INTERNATIONAL LAW / TRADE

This is a listing of selected courses which focus on international trade. This list does not reflect the requirements of the certificate in WTO studies.

Search International Law Trade Courses (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?cluster=cluster_53)

LAW 885 v00 Advocacy in International Arbitration (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20885%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course blends mock litigation experiences with class discussion of techniques, strategy and ethics in international arbitration proceedings. Students directly participate in a series of practice problems based upon proceedings brought by a foreign investor against a State before the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), including role-playing as litigators and arbitrators. This course emphasizes advocacy in connection with jurisdictional disputes, selecting and challenging arbitrators, limits on the enforceability of awards and other litigation problems that arise in the globalized environment of international investment and arbitration. There will be a number of oral advocacy assignments throughout the semester. The course grade will be a function of those assignments and class participation.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law

Note: Students participate in in-class exercises and are graded on those exercises and productive class participation.

LAW 1427 v01 Brexit and the Law Seminar (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201427%20v01)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours
This two-credit seminar (or three credits if writing intensive) is designed to give students an opportunity to explore and research the many legal issues raised by Brexit, along with an opportunity to write a potentially publishable paper. Each student will select a Brexit-related topic on which to focus their paper and will receive assistance in the research and writing process. Seminar sessions will examine trade and investment law raised by the Brexit vote by the United Kingdom (UK) to withdraw from the European Union (EU). The course will explore the legal consequences of Brexit, including the possible future legal relationships between the UK and the European Union; between the UK and the WTO; and between the UK and third parties, including the United States. The course will also focus on the current and on-going negotiations between the EU and the UK over the impending withdrawal agreement, with a focus on the negotiating objectives and mandates for each side and the options for achieving a mutually agreed resolution. In addition, the course hopes to foster an understanding of the way in which EU law has come in to the UK and what of that EU law is likely to remain in the wake of the UK's "Great Repeal Bill."

Note: J.D. students must register for the 3 credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement. The paper requirements of the two-credit section will not fulfill the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

LAW 807 v00 Cross-Border Transactions in Latin America (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20807%20v00)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The course is designed to give students an overview and practical insight on the legal aspects of doing business with or investing in Latin America. The course will focus on Mexico, but will also address legal issues associated with doing business in Central and South American countries. Topics will be discussed from the perspective of U.S. investors doing business in the region, and will cover the legal implications of cross-border distribution, licensing and joint venture arrangements, acquisitions and direct investments, labor planning and creditor rights.

Recommended: Contracts, Corporations, and International Business Transactions.

Note: A student will be permitted to drop a course that meets for the first time after the add/drop period, without a transcript notation, if a student submits a written request to the Office of the Registrar prior to the start of the second class meeting. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course.
**LAW 014 v01 Current Issues in Transnational (Private International) Law Seminar** (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20014%20v01)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours

This seminar provides an introduction to the increasingly important field of private international law as well as an opportunity to explore in depth specific issues now under active consideration in the various international and regional organizations working on the development, codification and harmonization of private international law. Beyond the “classic” questions of jurisdiction, choice of law, judicial assistance and enforcement of judgments, we will explore such substantive topics as international sale of goods, cross-border consumer protection, secured transactions, international securities law, international intellectual property, transport of goods by sea, transnational leasing law, dispute settlement mechanisms, international family law (including international adoption, abduction and enforcement of child support and family maintenance), international privacy and data protection, and even wills and trusts in their cross-border contexts. All students will be expected to choose a topic and to research and to present key findings and recommendations to the class.

This course requires a paper and an oral presentation. It is open to J.D. and LL.M. students. For J.D. students who choose the 3 credit “writing seminar” option, the objective will be to research and write analytical papers of publishable quality on discrete topics of current importance in transnational practice. Students will be required to satisfy the WR requirement including (1) selection of a paper topic approved by the professor, (2) submission of an outline, followed by feedback from the professor, (3) submission of a draft paper of at least 6,000 words exclusive of footnotes, followed by feedback from the professor, and (4) submission of a final paper of at least 6,000 words exclusive of footnotes, incorporating the professor’s suggested revisions. The paper must use legal forms of citation, where appropriate.

Learning goals for this course:

- Familiarity with substance of “Private International Law”; ability to research effectively in the field; to write coherently and present conclusions orally; to understand relationship between international and domestic law.

**Recommended:** International Law I.

**Note:** This course requires a paper. Students must register for the 3 credit section of the course if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement. The paper requirements of the 2 credit section will not fulfill the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

---

**LAW 733 v00 Global Commerce and Litigation** (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20733%20v00)

LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This survey course covers both basic and advanced concepts in the evolving rules governing modern international sales, distribution and investment transactions. The conduct and structure of international litigation that can arise from these transactions, as well as ways to avoid such international litigation, are also examined. Emphasis is on practical problem solving. Specific areas to be covered will include INCOTERMS, the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, payment mechanisms for international sales, international electronic commerce, the structure of international acquisitions, U.S. and European merger notification controls, foreign ownership restrictions, export controls, corruption, and cross-border litigation and arbitration. There will be an open book final exam.

**Prerequisite:** Contracts (or the equivalent Bargain, Exchange, and Liability) or for foreign-educated LL.M. students, Foundations of American Law, Introduction to U.S. Legal Methods or a Contracts equivalent course from the home country.

