

Article Xx General Exceptions

Doctor Hyder's meticulous and comprehensive study throws much needed light on the often invoked but little understood concept of "discrimination" in international law. It is also of great practical value to those who are concerned with the law of international trade. "Discrimination" is a word with bad connotations. It suggests un fairness, prejudice and favouritism. It seems to point to a departure from the ideal of equal opportunities, equal rewards and even-handed legal protection of all human beings without regard to differences of race, religion, ethnic origin or sex. Similarly, in public international law "discrimination" suggests violation of the principle of equality of states. Yet there are vast areas of international relations in which states are regarded as being legally free, except as specially provided in treaties, to make distinctions between other states or their nationals. The principle of equality of states merely means that the many rules constituting what is often called "general (or universal) international law" apply equally to all independent states. Hence, by definition, such states have equal rights and duties under general international law. But the latter leaves vast areas of transnational activity to be regulated by states at their discretion either unilaterally or by special agreement with other states. No state has, in fact, exactly the same totality of rights and duties as other states, since no two states are parties to exactly the same treaties. By treaty, a state often grants to another state a right which it may withhold from third states.

Every WTO accession protocol states that it "shall be an integral part of the WTO Agreement." But what legal effect does this clause really have? Specifically, does it allow application of the general exceptions found in GATT Art. XX and GATS Art. XIV to accession protocol commitments? Understanding this relationship between the Multilateral Trade Agreements and accession protocols is a critical next step as Members seek to enforce these obligations in Dispute Settlement Body ("DSB") proceedings. To date, few WTO disputes have addressed issues arising from accession protocols. However, Panel and Appellate Body reports have reached discordant results regarding how and when a Member's rights under the Multilateral Trade Agreements, apply to accession protocol obligations. China's Accession Protocol provides valuable insight into the emerging legal relationship between accession protocols and the Multilateral Trade Agreements, as it is the first non-standard, and most disputed, accession protocol. This Note concludes that permitting application of GATT Art. XX and GATS Art. XIV, simplifies legal issues underlying WTO disputes, comports with interpretation under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ("VCLT"), and balances the obligations of existing WTO members with the expectations of entering members.

This book shows how the links between energy security and national and international law and policies on green energy pose challenges to a transition towards a green energy system. Based on empirical work carried out in two very different country case studies – Great Britain and Brazil – this book attempts to foster a better understanding of the role played by energy security in constructing and deconstructing green energy policy initiatives. The broad range of views raised in national contexts leads to legal disputes in international forums when attempts are made to address the issues of this energy security/green energy interplay. As such, building on the findings of the case studies, this book then analyses the interplay between energy security and green energy development in international trade law as encapsulated in the law of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Finally, the author proposes a way forward in creating the legal space in the law of the WTO for trade restrictive measures aimed at ensuring green energy security.

Subsidies are arguably the dominant theme in International Economic Law. A prolific case law has been elaborated by WTO Panels and Appellate Body in response to the multitude of complaints lodged in the past two decades (Softwood Lumber, Airbus, Boeing, etc.) Unfortunately, it is possible to be overwhelmed by the complexity of this case law. This book provides a comprehensive approach in response to this complexity. First, it avoids unnecessary legal jargon, making it accessible to a large public. Second, it adopts a comprehensive and progressive approach where legal subtleties are not avoided but presented at the right moment and the right place. The reader is therefore not overwhelmed from the outset by a multitude of details. The first Part of the book adopts the perspective of a WTO Member seeking to counter an alleged subsidy granted by another Member. To this end, this first Part scans and analyzes in detail all WTO Agreements, containing cumulative disciplines and remedies relating to subsidies. Therefore, it is not only the SCM Agreement that is scanned and analyzed but also the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), GATT 1994, and even the 1980 Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (ATCA). The second Part of the book adopts the perspective of a WTO Member accused of granting subsidies violating subsidies disciplines. To this end, an original classification is offered of the various strategies that can be used by this Member. For this purpose, a distinction is made between the “threshold strategy” where the existence of a challengeable subsidy is recused from the outset, the “denying violation of disciplines strategy,” the “exemption or exception strategy,” the “procedural and evidentiary strategy,” and finally the “implementing strategy.” The last Part of this book, which could turn out to be the most useful for the community of agents concerned by subsidies, offers an original examination of pending legal issues. To this end, a relevant distinction is established between pending legal issues

