 billion a year. Thus an existing state of war requires that Iranian oil policies has also been changed, and should be in line with our country foreign policy.

OPEC in March 1982, during the Iran-Iraq war, considered for the two countries identical production quotas. But the quota was not sufficient to repel aggression and to cover the costs of the war. Thus, contrary to our policy and the portion of OPEC, decreased oil prices gradually and added to its production. The Islamic Republic by trading oil under the price of their competitor Arabia in 2002 - 2003 changed the situation in their favor. Iran and other OPEC's countries success in expanding its exports at the expense of reducing exports of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia forced to rewrite their own rules."

Reviewing OPEC oil policy during the war:

Pierre Trzyan at this point in the book "The Story of OPEC", says: "OPEC paralyzed for almost three months because of the Iran-Iraq war. The institute lost his power, remained at rest, and if the action took place in some areas, it was slow. In such circumstances it may be justified to ask whether OPEC does exist. A few weeks after the war began, four producing countries were not at war - Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates - had gathered to achieve a coordinate regional oil policy. Four OPEC African countries - Algeria, Libya, Gabon - had formed a conference in Algiers to examine policy should take in the event of an oil shortage. But Yamani had other concerns. He feared the war might again causes oil shortages and rising prices. So the Saudi oil minister urged consumers not to worry and wait for manufacturers to reintegrate the market." [5]

In this way, the Iran-Iraq war, while caused cessation of the oil-rich country's oil exports, but increased production in other oil producing countries, could not create a severe crisis as a crisis of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Conclusions:

Present article, which explores oil chronicles the years between 1979 and 1986, in some points meet the unknown action and reaction of state and federal agencies, which can certainly say the author of this article could not found compelling reason to justify these measures and hopes that a comprehensive

investigation will be performed of the items listed below.

The first, already mentioned the third oil shock, hence are considered of the results of Islamic Revolution in Iran. What we think that this revolution directly had changes in the policies of Iranian oil, and put this country in OPEC's member countries that insistently to increase prices and cut OPEC's production ceiling, and finally the continuation of these policies caused the third oil shock, and what do we conclude that the failure to accept a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq imposed war on Iran, knows its occurring of the consequences of vector of the Islamic Revolution in Iran; caused Policies adopted by the supporters of the Iraqi OPEC, especially Saudi Arabia, which caused tremendous supply of oil in the international market and the fall in prices.

The point here is far from consideration is the UN's role in wrong decision making that the third oil shock in some ways can be attributed to it. In fact not to recognize Iran's Islamic Revolution from an organization that knows itself away from any political orientation, and in fact it is promoted as supporter of all the world governments and thus the satisfaction to attack to Iraq and intolerance and failure to recognize the right legitimate of Iran to agree a cease- fire that follows the flowing of Saudi oil production to the world oil market, if viewed from a different angle, the UN role also should be Investigated.

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