---

**LAW 726 v00 Global Competition Law and Policy** (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20726%20v00)

LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This seminar will examine the development of antitrust law around the world, starting with a basic understanding of U.S. and EC competition principles and then reviewing the application of those principles in developing and transition economies including China, India, Africa and Latin America. Particular emphasis will be on merger control and regulation of dominant firm conduct (monopolization/abuse of dominant position). We will also consider the role of competition policy in economic and political development generally. Grading will be based on a paper and an assessment of class participation.

**Prerequisite:** For J.D. students: Antitrust Law or Antitrust Economics and Law. LL.M. students should have some previous work experience or coursework in U.S. antitrust law or competition regulation in other jurisdictions; otherwise professor’s approval required before enrolling.

**Note:** This seminar requires a paper. J.D. students must register for the 3 credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students. The paper requirements of the 2 credit section will not fulfill the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students.
LAW 726 v01 Global Competition Law and Policy (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20726%20v01)

LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

This seminar will examine the development of competition laws around the world, differences in substantive standards among the major enforcement jurisdictions, the possible consequences of those differences, and the means to address them. We will start with a basic understanding of U.S. and EC competition principles, and then compare and contrast these with the principles applied in developing and transition economies, such as China, India, and South Africa. Particular emphasis will be on current issues and trends, multi-jurisdictional merger control, and regulation of dominant firm conduct. We will also consider the role of competition policy in economic and political development generally.

Prerequisite: for J.D. students: Antitrust Law or Antitrust Economics and Law. It is recommended that LL.M students have some previous coursework or work experience in competition law in the U.S. or another jurisdiction.

LAW 750 v01 Global Securities Offerings (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20750%20v01)

LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

In this course, students will learn how to structure and execute global securities offerings. The course begins with a brief examination of the process of an SEC-registered offering in the U.S., and the ongoing requirements of SEC reporting companies, and then continues by examining how to conduct offerings, both domestically and internationally, outside of SEC registration. Topics include the registration requirements of 5 of the Securities Act, the various exceptions from registration, including Sections 4(a)(1), 4(a)(2) and 4(a)(7) of the Securities Act, the safe harbors pursuant to those exemptions, including Regulation S, Regulation D, Rule 144, Rule 144A, and the changes to certain of those rules and regulations by recent legislation, including the JOBS Act and the FAST Act. In addition to a thorough review of the rules and regulations in the course materials, this course seeks to give students insight into how those rules and regulations are used in practice, and into the mechanics of conducting various types of securities offerings, so that upon completing the course students are better prepared to address these topics in practice. The course was jointly developed by a senior SEC staffer and a private practitioner. Note that there is no pre-requisite for this course.

LAW 370 v02 Human Rights at the Intersection of Trade and Corporate Responsibility (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20370%20v02)

J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours

Corporations today have a global scale as well as an impact that matches or sometimes exceeds that of governments. Their activities – from sourcing of raw materials, to processing and production of intermediate or finished goods, to distribution and sale – have major consequences not only for the human rights of their employees but also for the rights of the individuals and communities impacted by their operations. In many countries, government regulation and oversight are either absent or largely ineffective. Companies in turn struggle to define their responsibilities in the face of these “governance gaps” – particularly where requirements under national law fall short of international standards in areas such as hours of work and safety and healthy.

A robust and often contentious debate over these issues culminated in the development of the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (the “UNGPs”) under the leadership of Special Representative John Ruggie. These Principles establish a framework for considering the respective roles of governments and corporations and outline core concepts of human rights due diligence and effective remedy. In doing so, the UNGPs also inform and to some extent refocus efforts that have emerged over the past 20 years to address these governance gaps and have brought together stakeholders from business, labor, civil society, the investment community, and academia.

At the same time, in recent years there has been an increased push from civil society groups and certain governments to go beyond these “voluntary” efforts and develop a binding business and human rights treaty mechanism; this has met with strong opposition from business and many other governments, including the United States.

Even as “non-regulatory” approaches remain the predominant means of addressing various business and human rights challenges, there also has been a growing focus in recent years on tools through which national governments and international institutions could exercise greater leverage. This includes advocacy for stronger labor and other human rights language in trade agreements, one-way trade preference programs, procurement standards, and the rules and guidelines applied by international financial institutions – coupled with more aggressive enforcement of those criteria. Expanded efforts to advance that “regulatory” approach in trade policy and elsewhere in some cases has been met with resistance from governments and business, but there also have been examples of emerging consensus among a diverse range of stakeholders.

This course introduces students to this quickly-evolving business and human rights landscape, including the diverse set of multi-stakeholder initiatives – some, but not all, of which include government participation. We will discuss the guidance provided by the UNGPs and other instruments, the range of stakeholders and how they engage with one another, tools utilized by governments and corporations to implement human rights standards, and how all of these interact in the context of both sector-specific and cross-cutting legal and policy challenges.