partially answered by present case law and pending legal issues not still answered by present case law. This case law and the norms disciplining subsidies in WTO Agreements are of utmost importance first for International Trade Ministries, Parliaments, and International Institutions (OECD, CNUCED, FAO, etc.). However, Non-Governmental Organizations (World Wide Fund, etc.) are also directly concerned by this topic regarding, for example, fisheries subsidies and their impact on overexploitation of marine resources. The private sector (fishing fleets, fishermen, extractive industries, etc.) is also affected by this topic particularly regarding future investments. Law firms involved in subsidies cases are naturally at the forefront of the community of agents concerned by this topic.

A Comparative Analysis of Policy Space in WTO Law

Comment on EC-Seal Products

World Trade Forum

"Green" Public Procurement Policies, Climate Change Mitigation and International Trade Regulation

International and European Trade and Environmental Law After the Uruguay Round

Export Restrictions on Critical Minerals and Metals

A Proposal on Broadening Colombia's National Carbon Tax's Scope in the Light of the Law of the World Trade Organization

'Holzer has authored a fine study of how world trade law supervises important actual and potential climate measures. the book skillfully examines the relevant WTO rules and then applies them to various carbon-related border adjustments. the author concludes that some carbon measures may be in conflict with trade rules and makes recommendations for how to head off such conflicts. Her innovative suggestions includes recourse to preferential trade agreements.' - Professor Steve Charnovitz, the George Washington University Law School, US

A common denominator in various fields of global economic rule-making is their significant impact on domestic non-economic interests for the sake of a harmonised global economy. It is particularly true for the three core areas of regulation in the WTO: trade in goods, trade in services and intellectual property protection. The structural bias in WTO law to perceive and regulate the world from a trade perspective however is countered by mechanisms such as Art.XX GATT and Art.XIV GATS which allow WTO Members to recognise and give effect to public interests on the domestic level. In this paper I compare the tools for balancing trade in with non-trade interests under GATT and GATS with the corresponding mechanisms in TRIPS. IP regulation in the WTO has an equivalent, if not stronger, impact on public interests. It should therefore allow a level of recognition and enforcement of these interests equal to that in the other areas of WTO regulation. Although initially designed like the general exception in Art.XX GATT, the TRIPS-consistency test later introduced in Art.8:1 TRIPS has effectively prevented that provision to function as a self-standing right to override individual TRIPS obligations. The specific TRIPS provisions on exceptions and limitations to IP rights further are written and (so far) interpreted as focussing predominantly on the economic interests of right holders. Against this background, I argue for taking the

balancing objectives and public interest principles of TRIPS more serious in the process of interpretation and implementation. This is not only supported by general principles of treaty interpretation and the will of WTO Members in the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health, it also follows from the objective of sustainable development embodied in the WTO preamble and relevant for all WTO Agreements. Such an approach affects the core scope of the international obligation to comply with TRIPS and can often achieve a balance comparable to what WTO rules on goods and services allow.

This article analyzes several unresolved issues in World Trade Organization (WTO) law that may affect the WTO-consistency of measures that are likely to be taken to address climate change. How should the WTO deal with environmental subsidies under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Agreement on Agriculture and the Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) Agreement? Can the general exceptions in GATT Article XX be applied to other agreements in Annex 1A? Are processing and production methods relevant to determining the issue of 'like products' in GATT Articles I and III, the SCM Agreement and the Antidumping Agreement and the TBT Agreement? What is the scope of paragraphs b and g in GATT Article XX and the relationship between these two paragraphs? What is the relationship between GATT Article XX and multilateral environmental agreements in the context of climate change? How should Article 2 of the TBT Agreement be interpreted and applied in the context of climate change? The article explores these issues.

