PRINCIPLES AND GUARANTEES ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRAL AWARD

MohamadReza Marandi, Behnam Vatankhah, Naser Ameri, Ali Bazmi
Department of Law, Germi Branch, Islamic Azad University, Germi, Iran

Abstract
Governments by signing a treaty to peaceful settlement of disputes with the implicit commitment to multilateral and bilateral dispute to international arbitration or judicial settlement create assignments for a person that in case of non-compliance and violations of related laws and regulations cause international responsibility for them. Loss compensation is possible due to the lack of enforcement of arbitral awards in the form of compensation to replace the element of the possibility of having and being relevant, the financial compensation, aggrieved consent, declaration by the arbitral tribunal or international court action against law and the announcement by the Government who caused the loss. International arbitration is a method of solving international disputes and an end to hostilities in which the parties instead of referring to the legal entity refer their dispute to a trusted and expert judges with experts and with knowledge of the matter and informed of events which may be referred to arbitration after the birth of dispute or when setting contract, the arbitration clause is predicted. Arbitration is as a method of prevention of the use of force and applying the correct decisions based on the rules and regulations of general Arbitration for justice and Urging a fairness vote for the rights of the parties to the Hague Conference of 1892 and 1907 AD. International Court of Arbitration was established by the International Chamber of Commerce to help resolve international commercial disputes. The European treaty in the area level for ease of handling and application of the provisions of the Arbitration Convention 20/10/1992 Strasbourg, and Americans treaty of Panama, Arabic Treaty of Amman country arbitration center has been created based on in Morocco.

Keywords: international arbitration, treaties, international responsibility, international trade agreements, international commercial arbitration, international sanctions arbitral award, the Hague Conference.

Introduction
Governments by signing a treaty to peaceful settlement of disputes with the implicit commitment to multilateral and bilateral dispute to international arbitration or judicial settlement create assignments for a person that in case of non-compliance and violations of related laws and regulations cause international responsibility for them. Sometimes creates consequences for the state government for the violation of international obligations which is outside the scope of its international responsibility, like the covenant violation in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the 1969 Vienna Convention allows the damaged party the

1 Correspondence author
possibility to terminate or suspend partially or totally the agreement. The fact that no government could benefit from its omission or act contrary to accepted principles of international law and the law is rooted in good faith. In Hague conferences 1899 and 1907, arbitration as a method of prevention of the use of force was introduced. Governments by signing the agreement for a peaceful settlement of the dispute or arbitration or judicial settlement of disputes during international multilateral and bilateral treaties create duties for themselves that in case of non-respect or violation, their international responsibility is triggered. Liability General Rules governing for the breach of international obligations of States parties is in the cases that the particular rules (partial or total) are not considered. Only certain rules of international law have predicted new commitments for countries to respect. With regard to the governments' duties and obligations for the International law and its preference to domestic laws and the duties and obligations arising from them, according to local laws and obligations as hindering the implementation of international opinion is not accepted by the governments. A government which is ignoring the rules and principles of international law and international arbitration, or refuse judicial enforcement of judgments is obliged to leave the infringement, and consequently not to repeat it was in the obligation to compensate the damage caused by his act. Loss due to the lack of enforcement of arbitral awards in the forms of compensation for replacement by adding of the two elements of Feasibility and appropriateness, financial compensation, aggrieved consent, declaration of nasty action by the arbitral tribunal or court of international law and the announcement by the Government who caused the loss, is possible. (Zahraei, 2004, pp. 258-201).

However, the repair of damages to persons usually is presented by assessing the damage on the value of capital and non-profit causing of the defect is done. Action to recover damages usually is practical if the agreement or decision is based on mutual consent. In this article we will cover are Investigation and Enforcement Foundations concepts and explain the characteristics of international arbitration and its role in the international level. This paper seeks to answer these questions, in what order we refer to the role of international arbitration and dispute settlement? Are the sentences of international arbitration and international arbitration law with practical guaranty or not? How it also guarantees that the arising international disputes to resolve using it? Due to the fact that arbitration is an important issue at the international level, this article could be the turning point of the analytical approach and a good research paper.