Among the questions the course will examine are:

• Which human rights standards are most relevant to business?
• What are the appropriate linkages between business policies and practices and the promotion of human rights?
• Which business and human rights approaches are emerging as “best practices” and perhaps even as recognized norms?
• What tools to support those are being used by governments and corporations?
• Who are the principal stakeholders and what are their roles and objectives?
LAW 882 v00 International Arbitration (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20882%20v00)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
Examines United States, foreign, and international law and practice relating to international commercial and investment arbitration, including the U.S. Federal Arbitration Act, the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, the ICSID Convention, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, and the arbitration rules of major arbitral institutions such as the ICC, the AAA and the LCIA. The course focuses on the procedural law applicable to and the practical aspects of arbitration. It will cover such topics as enforcing arbitration clauses, conducting arbitration proceedings, judicial oversight of arbitration, choice of law, enforcing and setting aside awards, and particular issues arising in arbitrations against sovereigns.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I); International Business Transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Commercial Arbitration, Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration, International Arbitration, or the J.D. seminar, International Commercial Arbitration Seminar (CTLS course)

LAW 882 v08 International Arbitration (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20882%20v08)
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
Examines United States, foreign, and international law and practice relating to international commercial arbitration, including the U.S. Federal Arbitration Act, the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, and the arbitration rules of major arbitral institutions such as the ICC, JAMS, the ICDR, CIETAC, LCIA, HKIAC, and SIAC. The course focuses on the procedural law applicable to and the practical aspects of arbitration. It will cover such topics as enforcing arbitration clauses, conducting arbitration proceedings, judicial oversight of arbitration, choice of law, enforcing and setting aside awards as well as drafting dispute resolution clauses.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent International Law I); International Business Transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Commercial Arbitration or the J.D. seminar, International Commercial Arbitration Seminar (CTLS course).

LAW 876 v11 International Business Transactions (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20876%20v11)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 4 credit hours
This four-credit survey course studies the major legal issues arising in international business, trade and investment activity, taught from a practical, problem-oriented approach. The focus of the course is on the law and practice that is different when business, trade or investment takes place across an international boundary. The principle areas of coverage are: 1) the movement of goods, including the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), contracts for transportation, and financing, including the law of letters of credit, 2) problems of international investment and the transfer of intellectual property, including the international law governing patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets, 3) national and international rules for dealing with imports and exports, including export controls and sanctions and trade remedies ( antidumping, countervailing duty and safeguards), 4) public international law disciplines that arise in connection with anti-corruption efforts and norms of corporate social responsibility, and 5) international dispute resolution, including investment arbitration, trade disputes at the WTO, and private international commercial litigation issues, including choice of law and forum issues.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and International Business Transactions and Trade Law or International Economic Law or the LL.M. course, International Business Transactions.
LAW 1412 v00 International Economic Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW %201412%20v00)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 4 credit hours
This four-credit survey course analyzes the major legal issues in international business, trade, and investment activity in both the private and public sectors. It provides the basic coverage of the wide variety of issues that relate to international trade, investment, and commercial intercourse with which every competent lawyer should be familiar. (In depth coverage of any of these areas should be explored in subsequent specialized courses depending on the students’ particular interests.) The principal areas of coverage are: (1) the movement of goods, including private techniques of contract and financing; (2) import tariffs and customs; (3) international and regional trade and financial institutions, including the World Trade Organization, IMF, World Bank, the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Trans-Pacific Partnership; (4) problems of international investment; (5) the protection of intellectual property; (6) emergency powers, economic sanctions and export controls; (7) formal dispute resolution in trade and investment, including international arbitration and litigation; and (8) the challenges of foreign corruption.

The books for LAWJ 1412-08 and LAWG 1412-08 (International Economic Law) are:

2A. 1 & 2 bundled save about $30; use ISBN 9781454870371.

Prerequisite: Note: There are no pre-requisites, but a course in public international law (at Georgetown or elsewhere) would be helpful.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for this course and International Business Transactions or International Business Transactions and Trade Law (formerly International Law II).

LAW 1260 v00 International Economic Law Practicum (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW %201260%20v00) (Project-Based Practicum)
J.D. Practicum | 4 credit hours
In a project-based practicum course, students participate in a weekly seminar and work on a project under the supervision of their professor(s). This project-based practicum course will focus on international economic law. Students will participate in a two hour/week seminar (during some weeks, the seminar meets twice, other weeks, the seminar does not meet and only team meetings take place) and carry out 10 hours/week of project work under the direction of the course professors.

SEMINAR: This practicum offers a unique opportunity to thoroughly analyze international trade and investment law, as well as broader issues of international economic law, and jurisprudence through a combination of practice and theory. The practicum has three goals. First, to enhance students' substantive legal knowledge of international economic law. They will do so not through traditional in-class teaching but hands-on, by working on a specific legal project, of high practical importance for their “beneficiary.” Second, the practicum aims at improving students' professional skills to become successful lawyers: the ability to analyze complex legal problems, to apply the law to a set of facts, to interact with beneficiaries, to work in groups with other lawyers across cultures and language barriers, to convincingly make oral presentations, to write legal memos or submissions, and to adapt the explanation of legal expertise to a diverse audience. Third, the practicum aims to stimulate personal skills and aspirations of students: to make them aware of professional opportunities in the international law field; to discover new challenges. Through interactions with other (often foreign) students and a diversity of (often foreign) “beneficiaries”, participants will build inter-personal skills, learn about other cultures, and experience the challenges and needs of a wide variety of stakeholders affected by international economic law, beyond large multinationals.

PROJECT WORK: Students will work in small groups (“project teams”) and under the close supervision of one or more Professors (“Supervising Professors”), invited experts (“Mentors”) and the Teaching Assistant (TA) on specific legal questions related to international economic law (IEL) coming from “real clients” (“beneficiaries”) such as international organizations, governments, SMEs or NGOs. In addition, introductory sessions by Mentors will be held to provide substantive background to the respective topics, as well as sessions to improve research and legal writing skills. At the end of the semester, the groups will submit written legal memos and orally present their projects in class in the presence of the beneficiary and other invited guests. To get an idea of the types of projects done in previous years, see www.tradelab.org (https://www.tradelab.org).