The EC-Seal Products case is a good illustration of the conflict between free trade and animal welfare. On 22 May 2014, the World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body issued its report, upholding the Panel's finding that the EU Seal Regime was "necessary to protect public morals" but also concluding that the EU had not justified this regime under Article XX (General Exceptions) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT). In doing so, the Appellate Body seemed to draw an "equilibrium line" between the EU's concern of animal welfare protection and Canada and Norway's demand for free trade for seal products. Based on the reports from the Panel and the Appellate Body, this paper seeks to explore the issue of animal welfare by addressing its relationship with free trade, reviewing the analysis of EC-Seal Products and the GATT Article XX, as well as analyzing the unilateral feature of the animal welfare rules under the multilateral WTO framework.

The WTO Law of Subsidies
1995-2005

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction and the Challenges of Globalization

The Rules and Exceptions

Contemporary Issues

Problems, Cases, and Materials

Elgar Encyclopedia of International Economic Law

Introduction to world trade law -- The history and institutions of the multilateral trading system -- World trade law and international law -- World trade law and domestic law -- The settlement of disputes in the GATT/WTO -- Border measures : tariffs and quotas -- Non-discrimination : MFN and national treatment -- Bilateral/regional trade agreements -- The Article XX : general exceptions : health, the environment, compliance

measures, public morals, and More -- Subsidies and countervailing measures -- Dumping and anti-dumping measures -- Safeguards -- The SPS and TBT agreements -- Trade in services -- Trade and investment -- Government procurement -- Trade and intellectual property : the TRIPS agreement -- Developing countries in the multilateral trading system -- Linkages between trade and social policies

based on author's thesis (doctoral - Universität Basel, 2016) issued under title: The extraterritorial protection of animals: admissibility and possibilities of the application of national animal welfare standards to animals in foreign countries. This third edition of one of the leading textbooks on world trade law offers what is, in a number of ways, a unique perspective on this important subject. Combining the best aspects of both casebook and treatise, this comprehensive textbook provides detailed explanations and analysis of the law to help understand the issues as well as case extracts to offer a flavour of the judicial reasoning of trade adjudicators. Moreover, the book is truly global in outlook, being equally useful for students of international trade law in the UK, Europe, the US, Asia and elsewhere around the world. This updated edition includes in-depth discussions of the most recent developments in international trade jurisprudence, setting out important precedents that help establish the boundaries between global trade rules and domestic national autonomy. In this era, when political developments place even more importance on international trade, it will be essential reading for all students, scholars and practitioners in the field.

Export Restrictions on Critical Minerals and Metals
Testing the Adequacy of WTO Disciplines
Climate Change and Unresolved Issues in WTO Law

Trade in Goods

The Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law

Energy Security and Green Energy

Essentials of WTO Law

Text, Materials and Commentary

Environmental Process and Production Methods (PPMs) in WTO Law

International Economic Law

Addresses the most central debates in contemporary investment law and policy.

Das Buch ist die erste umfassende Untersuchung allgemeiner Ausnahmetatbestände im internationalen Investitionsrecht. Die Aufnahme dieser Klauseln in

Investitionsschutzabkommen ist eine Reaktion auf die Legitimitätskrise des internationalen Investitionsrechts. Sie verfolgen das Ziel, einen Ausgleich zwischen dem Investitionsschutz und nicht-wirtschaftlichen Rechtsgütern, wie dem Schutz der öffentlichen Gesundheit, zu ermöglichen. Auf Basis einer empirischen Studie zur Verbreitung dieser Ausnahmetatbestände in der aktuellen Vertragspraxis wird zunächst ihre Herkunft aus dem Welthandelsrecht näher beleuchtet und dargelegt, weshalb sie erst relativ spät ihren Eingang in das Investitionsrecht

gefunden haben. Nach einer Darstellung ihrer Vor- und Nachteile werden Hinweise zur Interpretation allgemeiner Ausnahmetatbestände gegeben. Schließlich wird ihr Zusammenspiel mit anderen Schutzstandards, wie dem Enteignungsverbot und dem Gebot der fairen und gerechten Behandlung, analysiert.

This volume deals with the GATT 1994 and all related agreements, which include those on Agriculture, Textiles and Clothing, Trade-Related Investment Measures, Implementation of Article VII GATT 1994, Preshipment Inspection, Rules of Origin, Import Licenses

This index to the definitive reference work on international law contains detailed references to over 1,600 articles covering the full history and breadth of public international law, as well as other information to facilitate its use, such as tables and citation lists.

