WORLD TRADE LAW AFTER NEOLIBERALISM

RE-IMAGINING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC ORDER



ANDREW LANG

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Re-imagining the Global Economic Order

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Preface

The work of international lawyers deeply affects the shape and operation of global economic governance, much more now than it has ever done in the past. Most visibly in the context of world trade—but also in respect of foreign investment, debt, finance, and development—the activity of 'governing' at the global level is increasingly carried out through international legal processes, and by professionals schooled in the techniques, habits of thought, and forms of argument characteristic of international law. The number of international lawyers contributing to the evolution of international economic governance, including through our role as interpreters and evaluators of existing governance practices, continues to grow.

A central theme of this book, then, is an exploration of the role that international legal processes and international lawyers play in the construction and contestation of structures of global economic governance. By 'international lawyers' I am not referring solely to those engaged in the professional practice of international law in and around formal dispute settlement, but much more broadly to the wide range of actors—government officials, NGOs, academics, officials of international organizations, and many others-working in the disciplinary field of international law and engaging in international legal styles of argument. And by 'international legal processes' I am not referring solely to formal processes of judicial dispute settlement, but rather to the huge variety of different activities conducted in an international legal idiom, from writing and thinking about international law all the way through to its concrete operation in specific contexts. This focus on international law does not, it should be said, derive from an exaggerated sense of the importance of international law and legal processes in the conduct of global economic governance. I readily admit that there are often much more powerful forces and actors directly at play, than those associated with international law. Instead I focus on international law in order to highlight the responsibility of international lawyers: the point, in other words, is to emphasize the ways in which the work of international lawyers has important effects on the practice of international economic governance, often in ways we do not realize, in order to encourage a greater sense of moral responsibility for those outcomes.

When the research for this book began in the early 2000s, civil society activism around the Seattle Ministerial of the World Trade Organization was a recent memory, and a series of criticisms of the global trading system and its social consequences had achieved wide notoriety. The public debate which accompanied this activism raised fundamental questions about the social and distributional outcomes of the late twentieth-century global economic order, about the extent to which structures of global economic governance entrench and perpetuate patterns of privilege and disadvantage, power and subjection—and about the ways in which those structures of governance may also open up space for effective contestation in

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the interests of those who are currently marginalized. Inevitability, and quite rightly, these questions quickly began to be addressed by international lawyers, along broadly two lines of inquiry. On one hand, some began to explore the role that international law and lawyers currently play in producing and entrenching the existing global economic order. How exactly, it was asked, does the work of international lawyers shape the social consequences and normative orientations of international economic governance? What contribution does the professional activity of international lawyers make to the present regime of global economic governance—including its more inequitable and unjust elements? On the other hand, another line of inquiry was also set in train, relating to the emancipatory potential of international law, in the context of global economic governance. What role, if any, should international law and lawyers play in facilitating contestation of the structures of global economic governance in the interests of the presently marginalized? What tools, if any, does international law offer that project?

Answering these questions has rightfully come to be a major professional project for many international lawyers, and I count myself among them. Such questions represent the fundamental normative impulse which provided the initial impetus for this book and has guided it ever since. The imagined audience of the book includes all those who share this impulse.

In the early 2000s, for reasons explained later in this book, one of the key contexts in which international lawyers were turning their minds to these questions was the 'trade and human rights' debate—that is to say, a debate among international lawyers about potential conflicts between international trade law and international human rights law. Claims began to be made that trade liberalization and economic globalization potentially undermined the enjoyment of human rights, particularly social and economic rights. More formally, there were claims that the obligations imposed by international trade law conflict with the obligations imposed on states by international human rights law. Others countered that the norms, rules, and objectives of the trade and human rights regimes were fundamentally mutually compatible, as two halves of a single liberal project of world order.

As a result, this book began life as an intervention into the trade and human rights debate. At one level it continues to serve that purpose: part of the point of this book is to respond to a series of claims made in that debate, and more generally to reflect on its deeper dynamics. For example, I ask what effects, if any, has the trade and human rights debate had on the operation and contestation of the global trade governance? Which kinds of interventions into the debate have been productive, and which have not? Are there any lessons to be learnt from this decade of activity which might inform current attempts by international lawyers to engage in issues around the global governance of trade, investment, and finance? In my view, the time is right for such reflection. In fact, I will be arguing that the trade and human rights debate has in some ways misdirected the energies of international lawyers interested in contributing to the creation of a more just international economic order, and the opening up of productive contestation of its contours.