The practicum is part of the broader TradeLab network and operates in collaboration with TradeLab (www.tradelab.org) to enable beneficiaries to submit projects, to facilitate the operation of the teams and to promote the completed work to the public. TradeLab is an online platform that allows countries, NGOs and other smaller stakeholders easy and smart access to legal talents in the field of trade and investment law, allowing these actors to reap the full development benefits of global trade and investment rules by making WTO, preferential trade and bilateral investment treaties work for everyone.

Prerequisite: Students must complete a basic trade/WTO or investment law course before applying. J.D. students must complete the required first-year program prior to enrolling (part-time and interdivisional transfer students may enroll prior to completing Criminal Justice, Property, or their first-year elective).

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not concurrently enroll in this practicum course and a clinic or another practicum course. Students may concurrently enroll in this practicum course and an externship.
LAW 820 v01 International Protection of Intellectual Property Through the WTO (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20820%20v01)
LL.M Course | 2 credit hours
This course deals with international protection of intellectual property through the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the WTO agreements which cover intellectual property: the TRIPS Agreement, The Paris Convention and the Berne Convention. The course will also cover the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Dispute Settlement Understanding, which are essential in enforcing these agreements.

The course examines in detail the relevant U.S. law and how the extraterritorial application of these laws effects international enforcement of intellectual property. These laws are Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which prohibits the importation of articles into the United States which infringe U.S. patents, trademarks, or copyrights, and Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 which allows retaliation against foreign countries which impose unjustifiable or unreasonable restrictions against U.S. commerce.

The main WTO cases in intellectual property will be read and analyzed. These will include the cases on Sections 337 and 301, which have limited the United States’ ability to unilaterally affect intellectual property law. Other cases will include the U.S. – Cuba Havana Club case, the Indian Pharmaceutical case, the Internet Gaming case, the U.S. Musical Copyright case, the European Geographical Indication (GI) case, the Canada Pharmaceutical patent case, and the China Intellectual Property Violation case. The course will study the Doha Agreement, which allows the compulsory licensing of pharmaceutical patents to fight pandemic diseases particularly HIV/AIDS. Finally, the course will review any significant changes in trade law or existing trade agreements, particularly as relates to intellectual property, that may occur under the new Trump administration.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and Intellectual Property in World Trade (LAWG/J-226).

LAW 798 v00 International Telecommunications Policy and Regulation (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20798%20v00)
LL.M Course | 2 credit hours
This seminar addresses global information and communications technology (ICT) regulation and policy. In particular, it offers a multi-faceted view of the legal, economic, policy and technological underpinnings of global ICT. We will examine 1) key national and regional approaches to ICT; 2) the roles of key intergovernmental institutions and regional organizations (e.g., the International Telecommunications Union, Internet Governance Forum, the World Trade Organization) in shaping and promoting regulatory policies; 3) the key issues posed by emerging technologies, such as unmanned aerial vehicles; and 4) the challenges posed by new methods of content delivery, such as video streaming and other internet-based services. This seminar will also examine key nations’ domestic law, regulations, and policies governing international telecom services, wireless and satellite services, and spectrum management, including the cross-sectoral challenges arising in access to this scarce resource. Specific focus is on the challenges that increased global access to content and new technologies present to established international regulatory approaches and the national regulators. Grading shall be based on the exam and student participation in class discussion throughout the semester; optional class presentations will also be taken into account.

Recommended: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent, International Law I).

Note: Students may not withdraw from this class after the add/drop period ends without the permission of the professor.

LAW 244 v01 International Trade (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20244%20v01)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours
This course will examine the international trading system and focus primarily on the architecture and functioning of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It will explore the WTO’s interaction with regional trade regimes, like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and analyze relevant U.S. constitutional and statutory provisions concerning international trade. We will consider the theoretical foundations of the international trade regime, its current institutional and legal design, and its political and social implications. We will also address the debates on globalization and free trade concerning how the WTO can help improve (or not) economic development in poor countries.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Trade and the WTO or International Trade Law or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement; or the graduate course, International Trade Law and Regulation.
LAW 691 v00 International Trade and Health  
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The objective of this 2 credit seminar is to introduce students to the relationship between international laws governing trade and efforts to protect and promote human health. The course will focus on the impact of the law of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on domestic health measures as well as on international efforts carried out under the auspices of the World Health Organization. Students will learn, and be asked to think critically about, how the international trade regime affects national regulation in the interests of human health.

The course will address the following subject matter:
1. Introduction to 'trade and health': issues and underlying theories.
2. The prohibitions and exceptions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in a health context.
3. Risk regulation, the precautionary principle and sanitary measures (such as import safety measures).
4. International standards and technical barriers to trade, such as labeling measures.
5. Trade in health services, health worker migration and the General Agreement on Trade in Services.
6. Access to essential medicines under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and TRIPs plus agreements.
7. The fragmentation of international law: cross-fertilization between international trade law and global health law.
8. Policy coherence, legitimacy and participatory governance at the WTO.

Note: A student will be permitted to drop a course that meets for the first time after the add/drop period, without a transcript notation, if a student submits a written request to the Office of the Registrar prior to the start of the second class meeting. Withdrawals are permitted up until the last class for this specific course.