National Policies and the Law of the WTO

The WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Converging Systems

Trade Law and the Vienna Treaty Convention's Systemic Integration Clause

Promoting Sustainable Development

Economics, Law and Politics

International Trade Law

"Organized thematically rather than alphabetically, the subject is split into four principal sections: the foundations and architecture of international economic law, its principles, its main regulatory areas, and the future challenges that it faces. Comprising over 250 entries..., traditional international economic law subject matter is supplemented by coverage of newly developing areas. Thus, the concepts and rules of trade, investment, finance and international tax law are found alongside entries discussing the relationship of international economic law with environmental protection, social standards, development, and human rights."--

This volume scrutinises the main challenges faced by States in their current international economic relations from an interdisciplinary perspective. It combines legal research with political and economic analysis and favours dialogue among scientific disciplines. Readers are offered a series of in-depth studies on a rich variety of topics: how to reconcile States' interest to benefit from economic liberalization with their need to pursue social goals (such as the protection of human rights or of the environment); recent developments under WTO law and regional integration processes; international cooperation in the energy sector; national regulatory developments in the banking sector, sovereign wealth funds and investor-State arbitration.

This concise and reader-friendly overview of WTO law is essential reading for anyone needing an introduction to this complex field.

An examination of the policy room made available by the general exception clauses of the TRIPS Agreement.

The Recalibration of Investment Agreements via WTO-Based Flexibilities

Sealing Animal Welfare Into Free Trade

WTO - Trade in Goods

International Labour Rights and the Social Clause

A Comprehensive Approach

International Economic Law and Governance

Essays in Honour of Mitsuo Matsushita

In this paper, the author considers that if we are to realize the goal of the alleviation of the health threat resulting from tobacco use, a modest, but possibly useful start of balance between free trade in tobacco and tobacco controls would be to explore a more lenient space for tobacco control policy from the existing dichotomy contexts within the WTO legal order. Using Dominican Republic-Cigarettes as a case study, the author addresses two issues in terms of anti-tobacco smuggling and health concerns, i.e. GATT Article III:4 on national

treatment and the general exceptions of GATT Article XX. The author argues that in the analysis of a violation of national treatment, adopting a narrow constructed interpretation on quot;like productquot; and quot;less favourable treatmentquot; can offer a safer avenue for the legitimacy of anti-tobacco smuggling policy. In addition, the author argues that undertaking a properly balanced analysis through the notion of quot;necessaryquot; might also provide a more balanced harbor for those measures found to be WTO-inconsistent and secure a justification under these exceptions.

International Trade Law: Problems, Cases, and Materials, Fourth Edition

Mitsuo Matsushita has shown an abiding interest in the systemic problems faced by the multilateral trading system. This tribute explores the significance of Article 31(1)(3)(c), the Systemic Integration Clause, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties to these concerns. While the place of the clause in the WTO acquis is already accepted, and its basic implications are well-understood, its true scope and potential remain largely matters of conjecture. This brief chapter revisits past discussions of how the clause potentially supplies a broader and more flexible rule than GATT Article XX's General Exceptions Clause in resolving conflicts with other, non-trading concerns. It could still prove useful when trade lawyers address increasingly complex conflicts between the WTO legal system and the regional, and increasingly mega-regional and comprehensive, trading obligations of WTO members. Today, such festering concerns demand a functional analysis of the uses of the Systemic Integration Clause.

This book examines the conditions under which PPM measures may be adopted under WTO law de lege lata and de lege ferenda. It analyses in detail the complex case law in this field and its evolution in the last 25 years, as well as the many doctrinal debates around PPM measures and their relevance in the light of the evolution of case law, both under the GATT and the TBT Agreement. Further, it also suggests an original approach to the interpretation of the relevant provisions of the GATT and the TBT Agreement in the context of PPM measures. The PPM issue has been one of the most debated topics in the trade and environment debate. Even though the US–Shrimp case showed that PPM measures are not prohibited per se under the GATT, many questions remain unanswered when it comes to the precise conditions under which environmental PPM measures are justifiable under WTO law, for example in the field of trade measures relating to climate change mitigation efforts, natural resources management policies and biodiversity conservation measures.