**First topic:**

*The main objectives and principles of International Arbitration and Arbitration concept*

The purpose of international arbitration education is acquainting the students with a legal and international arbitration law. Arbitration is not limited to private parties and governments also make it a quick and effective means of resolving international disputes justly that The United Nations, in the form of its specialized staff of the Commission of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law of the past years has paid attention to international commercial arbitration and the result of the work of the Commission lead to the creation of international commercial arbitration for disputes. Arbitration is to resolve disputes or disagreements by Voluntary entrust a person or persons, and the commitment by the parties to the dispute, the obligation to comply with the provisions of the arbitrator or arbitrators. Article 454 of Civil Procedure Law states that all persons may take their disputes to arbitration of one or more referee by mutual consent, and the fact that the arbitration is private judging. Arbitration is conventional by nature. Namely this private judgment is made according to the mutual agreement. Its subject is arbitration agreement including arbitration clause or independent arbitration agreement which arbitration is resolved. Agreement between Parties and the referee is called the referee contract. The arbitration organization and
the staff of the arbitration judgment between the parties and the governments are mediator and facilitator of referring the matter to arbitrator. And yet plays many administrative roles - BS - and supervision and thus has a major responsibility to consider the final verdict. Duty of the Iran Arbitration Center is arbitration management and any license cannot be inferred to arbitration center proceedings in the nature as a legal person. The simplest method of dispute settlement is negotiation and counsel between the parties, they have different strengths and weaknesses as well as everybody else knows and are aware of all the judgments affairs if it is required they will get use of guidance and advice of experts, including expert lawyers and accountants In this context, the emergence of costly difference is prevented. Judgment is a Technic that aims to resolve the problem of the relationship between two or more persons by one or more persons named arbitrator or arbitrators who get their authority of a legal and private contract, that they vote based on the contract. Reason of attention to the judgment, in comparison with the justice system is being one staged the maturity by judges and lack of international arbitration awards and their low cost that its variety are national and international arbitration, domestic or foreign arbitration and international arbitration and the case arbitration, organization or institution the arbitration. Issuance of Verdict by a jury of international arbitration resulted from agreements emanating from international commitments and obligations and accepting the outcome of the arbitration proceedings reference. The most important discussion in the legal works about violation is the commitments of different countries to stop offensive actions. Determining the law governing the nature of the case is one of the most important issues in international commercial arbitration and in other words is presented in transnational arbitration. This issue is related to private international law. In international commercial arbitration in addition to the governing law on the nature, the governing law on the arbitration agreement the rights of the parties and the law governing the procedure is proposed. Such as Article 5 of the Algeria's Declaration which is on International Commercial Arbitration and the government in terms of resolving the dispute. In determining the nature of the law governing international arbitration, the parties' will is the basis and this principle is accepted that the parties are able to determine the law governing the nature and judges are obliged to perform the law which it has been determined that the parties are required to compliance with verify the provisions of the verdict. Arbitrator's freedom system and the system ruling the law by virtue of the country of place of arbitration' conflict and the theory of applying international law and problem-solving system has the legal relationship with the determination of the place of arbitration and whether the international law is the basis, implementation of the decision on the issue of violation of international law and the State international responsibility will be under international law. Any foreign judgment or judicial arbitration shall be conducted before the implementation of national legislation and in a country where the rule should be applied to the studied the judgment by the competent authority issuing the command, or it will refuse. The arbitration contract case is not the representative of the true will of the government in order to cancel the ammunition. Executive immunity is invoked only in the state courts. Characteristics between the arbitration and ammunition of the execution appears only in one aspect of performance in a special sense which is includes giving executive ammunition to the judging arbitrator.  

*The purpose of the international arbitration training and its concepts and characteristics*