LAW 673 v01 International Trade and Investment Litigation and Strategy  
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course will teach students the practical aspects involved in litigation of international trade and investment disputes. Its goal is to prepare students entering either private practice or government service to handle complex litigation in those fields. The course will provide a comparative analysis of the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Investor-State arbitration. While it will focus on procedural issues and case management, the first sessions will provide an overview of the legal framework of the multilateral trading system and investment treaty law. It will identify and analyze each phase of the proceedings of WTO disputes (under the Dispute Settlement Understanding) and of investor-State arbitrations (mainly under the arbitration rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes and Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement). Some of the topics that will be covered include: pre-trial preparation, formal initiation of a dispute, constitution of panels and tribunals, discretionary procedural issues, evidentiary issues, jurisdictional and other preliminary objections, written pleadings, conduct of hearings, use of witnesses and experts, awards and rulings, recourses, implementation and enforcement, and in general case management.

The analysis and discussions in class will be based on treaty text, jurisprudence and the practical, hands-on experience of the professors. Guest-speakers — including practitioners, government officials, or staff from relevant international organizations — will be invited to a few sessions. Students will be expected to participate in class discussions and in simulations.

Recommended: Basic courses in public international law and international trade.
LAW 244 v02 International Trade Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20244%20v02)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours
In 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was established as a result of the Uruguay Round Trade Negotiations (1986-94). The international trade rules that came into force as a result provide the legal framework for much of international economic relations. This legal framework is analyzed in this course, focusing on the impact of trade agreements, especially the Uruguay Round Agreements, in national legal systems, particularly that of the United States. The course is focused on public international trade law, that is, the trade rules applicable between countries, rather than private international law or commercial contracts between private economic operators, and how that public international law came into being and has been interpreted and applied. The course examines the WTO as an institution and as the base system of rules governing international trade. It will examine in some detail each of the key legal principles and how they operate at both the national and international level, dealing with subjects such as tariffs and tariff negotiations, quotas, most favored nation clauses, regional trading blocs and preferential trade agreements (such as NAFTA, TPP, TTIP and others), national treatment clauses and exceptions for environmental and other policies, safeguards and adjustment assistance, dumping, anti-dumping duties, export subsidies, countervailing duties, international rules on patents and copyrights, trade in services (such as banking and tourism), technical barriers to trade, rules on plant and food safety, and other topics. The WTO, with its proven and sophisticated dispute settlement system, now has extensive jurisprudence in most of the areas of law covered by the WTO Agreements. This course will also explore this jurisprudence, the public international law behind it, and implications of it for national governments as well as private actors.

The goal of the course is to give a rounded and in depth understanding of the international trade law system and of the interplay between national and international rules as they affect government actions that influence private international transactions.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Economic Law or International Law II or International Trade and the WTO or International Trade Law or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement; or the graduate course, International Trade Law and Regulation.

LAW 244 v05 International Trade Law (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20244%20v05)
J.D. Course (cross-listed) | 3 credit hours
Economic interdependence between countries and across production chains has grown exponentially. Yet, today, economic globalization is under attack. In this context, existing rules on international trade, and negotiating fora to potentially change those rules, are key. This course focuses on the rules and institutions established under the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as selected regional trade agreements. What are the benefits and risks of trade liberalization from legal, economic and political perspectives? How can trade liberalization go hand in hand with pursuing public policy goals such as protecting the environment or labour standards ("non-trade concerns"), job creation or promoting the economic development of poor countries? The course will offer an in-depth, practical knowledge of substantive WTO law drawing heavily on case law from dispute settlement practice. It will address the basic principles of trade in goods and trade in services as well as more specific WTO agreements on, for example, health measures, subsidies, trade remedies and intellectual property rights. The course will also focus on the unique WTO mechanism for the settlement of trade disputes, and especially on how it balances trade liberalization with non-trade concerns as well as how it copes with increasing trade tensions between OECD countries and emerging economies like Brazil, China, India and Russia.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and International Trade and the WTO or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement; or the graduate course, International Trade Law and Regulation.

Note: There are no prerequisites for this course.

This course will meet 3 times per week in the weeks of August 27 - Sept. 14 and Oct. 15- Nov. 2. In addition, there will be three classes taught remotely on Oct. 11, Nov. 8 and Nov. 15.
LAW 966 v01 International Trade Law & Regulation (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20966%20v01)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2-3 credit hours
Examines U.S. trade laws and regulations and World Trade Organization agreements affecting international trade, and the relationship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 and other international agreements to U.S. law and practice. Considers, in detail, the U.S. antidumping, countervailing duty, escape clause (Section 201) laws and regulations and the WTO agreements that establish multinational standards applicable to the use of those remedies. Examines the WTO agreements on services, intellectual property, and technical barriers to trade. Examines the statutory remedies, particularly Section 301, that are available to address foreign restrictions on U.S. exports of goods, capital, services, and intellectual property. Evaluates the role of Congress, the U.S. Trade Representative, and other U.S. agencies in setting trade policy and overseeing administration of the trade laws. Analyzes the WTO procedures for dispute resolution and key WTO panel and Appellate Body decisions. Reviews free trade agreements, including the North America Free Trade Agreement and the recent Trans-Pacific Partnership, as well as bilateral investment treaties. The course includes a weekly discussion of current events affecting international trade law and regulation.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the J.D. course, International Trade or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement.

Note: The 3-credit section of this course meets the "Category 1" requirement for the WTO certificate program.
The two-credit class requires a final exam; the three-credit class requires a paper. J.D. students must register for the 3 credit section of the seminar if they wish to write a paper fulfilling the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students. The paper requirements of the 2 credit section will not fulfill the Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement for JD students.