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Legal, Economic and Political Analysis

The General Exception Clauses of the TRIPS Agreement

The WTO Appellate Body is responsible for deciding appeals relating to disputes among the WTO's 148 Members. The Repertory contains excerpts from WTO Appellate Body Reports, dating from the first Report adopted in May 1996, through to the sixty-eighth Report adopted in May 2005. This paper argues that the usage of General Exceptions clauses (from Article XX of the GATT) in treaties can not only codify the regulatory powers of State, but also clarify the determinations of expropriation. Furthermore, the duplication of the lawfulness element that comes with the application of the police powers doctrine can also be avoided. This new edition of Trade in Goods is an authoritative work on international trade by one of the most influential scholars in the

field. It provides a comprehensive and detailed analysis of every WTO agreement dealing with trade in goods. The focus of the book is on the reasoning behind the various WTO agreements and their provisions, and the manner in which they have been understood in practice. It introduces both the historic as well as the economic rationale for the emergence of the multilateral trading system, before dealing with WTO practice in all areas involving trade in goods. It contests the claim that the international trade agreements themselves represent 'incomplete contracts', realized through interpretation by the WTO and other judicial bodies. The book comprehensively analyses the WTO's case law, and it argues that a more rigorous theoretical approach is needed to ensure a greater coherence in the interpretation of the core provisions regulating trade in goods. This second edition readdresses and moves beyond the discussion of the GATT presented in the first edition to assess in significant detail every trade in goods agreement at the WTO, both multilateral as well as plurilateral. The book is written to be accessible to those new to the field, with an authoritative level of detail and analysis that makes it essential reading for lawyers and economists alike.

Jürgen Kurtz provides a theoretically grounded and doctrinally tractable framework to understand the relationship between international trade and investment law.

Exploring a Modest Balance for Trade in Tobacco, Anti-Tobacco Smuggling and Health Concerns in Light of the Dominican Republic-Cigarettes Case

Protecting Animals Within and Across Borders

An Assessment of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement

The World Trade Organization

Interpreting WTO Agreements

A Commentary

Prospects in International Investment Law and Policy

This second edition identifies the problems of interpreting WTO agreements, addressing the legislative developments and updating the case law.

The recent decisions of the panel and Appellate Body in Brazil *ndash*; Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres touched upon a number of issues of ongoing significance to the application of necessity tests, such as those in Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This article argues that the dispute represents a mixed outcome for the application of necessity tests. The express recognition that some regulatory measures are complementary to one another rather than reasonably available alternatives constitutes a welcome step forward. On the other hand, the panel's characterization of Brazil's regulatory goal highlights an approach common to a number of panel reports that could justify a perception of arbitrariness in application of necessity tests. Similarly, comments made by the Appellate Body to the effect that a panel is obliged to consider the importance of a state's regulatory goal extend the role of a panel in an unjustifiable manner.

This book analyzes how today's system of international trade law and international economic relations has evolved over the last six decades. Focusing on the major innovations that came with the inception of the World Trade Organization (WTO) with its various agreements in 1994, it also provides in-depth commentary on the intense debate over important matters that remain

unsettled. Topics covered include the WTO dispute settlement mechanism; the General Agreement on Trade in Services (OATS); the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS); intellectual property rights – the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); areas still covered by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1947; the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) concept; special provisions relating to agriculture and textiles; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; technical barriers to trade; pre-shipment inspection; and import licensing procedures. The book would be an excellent resource for scholars as well as practitioners working in the field of international arbitration and trade laws.

The editors have succeeded in bringing together an excellent mix of leading scholars and practitioners. No book on the WTO has had this wide a scope before or covered the legal framework, economic and political issues, current and would-be countries and a outlook to the future like these three volumes do. 3000 pages, 80 chapters in 3 volumes cover a very interdisciplinary field that touches upon law, economics and politics.

The WTO and International Investment Law

A Breath of Air for Regulatory Powers of the State?

