

#### THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The world is changing rapidly, and there are increasing calls for international legal responses. There is and will be increasing social change in areas such as globalization, development, demography, democratization, and technology. Because of this change, international relations does and will occupy an expanding proportion of the concerns of citizens and the responsibilities of states. This will drive greater production of international law and organizational structures. The resulting denser body of law and organizations will take on more prominent governmental functions. It is in this sense that the future of international law is global government. This book draws together the theoretical and practical aspects of international cooperation needs and legal responses in critical areas of international concern. On this basis, the book predicts that a more extensive, powerful, and varied international legal system will be needed to cope with future opportunities and challenges.

Joel P. Trachtman is Professor of International Law at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. The author of more than eighty scholarly publications, Professor Trachtman has written books including *The International Law of Economic Migration: Toward the Fourth Freedom* (2009); Ruling the World: Constitutionalism, International Law, and Global Governance (2009); Developing Countries in the WTO Legal System (2009); The Economic Structure of International Law (2008); and International Law and International Politics (2008). He has consulted for the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation organization, the World Bank, the Organization of American States, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. He has served as a member of the boards of the American Journal of International Law, the European Journal of International Law, the Journal of International Economic Law, the Cambridge Review of International Affairs, and the Singapore Yearbook of International Law.





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# The Future of International Law

Global Government

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Tufts University, The Fletcher School





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To my students – past, present, and future.





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#### Preface

As I finalize this book in the summer of 2012, it is not difficult to see some of its concerns raised in current newspaper headlines. The Euro zone will either collapse or be fortified by stronger centralization of fiscal and monetary authority. The recently discovered "Flame" virus has prompted calls by Russia for a cyberweapon ban. The financial crisis continues to reverberate with new banking scandals. The international community is unable to craft a meaningful response to Syrian despotism. Unusual weather patterns cause avalanches and other natural disasters.

The world is changing rapidly, and there are increasing calls for international legal responses. Although the world changes in diverse ways, occasioning diverse challenges, there are important commonalities among the changes, challenges, and responses available to us. Getting ahead of these challenges will require us to think about the future, and to use the international legal tools available to us more creatively and without the artificial constraints of sovereigntist biases. The challenges to society increasingly transcend national borders, and this book argues that governmental functions, too, will sometimes be required to transcend national borders. International law is the main formal mechanism by which governmental functions can transcend national borders.

This book is an attempt to draw together some of the theoretical and practical aspects of international-cooperation needs and legal responses in some of the critical areas of international public policy. International policy professionals, among them international lawyers, tend to examine only their particular functional areas, such as trade, human rights, finance, environment, or security. This specialization is perfectly appropriate and responsible, but occasionally it is useful for each of us to climb out of our individual silo and survey the similarities, differences, conflicts, and synergies among the different functional areas.

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