The purpose of international arbitration education is acquainting the students with international arbitration law the expansion and diversification of the means of communication, such as transport and communications, increased tremendously international relations and various ethnic groups. Development and increasing trade between states has its consequences, including differences in the manner of execution of the contract, these effects occur in the manner of execution of the contract, such as the manner of writing and material goods, etc. National judicial systems cannot meet the needs of global trade alone because on
On the one hand is very difficult, a businessman do trust in the other national judicial system. On the other hand, national judicial systems often lack sufficient expertise and mobility. Merchants in disputes arising from international trade, look with suspicion to the domestic courts. There is no specialized commercial courts in many countries and consider the implications of the procedure is cumbersome and with assumption of complete neutrality. National courts are still slow and lack of expertise greatly reduced their votes value in international trade. The result of such arbitration is so desirable that it allocated special place for itself in international trade disputes. Even organizations and institutions established permanently in this deal at the global level resolve disputes through arbitration, arbitration is not limited to private individuals, governments also considered it an effective means of resolving international disputes quickly and fairly. Even the United Nations specialized staff of the Commission (Commission of the UN) for international trade law pay attention for years to international commercial arbitration. And the result of the work of Commission was international trade regulation to resolve arbitration disputes. Arbitration institution has long been recognized in the country's law. And have predicted it besides legal officials for commercial and non-commercial disputes even the courts are obliged to protect arbitration contracts and the votes issued by them. Now a new phenomenon in domestic law will develop special rules to resolve disputes arising from international trade; new examples of such legislation on the rights of our country, we see that In addition to the general rules of conciliation and arbitration is predicted in our Procedure Law in Government Act 1376 in relation to arbitration in international trade which has been approved by Parliament and approved by the Guardian Council. Dictionary and encyclopedia of law and the teachers of law have different definitions of arbitration. So far the consensus definition of judgment is not at hand although these definitions have commonalities to discuss but nonetheless there are so many disagreement in the definitions which are far from criticism: Arbitration is a voluntary escrow of existing disputes or disagreements between the parties and the person or persons likely to make a binding commitment to comply with the provisions of the arbitrator or arbitrators. Article 454 of the Civil Procedure Law prescribe that all parties can agree on one or more people to leave their disputes to their arbitration. And that arbitration is private judgment and has circumstances that it is due to the properties.

**Arbitration definition from the perspective of Safai**

Judgment is a Technic that aims to resolve the problem between two or more persons that by one or more persons named arbitrator or arbitrators that receive their privileges of a legal and private contract and vote according to the contract without the government's concession to these people. (Safai, 1996, p. 221). In a more objective way the current regulations of judging are examined from the perspective of comparative law which in the discussion about the issues involved in arbitration agreements, arbitration courts and arbitration procedures finally, he is paid to the issues relating to the complaint in determining the implementation of the judgment or arbitral award.

**Reasons for paying attention to the arbitration**

1 - In contrast to the judicial system it is formal. 2. The process of review by the referee is one staged. Arbitration decisions are final and binding and there are no procedures such as appeals, appeal or revision extraordinary way. In arbitration, the parties choose person or persons who have the necessary knowledge and expertise to arbitration in dispute this ensures that the vote would be fairer and judges are appointed from among lawyers so that during execution and possible interference of the judicial authorities the award is not faced with the problem. 3- Lack of disclosure of the international arbitral award is one of the main motivations for bringing the disputes to international arbitration. Such as Iran-US Claims Court arbitration decisions. 4. Of benefits of international judgments is their low cost. In determining the remuneration of the arbitrator, the arbitrator factors such as skills, workload
and time spent by the arbitrator, the speed and accuracy of the procedure, the complexity of
the case is considered. The first reason for businessmen to refer a dispute to the arbitration
problem is lack of trust between the parties in each other's courts.

The second discuss:

Types of arbitration

1- Domestic International Arbitration: The parties' dispute is in the sovereignty of a country
that is known as national international arbitration. 2 - foreign arbitration, domestic arbitration
and its vote is foreign for the other countries which is equal to domestic vote. 3 - International
Arbitration: Some lawyers believe that if the dispute is referred to arbitration containing a
foreign element it is an international arbitration. Such as the Arbitration Rules of the United
Nations Commission. 4. Case arbitration 5. Institutional arbitration or committee arbitration

2.2 General principles of legitimacy resulting of governments commitments violations in
addressing and enforcement of international arbitral awards
Violations of international law in the conduct of international arbitration awards can be found
in a variety of different cases from small to large, which sometimes can be effective in the
life of a nation, community or area (environment) Consequently, it can be the responsibility
of a country or countries and the international community. However, beyond the specific
issue of respect for international law and the continuity of the rules and institutions of
government responsibility from the perspective of the goals of the country by the rules at the
international level is more reflected. (Khazayi, 2007, p. 173).

The legal impact of the Violations

By issuance of the international arbitration vote by the authorities, the verdict that is resulted
from the commitment of arbitration agreements originated from the governments'
international commitments and acceptance of the result is on arbitration's duties. As in duty
the convicted government is justified to be bound to implement the award. However,
especially in the Intergovernmental arbitration one or both parties demand is not to pay cash
or financial obligations and some may be specific to the current state if the convicted party
being guilty according to the verdict is condemned to certain commitments. Not assuming
this commitment, the government has violated its obligations and these violations will made
him international responsibility. (Berosheh, 1989, p. 275).