LAW 1413 v00 International Trade Liberalization: NAFTA, TPP and Other Regional Trade Agreements (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%201413%20v00)
J.D. Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This two unit seminar will address a broad range of legal and policy issues relating to regional trade agreements (customs unions and free trade areas), particularly the NAFTA and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), but also others such as MERCOSUR and the ASEAN FTA. With the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations now defunct, the most important trade liberalization today is taking place through RTAs (sometimes called "preferential trade agreements"), which now number about 600 with dozens more under negotiation. Increasingly, international lawyers, economists and government officials must be familiar with regional trade agreement rules, such as those in NAFTA, as well as those emanating from the WTO in Geneva.

Course requirements include a term paper and participation in a mock investment arbitration.

The book for LAWJ 1413-08 and LAWG 1413-08 (International Trade Liberalization) is:

Prerequisite: Note: There are no prerequisites but a prior course in public international law, international trade law or international business transactions will be helpful.

LAW 898 v01 International Trade Remedies and the WTO (http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20898%20v01)
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This class is an intensive workshop designed to use case studies of U.S. agency decisions and related WTO jurisprudence to: 1) develop students' substantive understanding of trade remedy law; and 2) introduce students to the policy and procedural aspects of the various phases of trade remedy disputes in the U.S. and at the international level. The class will include an examination of U.S. law and WTO agreements on antidumping measures, subsidies and countervailing measures, and safeguards. Particular attention will be focused on developing strong oral and written advocacy and presentation skills through issue spotting exercises/mock agency hearings and the final writing assignment.

Prerequisite: International Trade (3 credits), OR International Trade and the WTO, OR International Law II, OR International Economic Law, OR International Trade Law & Regulation OR World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement.

Mutually Excluded Courses: Students may not receive credit for both this course and the course WTO: Dumping, Subsidies and Safeguards.
LAW 959 v00 International Trade, Development & the Common Good
[http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20959%20v00]
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The seminar will explore the relationship between international trade and development policy and practice, both currently and historically. In particular, the seminar will critically investigate the link between trade and development that goes beyond a purely economic understanding and reaches questions of broad-based poverty alleviation, human rights, food security, environmental protections and even security and democratic reforms within and between nations. New, innovative approaches in the field, such as global value chains, impact investing, social entrepreneurship, spatial development and demand-driven policy reform will be introduced and discussed throughout the seminar. The purpose of the seminar's exploration is to equip seminar members with the tools to integrate trade law and policy into a broader perspective on development (and vice versa) than that presented by economic analysis and current practice, in the hope of combining an understanding of the global trading system with expectations of its role in sustainable economic development.

The seminar will take place in three phases. In Phase I the seminar will explore the relationship between trade and development and how it relates to a common good. Phase II will explore several specific areas related to trade and development that are pertinent to the current debate. In Phase III, seminar members will apply the understanding gained in Parts I and II—in conjunction with their own research—in analyzing the relationship between trade and development in specific, concrete situations. This will include a brief presentation by each seminar member, as part of a larger panel, before the seminar. This phase will lay the groundwork for the final paper.

The required and recommended readings extend well beyond traditional analysis of trade agreements and negotiations into law, economics, history and politics in an effort to raise not just technical questions about trade practice and law but to focus as well on the equitable political economy considerations inherent in the operation of the current system. Seminar members are encouraged to bring to the discussion resources and points of view beyond those recommended. In the third part of the course, seminar members will be offered the opportunity of engaging in a current topic concerning trade and development. At different stages throughout the seminar, leading scholars, practitioners and policymakers in the wider Washington, D.C. community may be included in the discussions.

LAW 708 v00 International Trade, Intellectual Property Rights, & Public Health
[http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20708%20v00]
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
This course will cover the interface between the intellectual property rights, international trade and public health, focusing in particular on the WTO TRIPS Agreement and subsequent agreements. It will provide an introduction to the law and economics relating to this subject, and cover the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement relevant to public health, including disputes settled in the WTO, such as the India mailbox and the Canada regulatory exception cases. It will examine the background, content and implications of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and of the subsequent decisions at the WTO implementing compulsory licenses for exports. It will also discuss the relevance of bilateral or regional free trade area agreements to the subject.

The course would study relevant national/regional implementing legislation, for example on compulsory licenses, and discuss use of the WTO export compulsory license provisions, namely the Rwanda-Canada case. Students will be asked to participate in class presentations and/or group exercises on the topics covered, for example on a hypothetical case study of exports, taking up the role of advisors based in either the importing country or the exporting country.

Finally, the course will also cover recent work on trade, intellectual property and public health in other intergovernmental organizations, in particular in the World Health Organization.

**Recommended:** Coursework in International Trade, Intellectual Property Rights, or Public Health.

**Note:** ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY AT ALL CLASS SESSIONS. All enrolled and waitlisted students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to be eligible for a seat in the class and must attend each class session in its entirety.