But while this book is, at one level, a specific intervention into the trade and human rights debate, it also addresses questions of much more general relevance. As

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will become clear, the political and cultural context for the emergence of the trade and human rights debate was the rise to dominance of 'neoliberalism' as an economic and political ideology over the last three decades of the twentieth century. This major ideological shift deeply transformed the structure, content, and dynamics of international law, and changed what it meant to do international legal work in the area of global economic governance. My broader interest in this book, then, is with the possibilities and limitations of international economic law 'after neoliberalism'. Focusing specifically on the international trade regime, and with the specific normative orientation described above in mind, I begin to explore what shape international legal work should take in the contemporary period. What questions should we equip ourselves to ask? Where should we direct our attention? What projects should we set ourselves, and how are we to contribute most productively to them?

That said, readers who approach this book in the hope of finding specific proposals for the reform of international economic law and institutions will by and large be disappointed. That is not the kind of contribution that my research and reflection have put me in a position to offer—nor do I think it is necessarily the only significant contribution that is needed at this moment. The primary contribution that I seek to make to that project in this book takes the form of a kind of ground-clearing role: my aim is to help to create the ideational conditions of possibility for more open and productive criticism, reflection and re-imagination of structures of global economic governance, by targeting a number of *imaginative* constraints which currently present serious obstacles to such processes. Thus, while this book looks very different from what might be expected from most contributions to the trade and human rights debate, readers will still find in its pages an argument which is practical and pragmatic, and which is I hope of particular utility for participants in that debate, who are motivated by the desire to imagine and pursue the practice of global economic governance in its emancipatory mode.

Andrew Lang

London, England 2011

List of Abbreviations

AFL-CIO American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial

Organizations

AIWN Asian Indigneous Women's Network

APWLD Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development APRODEV Association of Protestant Development Organizations in

Europe

ASC Alianza Social Continental

ASCODE Association of Central American Peasant Organisations for Cooperation

and Development

ATTAC Association pour la Taxation des Transactions financière et

l'Aide aux Citoyens

AWID Association for Women's Rights in Development

CAFOD Catholic Overseas Development Agency
CAFTA Central American Free Trade Agreement
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CDES Centros de Derechos Economicos y Sociales
CEDHA Centro de Derechos Humanos y Ambiente
CELS Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales

CESCR Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CIIR Catholic Institute for International Relations

CLADEM Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de

la Mujer

CLOC Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Organizaciones del Campo (Latin

American Coordinating Group of Rural Organisations)

CONACAMI Confederación Nacional de Comunidades del Perú Afectadas

por la Minería

CONAIE Confederación de Nacionalidades Indigenas del Ecuador

CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child

CTD Committee on Trade and Development (GATT/WTO)

CTE Committee on Trade and Environment (WTO)

CUSFTA Canada–US Free Trade Agreement
CUT Central Única dos Trabalhadore
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (UN)

EED Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst/Church Development

Service

EMIT Working Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade

(GATT)

EPZs export processing zones

ETOs extraterritorial state obligations

EURO-CIDSE Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité/

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

Europe

EUROSTEP European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FCTC Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FIAN FoodFirst International Action Network

FIDH Fédération Internationale des ligues des Droits de l'Homme/

International Federation for Human Rights

FTAA Free trade Area of the Americas

FTAs free trade agreements

GATS General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

HIC Habitat International Coalition

HRW Human Rights Watch

IATP Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
ICDA International Coalition for Development Action

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights

ICHRP International Council on Human Rights Policy
ICLQ International and Comparative Law Quarterly
IGTN International Gender and Trade Network

ILO International Labour Organization

INCHRITI International NGO Committee on Human Rights

and Trade and Investment

IP intellectual property

ITO International Trade Organization

ITUC International Trade Union Confederation
IWLD Institute for Women, Law and Development

KRRS Karnatka Rajya Ryota Sangha/Karnatka State Farmers'

Association

LDCs less developed countries

LWF Lutheran World Federation

MAI Multilateral Agreement on Investment
MEA multilateral environmental agreement

MFN most-favoured nation

MODTLE Mobilization on Development, Trade, Labour and the Environment

MST Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (Landless Rural

Workers' Movement)

NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement NGLS Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN)

NGO non-governmental organization
NIEO New International Economic Order

NOVID Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRODH Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez
PROVEA Programa Venezolano Educación-Acción en Derechos Humanos

RMALC Red Mexicana de Acción frente al Libre Comercio

SCM Agreement Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (WTO)

(WTO)

TBT Agreement Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO)

TRIMS Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (WTO)

TRIPS Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

(WTO)

TWN Third World Network UAW United Auto Workers

UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNGA United Nations General Assembly

VCLT Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

WEDO Women's Environment and Development Organization

WIDE Women in Development Europe

WiLDAF Women in Law and Development in Africa
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization (UN)

WSF World Social Forum
WTO World Trade Organization
WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

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