Like other violations of international obligations in the area of governmental relations
Convicted government prevention of implementing the decisions has the special situation that
the most important debate on the legal consequences of violations are to stop the offensive
deeds. If the violation results in a country's serious breach of obligations of peremptory
norms of international law that is this violation may have result for the government and other
governments which are responsible for the violation, or do not prevent it from happening.
Anybody cannot benefit from his offensive act and any of the parties of the treaties had this
possibility to withdraw it. Otherwise it would have to suspend its obligations and as an
interim action to stop the offensive practice which violates WTO rules, the government is
obliged to compensation. (Falsafi, 2000, p. 602).

4.2 ways of fleeing from the Obligations arising from a breach of international obligations
from the implementation of international arbitral or judicial decisions

In case of a government violating other government's international obligations in
implementing the decisions of arbitration or judicial the convicted government should
compensate all the losses of the other government so that the situation that can became as it
was before losses. The injured party satisfaction is obtained by alternation, supplement, or
compensation and satisfactory deeds for the injured party. Vote for the payment of damages
and provision of compensation of damages is limited to replacement What the injured party
against the implementation of a firm refusal to vote is imposed on him. And include indirect loss or damage that is canceled for any reason, although it is not In case of non-payment of the ways of course replacement that replaces the previous situation is another type of restoration. (Habibzadeh, 2007, p. 163).

**Third discussion:**

Determining the law governing the nature of the dispute in the international arbitration

Determining the law governing the nature of the dispute, is one of the most important issues which is arisen in the international commercial arbitrations in other words in the transnational arbitration. This is primarily related to private international law, which in international arbitration finds its special face, and has been accepted by certain general rules. In the international commercial judgments arbitration courts such as international or domestic court must determine which is the law governing the nature of the case and in other words to define substantive issues of conflict are subject to which law and in accordance with which rules must be resolved. The judges refer to the civil law in courts of their respective state and by appealing to the rules determine the conflict of that rules. But in the challenge of international commercial arbitrations in which the arbitrator is not related to a particular country, To determine the law governing the nature of the judgments is more important and more difficult. (Mohebbi, former, p. 203). In addition to the law governing international commercial arbitration law govern the contractual nature of arbitration law govern the ability of the parties and the law governing the procedure is proposed that each requires a separate discussion and is not intended to be studied in this article. Article 5 of the Algiers Declaration is related to the international commercial arbitration and settlement of claims that the government is concerned. (Sale, 1387, p. 193). In determining the nature of the law governing international arbitration, the parties will be the basis, the principle has been accepted that the parties can determine the law governing the nature and judges are obliged to enforce the law that the parties have determined. In the silence of the parties 4 main systems for determining the applicable law is proposed: 1. Under the rules governing conflicts of law of the place of arbitration, according to this theory, the arbitrator to solve the conflict of laws rules of private international law see arbitration and conflict based on the rule of law in force in the country to determine its nature. In this theory the judgment the trial court in the domestic courts and arbitration rules described as the judicial process in domestic courts as the seat of the court of arbitration and conflict rule is considered. As the article 968 of Iran's law BC said. This is accepted by the Institute of International Law in 1952 and some scholars of private international law. 2. Freedom of arbitrator: in this theory, if the parties are silent the referee should be free to select the conflict rules that it deems appropriate of law rules of conflict of laws in force to determine if the country does not fit can create a rule conflict by himself. The new law adopted in France in 1496 the procedure was adopted in 1981, is apparently of the view. The problem solving system by determining the legal relationship. 4. The theory of applying international law.

2.3 is the basis the implementation of international law? It was clear from the above that the judgment of a court may by selecting the appropriate conflict rules, one of which will determine the rule of in force law. However, if the law is insufficient the arbitrator can get help of trade rights principles and norms of international trade and the parties will meet to complete failure of the applicable law and in particular instead of the interpretation of regulations to define the rights and principles governing international commercial trade and make decision according to the customs of international trade laws. If the plaintiff and the defendant both are government, the principle of public international law will be governing their relationship. However, decisions on key issues, violations of international law and
international responsibility of the State will be based on the principles of international law. (Safai, 2005, S62-25).