A student will be permitted to drop a course that meets for the first time after the add/drop period, without a transcript notation, if a student submits a written request to the Office of the Registrar prior to the start of the second class meeting. Students may not withdraw from this class after the start of the second class session without the permission of the professor.
LAW 676 v00 Investor-State Dispute Resolution Seminar [http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20676%20v00]
LL.M Seminar | 3 credit hours
The subject of investor-state disputes and their resolution lies at the cutting edge of international law, and is a major factor in the development of the global economic system in years to come. Study of this form of arbitration provides insight into the evolving shape of customary international law, the conflict between capital-importing and capital-exporting states, and the status of individuals in the international legal order. This seminar will provide students with a firm grounding in the history, present practice, and future implications of arbitration between foreign investors and host states, sanctioned by multilateral and bilateral investment treaties. Topics that will be covered in this course are the history of the treatment of aliens and investments under international law, an overview of the most important international treaties that give investors a right to arbitration of claims; the most important elements of procedure that characterize investor-state arbitration, including tribunal composition, jurisdiction, evidence, award and challenge or annulment; substantive law of investment arbitration, the standards that apply when a tribunal determines whether a breach of the treaty has occurred; and the future development of investor-state arbitration including the challenges of globalization and other stresses, the clash of capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, environmental protection and free trade, restrictions on state sovereignty, the construction of an international investment jurisprudence, the limits on arbitrability, and the expansion of multilateral investment protections worldwide. Active participation in discussion of the course materials is required.

Prerequisite: International Law I.

Recommended: International Commercial Arbitration

Note: For the Spring section: FIRST CLASS ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY. All enrolled and waitlisted students must be in attendance at the start of the first class session in order to be eligible for a seat in the class. STUDENTS MAY NOT WITHDRAW FROM THIS CLASS AFTER THE ADD-DROP PERIOD ENDS WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE PROFESSOR.

This course requires a paper. J.D. Students: this will fulfill the J.D. Upperclass Legal Writing Requirement.

LAW 701 v00 Law, Politics, and Policy in WTO & US Trade Law [http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20701%20v00]
LL.M Course (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
International trade rules and practice reflect a complex mix of law, politics and policies. This course will examine the major topics covered by World Trade Organization rules (and some looming future issues) from all three perspectives. This is a fast-changing field. Approximately 25-30 pages are assigned per week from international trade agreements; scholarly journals; government records; newspaper articles; websites and blogs. Interactive exercises draw from international trade agreements; national legislation; and national and international tribunals. Among the invited guest speakers may be U.S. and other government trade officials, business people, and scholars.

Recommended: International Trade; International Trade Law and Regulation; International Trade and the WTO; or World Trade Organization: Law, Policy and Dispute Settlement.

LAW 785 v00 Regional Trade Agreements: The Changing Landscape of International Rules and Policies in the Americas and Beyond [http://curriculum.law.georgetown.edu/course-search/?keyword=LAW%20785%20v00]
LL.M Seminar (cross-listed) | 2 credit hours
The goal of the course is to provide an in-depth understanding of the most recent regional and bilateral trade agreements in the context of the international trade law system and the interplay of regional arrangements with multilateral rules. Students will acquire knowledge and insights on policies and rules to undertake specialized private practice or government service to handle complex and develop critical thinking regarding the most current trade issues. The course encourages students to develop skills to engage in the preparation and presentation of trade briefings and policy notes dealing with ongoing cases and trade negotiations and disputes.

The course offers students the opportunity to engage in open guided analytical discussions on the major legal and economic issues of regional trade arrangements (RTAs) and trade negotiations with a special focus on the Americas and their links within the Western hemisphere and with other regions around the world.

Special attention is devoted the most relevant negotiations and other global impactful events on the trade fields such as the NAFTA negotiations. The seminar will also discuss the linkages between RTAs and the current trade policy developments (e.g. Asia Pacific, Transatlantic) at the multilateral, regional and national level and how they are affecting trade integration in the Americas and beyond.

Topics that will be covered in this course are trade in agriculture, industrial products, services and investment, market access, trade remedies, intellectual property, competition and dispute settlement and other topics such as environment, labor and digital trade.

The analysis and discussions in class will be based on treaty text, jurisprudence and the practical, hands-on experience of the professors. Guest-speakers – including practitioners, government officials, or staff from relevant international organizations – will be invited to a few sessions.

Students will be asked to participate in class presentations and/or group exercises on the topics covered, for example on a hypothetical case study of exports/imports, taking up the role of advisors based in either the importing country or the exporting country. They are also encouraged to bring to the discussion resources and points of view beyond those recommended.

Students will be required to write a take-home exam of maximum 10 pages long (double space). Class attendance, oral presentation, and class participation will be part of the overall evaluation.

Prerequisite: for J.D. students only: International Law I: Introduction to International Law (or the equivalent of International Law I, which is a 3 credit course in public international law).

Note: This course is limited to LL.M. students and students in the final year of their JD program.
In 1995, the World Trade Organization was created to “to develop an integrated, more viable and durable multilateral trading system.” It was a major step forward in formalizing the rules and procedures around the global trading system of the late 20th Century and globalization, which at the time was dominated by large multinational corporations moving large shipments of products across international borders. The policies in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and regional trade agreements that have followed were largely designed to further this traditional model of trade.

In 1995, the National Science Foundation divested its final piece of its computer science network (NSFNET) marking the official commercialization of the Internet, at the time the Internet had a user base of less than 20 million. The Internet was designed to facilitate communication between individual desktop users sitting on independent networks, and was largely used by academics at the time. The policies that shaped the modern Internet were the creation of national governments and a multi-stakeholder process involving engineers, businesses, non-profits, and government.

In 1995, there was not much thought given to the world of trade intersecting with the burgeoning Internet.