Guide to the WTO and GATT

WTO Appellate Body Repertory of Reports and Awards

Article XX of the GATT

Friends Or Foes

Equality of Treatment and Trade Discrimination in International Law

Commenting on the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, which allows WTO members to implement barriers to trade, for example on food or pharmaceutical products, in order to protect public health, provided that the measure is based on established guidelines or backed by scientific evidence.

Climate change represents an unprecedented challenge, the effects of which require an urgent and effective international response. This book analyses its effect on both developing and developed countries from an economic, financial, and legal perspective, assessing its interaction with international economic law.

Nation states have long and successfully claimed to be the proper and sovereign forum for determining a country's international economic policies. Increasingly, however, supranational and non-governmental actors are moving to the front of the stage. New forms of multilateral and global policy-making have emerged, including states and national administrations, key international organizations, international conferences, multinational enterprises, and a wide range of transnational pressure groups and NGOs that all claim their share in exercising power and influence on international and domestic policy-making. In honour of

Professor Mitsuo Matsushita's intellectual contributions to the field of international economic law, this volume reflects on the current state and the future of international economic law. The book addresses a broad spectrum of themes in contemporary international economic regulations and focuses specifically on the significant areas of Professor Matsushita's scholarship, including the rise of the soft-law mechanism in international economic regulation, the role of the WTO and dispute settlement, and specific areas such as competition, subsidies, anti-dumping, intellectual property, and natural resources. Part one of the volume provides a comprehensive and critical analysis of the rule-based international dispute settlement mechanisms; Part two investigates the normative influences to and from WTO law; and Part three focuses on policy and law-making issues.

Climate change is an essential topic in the contemporary spotlight, and several countries have made efforts to handle it through their international commitments such as the Paris Agreement, which sets an actual baseline that has to be respected to avoid irreparable damage. Carbon taxes came into the picture as plausible tools in the fight against climate change aiming at reducing the production of greenhouse emissions. However, it is necessary to examine such measures under the light of the law of the World Trade Organization to avoid trade concerns or claims by any Member of said organization. Colombia has issued a carbon tax that charges the sale and importation of certain fossil fuels; yet, we believe that the level of protection could be superior by levying the manufacturing industry. Thus, the drafters of such measure must tread carefully on the implications that it may have on the competitive position of foreign products that could be under the scope of the tax to avoid a violation of the notions of discrimination or the imposition of unnecessary restrictions protected through the National Treatment principle enshrined in the GATT. On the other hand, the World Trade Organization allows the justification of an inconsistent measure through the general exceptions enshrined in GATT Article XX. This provision will cover these measures provided that they are not applied as a means of an unjustifiable or arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. In this research, it will be ascertained how would

**extended carbon taxes be compatible with the cited rules.
General Exception Clauses in International Investment Law
Reconciling WTO General Exceptions with China's Accession
Protocol**

Climate Change and Unresolved Issues in WTO Law

Testing the Adequacy of WTO Disciplines

Non-discrimination in the World Trade Organization

The Role of Climate Change in Global Economic Governance

International trade is conducted mainly under the rules of the World Trade Organization. Its non-discrimination rules are of fundamental importance. In essence, they require WTO members not to discriminate amongst products of other WTO members in trade matters (the mostfavoured- nation rule) and, subject to permitted market-access limitations, not to discriminate against products of other WTO members in favour of domestic products (the national treatment rule). The interpretation of these rules is quite difficult. Their reach is potentially so broad that it has been felt that they should be limited by a number of exceptions, some of which also present interpretative difficulties. Indeed, one of the principal conundrums faced by WTO dispute settlement is how to strike the appropriate balance between the rules and exceptions. Davey explores the background and justification for the non-discrimination rules and examines how the rules and the exceptions have been interpreted in WTO dispute settlement. He gives considerable attention to whether the exceptions give sufficient discretion to WTO members to pursue their legitimate non-trade policy goals.

In recent years the resort to trade restrictions for purposes of environmental policy has given rise to an increasing number of international dispute settlement proceedings, both on the world-wide level in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the newly established World Trade Organisation, and on the regional level in the European Community and among the member countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement. The present work discusses the evolution of trade law in the global and regional context and analyzes and compares the different world-wide and regional approaches to the various interface problems of trade and environmental policies. The book includes in an annex a selection of the most important provisions, reports and court cases.