Recognition and enforcement of judgments in international arbitration

Under Iranian law for the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and international special regulations have been enacted. (Khazayi, Former, p. 283). However, with the extension of the provisions relating to the enforcement of arbitral awards issued by foreign courts in theory it is possible to implement the ideas out there. Enforcement of international arbitral awards in international commercial arbitration law in 1376 with numerous defects of the applicable law is the same as having a layout that only approved. The rule of law is filling the void but it has not solved the problem of implementing the ideas of international commercial arbitration if the problem solving is the case, the legal barriers (constitutional and common law) is elevated and accession to international conventions on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and international attention must be considered. The purpose of ruling on the interpretation of Article 154 of the Civil Procedure Law firm judgment about the nature of the claim is wholly or partially. Implementation of these provisions in domestic law is not a problem because the provisions of the Civil Code provisions enacted October 1975 has set out the details of their implementation the execution of judgments of foreign courts Article 169 of this Act has predicting specific criteria, For the direct implementation of decisions of foreign governments and the national government is considered to be contrary to the principle of the rule of law. According to Shams (2003) Enforcement of foreign judgments and rulings relating to the recognition of foreign judgments and rulings with respect to its implementation in the state is limited by the lack of consideration of internal affairs and the rights of sovereignty which in general laws is discussed Prevents direct implementation of its provisions by the courts of one country in another country, in other words No government can directly proceed to the execution of the judgment in a foreign country (p. 263). Basically court rulings issued in the name of the government and only in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state authority and implemented. Any foreign judgment or judicial arbitration shall be conducted before the implementation of national legislation recognizes in our country that judgment shall be executed competent authority to investigate and rule and on the run, and he refuse to issue it. Refer the matter to arbitration and condition applies to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and is submitted to the arbitration dispute. Provided recourse to arbitration as described will only show the government's decision to go to arbitration, waiver of immunity in the courtroom is cited if for any reason the state court has jurisdiction over the dispute. Located right to cancel the contract will indicate the judge is not immune. Executive immunity is invoked only in the state courts. Executive immunity may refer to one of the parties to the trial judge in the state providing for the issuance of provisional measures used. It is only in the state courts of a foreign government would be able to invoke the immunity of its implementation. If a foreign state immunity of executive privilege is canceled cannot be invoked. Details of relationship between arbitration and administrative immunity are the only one aspect of performance that appears in the strictest sense of the judicial process to grant immunity to award the executive. In the present era, arbitration of certain methods of resolving commercial disputes between the world, governments have updated their arbitration rules This fact has contributed to the development of commercial disputes are resolved. The simplest method of dispute settlement negotiated between the parties or their counsel, different strengths and weaknesses better than anyone else know. If in the negotiation it is required to issue guidance and advice of various experts such as lawyers, accountants and professional must be used. And consultant in the organization to address current issues to resolve the dispute, the Board reviewed the settlement, the expert assessment carried out trials. Or evaluation experts who can be
engineer, lawyer, and architect is a method for the diagnosis or evaluation of an issue that has for centuries been used in commercial arbitration.

**Fourth discussion:**

**Method of regulating international trade agreements**

Note that it is important to note is that at the conclusion of any trade agreement, whether international or domestic, some of the issues to be considered, such as signing a contract to be considered legally valid. Obligations of the parties to agree on the time and place of execution of the contract and comply with the contents of the contract agreement. Such as the quantity and quality of the goods in accordance with the contract, to pay for goods or services, rights, intellectual and spiritual quantity and Insurance. But on other issues of international contract is conceivable that some of them are domestic commercial contracts as discussions on matters of public import and export regulations related to imports and exports, such as customs. We also highlight some of the issues in international trade agreements, such as how to resolve the current dispute or future or that the parties can go to court or arbitration tribunal, or to replace other methods of resolving disputes, such as mediation and conciliation. In addition, the law governing the contract, the contract for the international aspects of private international law or conflict of laws is the case. Which country's law is in international commercial contract or arbitration ruling is desired ad in which country's court must resolve the dispute arising from the contract.

**The importance of institutional arbitration of international commercial disputes**

Institutional arbitration process is necessary for management judgment and in the teaching of religion is right and good management can play an effective role in resolving commercial disputes. Institutional arbitration is in the framework of the private and the nature of the contract where the arbitration and the arbitrator shall have the same rights and obligations. The importance of institutional arbitration is the reason of the arbitration institutions worldwide. Adoption of the Statute of the Dawn is a good judge of room we hope to develop more detailed criteria of judgment flourished as the center of a healthy, conscious and our manager.