It is more than 20 years later, and the worlds of global trade and the Internet are rapidly overlapping. In 2011-2012, the US census bureau reported that 49.3% of manufacturing trade was conducted through electronic means; McKinsey found that the Internet accounted for 21% of GDP growth in mature economies; and, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported that the only 5.7% of small firms in the EU25 were not accessing the Internet. There is a divergence of opinion, though on whether the Internet is revolutionizing the players, method, and function of international trade. Moreover, despite the increased importance of the Internet to doing business in the modern world, trade policymakers struggle to understand the individual policy issues of the Internet and Internet-enabled commerce.

This class will bring together the divergent worlds of Internet and trade policy. Students will analyze the macro questions around trade through the lens of the Internet revolution. Moreover, students will delve into a number of unique trade issues that are being created as a result of the global Internet. Students will also analyze national laws on the Internet and why they are difficult to globalize. The class will challenge students to understand the unique issues of the Internet, to think about classical trade and development issues in new ways, and to challenge the efficacy of global policy solutions to global Internet problems.

The class will be divided into three parts: Part 1 will provide background on the Internet and trade and will lay out the foundational questions that underlie the rest of the class; Part 2 will delve into a number of specific Internet policy issues through the lens of trade; and Part 3 will be forward looking and will ask students for solutions to difficult policy questions.

Recommended: Prior or concurrent enrollment in an international trade law course.
The purpose of this seminar is to look at the role of international economic law in managing globalization, both in terms of extracting the benefits and in addressing the consequences, particularly those negative effects that have fed the backlash. The focus of the seminar will be on the central regulatory regimes governing international economic activity: trade, monetary, investment, finance, competition, tax, sovereign debt and corruption. We will examine the fundamental character and role of legal norms, regulatory systems and international institutions in a world characterized by interdependence and conflict.

This is a research seminar in which the initial eight weekly classes will present a survey of regulatory regimes designed to give students a framework for what have historically been somewhat distinct "silos" but which each illustrate the recurring tensions between fragmentation and coherence. We invite student involvement in the specific topics in the field on which we focus. Each student will be asked to provide short papers responding to the readings for each of the initial sessions. Students will be expected to write a research paper on a relevant topic under the guidance of one of the professors and to make a short presentation to the class during the last third of the course. In their research paper, students will be expected to identify a contemporary, global economic regulatory issue and propose solutions drawing on insights from the seminar (and their broader studies) to analyze the problem, propose and defend possible solutions.

The seminar will be taught by professors with a wide range of experience in academia, private practice and government service. Distinguished outside experts will also be called upon to address particular topics within this framework.

A number of broad themes will be developed to help unravel the complexity of global regulation:

- What is the role of legal norms in creating efficient and sustainable global markets? Do some problems lend themselves to different types of norms (e.g. soft versus hard law)? What about governance, the formality of legal norms (and institutions) and the role of national sovereignty and subsidiarity?
- Why do the different global economic regulatory regimes look so different? Why has trade evolved with an advanced set of norms, dispute settlement and enforcement?
- How have crises and systemic failures contributed to the development of legal regimes? Do crises lead to sustainable and effective regulatory regimes?
- What role does trust play in the character of legal regimes? Can we separate the economic from the political in the internationalization of law?
- Why do the different global economic regulatory regimes look so different? Why has trade evolved with an advanced set of norms, dispute settlement and enforcement?
- How are globalization and the internationalization of law interrelated? How does globalization impact the rules and norms that govern the international economic system?
Since the institution of the WTO’s Dispute Settlement Understanding in 1994, WTO jurisprudence has increasingly addressed disputes involving the interaction between trade related values and other domestic or international policy values. The various WTO instruments that are subject to the discipline of the Dispute Settlement Understanding address the relationships between international trade and other fields such as public health, the environment, intellectual property, and even public morality. The treatment of these issues in the WTO Agreements simultaneously demonstrates the linkages among these fields, and the separation of each from the others. Moreover, many of these “trade-related but not trade” policy areas are covered by other international agreements and understandings, as well as by domestic laws, and are in some cases subject to different judicial or quasi-judicial dispute resolution mechanisms, each applying its own rules of decision. Finally, even within the international trade arena, the proliferation of regional trade arrangements with their own dispute settlement mechanisms presents another potential source of conflict with the jurisprudence of the WTO.

This state of affairs has, since about 1995, given rise to serious concerns over what has been termed the “fragmentation” of international law. Although abstract, the question of whether international law should be viewed as a “system” of law, or merely as an aggregation of rules formed principally by agreements between sovereign states, has become one of more than theoretical interest. The resolution of actual or potential conflicts between various specialized international regimes, as well as between such regimes and domestic legal regimes, has become of increasing practical importance. In many respects, WTO jurisprudence stands at the heart of these developing concerns.

This course will examine the jurisprudence of the WTO through the lens of the issue of fragmentation. Through a close study of relevant decisions and hypothetical disputes, the course will address actual and potential regime conflict issues between the international trade regime and competing norms in the environmental, public health, and intellectual property spheres. It will also address the challenges to the integrity of general international law, and of the WTO regime itself, that are posed by the proliferation of regional trade regimes with their own dispute settlement mechanisms, and by emerging questions about the effect of WTO norms within domestic legal regimes. The course will seek to balance a case-driven approach to these issues with a consideration of the underlying theoretical questions, and will regularly return to the question of the future role of the WTO in the new world order of international law.

**Recommended:** Prior exposure to WTO law, or concurrent enrollment in a basic course in WTO law.