

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462123003321
Autore	Davis Christina L. <1971->
Titolo	Why adjudicate? [[electronic resource]] : enforcing trade rules in the WTO // Christina L. Davis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ, : Princeton University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-280-49411-5 9786613589347 1-4008-4251-4
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (345 p.)
Disciplina	382/.92
Soggetti	Foreign trade regulation Administrative procedure Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Figures -- Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Domestic Constraints And Active Enforcement -- 3. The Democratic Propensity For Adjudication -- 4. The Litigious State: U.S. Trade Policy -- 5. The Reluctant Litigant: Japanese Trade Policy -- 6. Conflict Management: Evaluating The Effectiveness Of Adjudication -- 7. Level Playing Field? Adjudication By Developing Countries -- 8. Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The World Trade Organization (WTO) oversees the negotiation and enforcement of formal rules governing international trade. Why do countries choose to adjudicate their trade disputes in the WTO rather than settling their differences on their own? In <i>Why Adjudicate?</i> , Christina Davis investigates the domestic politics behind the filing of WTO complaints and reveals why formal dispute settlement creates better outcomes for governments and their citizens. Davis demonstrates that industry lobbying, legislative demands, and international politics influence which countries and cases appear before the WTO. Democratic checks and balances bias the trade policy process toward public lawsuits and away from informal settlements. Trade officials use legal complaints to manage domestic politics and defend

trade interests. WTO dispute settlement enables states and domestic groups to signal resolve more effectively, thereby enhancing the information available to policymakers and reducing the risk of a trade war. Davis establishes her argument with data on trade disputes and landmark cases, including the Boeing-Airbus controversy over aircraft subsidies, disagreement over Chinese intellectual property rights, and Japan's repeated challenges of U.S. steel industry protection. In her analysis of foreign trade barriers against U.S. exports, Davis explains why the United States gains better outcomes for cases taken to formal dispute settlement than for those negotiated. Case studies of Peru and Vietnam show that legal action can also benefit developing countries.