**Judge Characteristics and explaining its concepts and requirements**

The first feature of arbitration, judicial settlement to choose judges who are always deployed in a real court is completely different. Second, arbitration agreements, which are mainly, must respect the rule of international law. And strive in their decisions as closely as possible to what is normally considered to be a legal judgment. Of course, some conflicts cannot be entrusted to arbitration and legal principles, but also focus on corporate events. Because the rules of international law are clear and undisputable that the parties to a dispute repeatedly Agreement (Agreement on Arbitration) the document on which the dispute to arbitration facilitates that judgment shall be deposited either on the basis of clear legal rules or principles is justified. Third, arbitration law, explicitly or implicitly agreed to accept the Court of Arbitration and its implementation is intended. Only if the judges do not follow the guidelines laid down in the arbitration agreement or the rules specified by the constraints it as the document of the one the condemned would be legally entitled to claim that it is not required. Iran-US Claims Tribunal has been active arbitral tribunal in recent years. In 1981, as part of resolving the dispute between the two countries was made about the hostage. Arbitral tribunal claimed hundreds purpose of fighting between the US and Iran that had been raised by either party against the other.

**Fifth discussion**

**Peaceful settlement of disputes**

One of the principal objectives in each level of laws is to address the conflict: Or preventing them completely or resolve them. This is certainly true of international law and human rights during its long history of conflicts between states have work. At the time, diplomats and legal
authors found that the differences are not of the same type and how to deal effectively with the problem of this type must be designed in various rituals. Categories of Disputes commonly classified into two categories had their differences: Political, legal, and technical differences. Its orientation is defined as any part of these new sub-divisions of the specialized agencies is aware of the issues to be examined. Specific rules should be provided and to decide those issues. Writers on international law, legal disputes apart from their political differences and the differences are not as significant differences in the court proceedings and the second differences of the disputes referred to the court. This distinction is acceptable in terms of the number of ideas positivism rights treaty is approved. Today, most writers tend to be the difference between legal and political disputes related to the attitudes of the parties involved. If, regardless of the party in search of their legal rights so that the difference between the court and the legal classification. But if one or both parties are not only legal but also wants to satisfy some special interests. Although it satisfies the required changes in the legal situation, Then the differences, consider the difference between the non-political. A distinction needs to be expressed in this way can be obtained merely reiterate the fact that. In recent times, the international community of states based on the rule of law as a satisfactory means of solving international fights consider and other obstacles in the way they do. a number of authors recommended satisfaction to determine the nature of the problem of assigning different. The competent organ of the United Nations or specialized insertion is used to refer to the International Court of Justice. Therefore, if the nature of the dispute is brought before the Court, the Court shall be the final decision on this issue with the use of objective criteria chooses. Such as Article 5 of the Algiers Declaration that is on International Commercial Arbitration and the government to resolve the dispute. Details of relationship between arbitration and administrative immunity only one aspect of running the strictest sense of the term appears that is the implementation of the judicial process to grant immunity to the award. International Court of Justice Branch of the United Nations, the Council of Judges and Judges are independent and are selected from among those have fame and Supreme jobs in their countries or apparently lawyers and experts in international law. The court established under Chapter 14 of the UN Charter and the place was founded by former World Court in The Hague is the seat of its permanent and may convene elsewhere.

Conclusion
Governments by signing treaty for the peaceful settlement of disputes, or obligation create Multilateral and bilateral treaties to arbitration or judicial settlement that create an international assignments for individuals that in case of not comply with the laws and regulations related to the violation of its international responsibility will be triggered. A state that ignores the principles and rules of international law or international arbitration, or refuses judicial enforcement of judgments obliged to leave the violations and acts of reparation and thus not repeat his actions and the actions required to compensate the damages caused by its offensive deeds by The rules of association between the system and the replacement of the damage. Loss due to the lack of enforcement of arbitral awards in the form of compensation for the replacement of two elements: Feasibility and appropriateness of, financial compensation injured party consent, declaration by the arbitral tribunal or court action against international law and declared the nasty loss is possible. However, the repair of damages to persons and calendar usually by assessing damages on the value of capital and Non-profit resulting from the violation occurs and the form of the action or decision based on a compromise agreement consenting will be practical. International arbitration is a mechanism for resolving international disputes, and an end to hostilities and the strife of parties in which the parties instead of referring to the legal
authorities, refer their dispute to a skilled, update, familiar to the legal issues arbitrator so he solve the existing disputes. The use of arbitration is due to the absence of process and time and, consequently, its speed and the lack of confidence in the impartiality of the national courts. This method of dispute resolution is used in international commercial contracts.

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