



International Trade Law and the Regulation of Global Commerce

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Abstract

International trade law establishes rules governing cross-border movement of goods, services and related economic activity. Trade regulation involves treaties, customs rules, standards, subsidies, dispute settlement and domestic measures, while balancing commerce with health, environment and other public objectives. This paper examines the principal legal principles, scholarly debates, institutional mechanisms, practical implications and emerging challenges associated with the topic. It adopts an analytical and comparative perspective and emphasizes legal certainty, accountability, procedural fairness and effective remedies.

Keywords

international trade law, trade regulation, global commerce, dispute settlement, international economic law

1. Introduction

International trade law establishes rules governing cross-border movement of goods, services and related economic activity. Trade regulation involves treaties, customs rules, standards, subsidies, dispute settlement and domestic measures, while balancing commerce with health, environment and other public objectives. Legal analysis must consider the interaction of statutes, judicial decisions, constitutional principles, institutional practice and social context. Comparative legal research can reveal how different jurisdictions address similar problems while also showing why apparently transferable rules may operate differently in practice.

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2. Literature Review and Legal Framework

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3. Research Method and Doctrinal Approach

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4. Legal Analysis and Discussion

International trade law establishes rules governing cross-border movement of goods, services and related economic activity. Trade regulation involves treaties, customs rules,



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5. Challenges, Policy Implications and Future Research

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6. Conclusion

International trade law establishes rules governing cross-border movement of goods, services and related economic activity. Trade regulation involves treaties, customs rules, standards, subsidies, dispute settlement and domestic measures, while balancing commerce with health, environment and other public objectives. Legal analysis must consider the interaction of statutes, judicial decisions, constitutional principles, institutional practice and social context. Comparative legal research can reveal how different jurisdictions address similar problems while also showing why apparently transferable rules may operate differently in practice.

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Table 1. Key Legal Dimensions

Legal dimension	Example source	Analytical focus
Substantive law	Constitution, statute, treaty	Rights and obligations
Procedural law	Rules of procedure	Fairness and remedies
Institutions	Courts, agencies, regulators	Implementation
Rights	Privacy, equality, liberty	Legal protection
Enforcement	Judicial and administrative remedies	Effectiveness

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