On this basis, it explores the emergence of a nascent common law of international trade. This exploration is rooted in three phenomena: Firstly, the fact that the very same regulatory measure may come simultaneously within the jurisdictional reach of more than one trade regime and may even be adjudicated simultaneously. Some regimes offer alternatives. Once a preserve of the EU, the NAFTA allows private party dispute resolution of different types in relation to various matters and in the case of the WTO, although it is still an intergovernmental preserve, private actors are learning to manipulate the system. This volume, built on a recent series of courses at the Academy of European Law, is a reflection of this conviction. An example is the North American Free Trade Agreement: NAFTA (Canada, US and Mexico). Among other groupings which occasionally present unified statements are the African Group, the least-developed countries, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Its members are diverse, but sharing a common objective — that agriculture has to be liberalized — and the common view that they lack the resources to compete with larger countries in domestic and export subsidies.

Groups in the negotiations. back to top.

The EU is a WTO member in its own right as are each of its 28 member states — making 29 WTO members. EU and WTO; The North American integration regime and its implications for the world trading system; Epilogue: towards a common law of international trade.

This book would be of interest to scholars and practitioners interested in international trade law, European integration or...
international relations generally. The editor, J.H.H. Weiler is Manley Hudson Professor of Law and Jean Monnet Chair at Harvard University.