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*The Complete Set on the **Historic** Negotiations that Led to the Formation of the WTO!*

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URUGUAY ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS



**Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of
Multilateral Trade Negotiations Done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994**

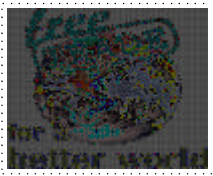
*Has the Uruguay Round stimulated fair and open trade, or does it unjustly favor
the needs of richer nations over those of developing countries?*

The Uruguay Round (UR) is considered the **most ambitious and comprehensive** of all the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Named after the country where the Negotiation was launched in 1986, the UR substantially increased the involvement of developing countries in the trade system and **resulted in the formation of the World Trade Organization (WTO)**, thus replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and bringing multilateral trade under a rule-based system.

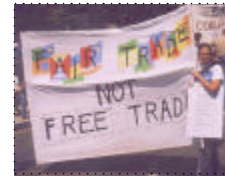
Now, William S. Hein & Co., Inc. is pleased to offer a complete set that encompasses all the materials from this momentous collaboration. The work contains the Final Act embodying the UR complete with the list of those representatives who signed the Agreement on behalf of their countries. It also includes the Marrakesh Protocol to GATT 1994, the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the WTO, the Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods, and the Ministerial Decisions and Declarations.

Of the eight rounds of Multilateral Trade Negotiations held under the auspices of GATT, the UR was easily the longest and most productive. For the first time, there was substantial participation from developing countries during the process. In addition, while traditional GATT concerns were addressed, the UR also addressed issues such as trade in manufactured goods and trade in agriculture, textiles, and clothing.





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However, despite its stated intentions “to provide the common institutional framework for the conduct of trade relations among its members”, the WTO has been surrounded by a cloud of controversy throughout its existence, most notably evidenced by the riots that took place in the Fall of 1999 in Seattle (USA) during the WTO Round.

While supporters of the WTO claim that it helps exporters, importers, and producers of goods and services conduct their business, its opponents claim that it creates an unfair trade imbalance. Developing countries are believed to have given up more than they have gained as a result of the UR, since the Negotiation did little to improve market access for their exports of goods and services.

Specifically, certain Agreements failed to implement Special and Different treatment and favorable market access rules for developing countries, and the language used in the UR gives developed countries significant discretion to determine how much effort they should put into addressing the problems of poorer nations.

Trade-related issues had never been a part of the GATT negotiating agenda during its 48-year existence, yet the UR agenda extended the scope of multilateral trade rules and disciplines to include services, intellectual property, and

Stated Reasons Behind the Launch of the Uruguay Round:

- ? Recession in the world economy and the growing fear of protectionism
- ? The inability of the existing trade instruments to cover growing areas of trade such as services and intellectual property rights
- ? U.S. dissatisfaction prevailing trade agreements
- ? The growing balance of payment deficit of the U.S. against the developing countries in trade in goods, which forced the U.S. Congress to press for many protectionist measures

investment measure. Nearly 100 nations participated in the proceedings and all materials from the Negotiation appeared in English, Spanish, and French to accommodate the diversity of the participants.

The Agreements negotiated in the Uruguay Round are intended to govern world trade well into the twenty-first century. Whether or not they do so, the UR’s impact on international trade has already been substantial, and it will have long-term implications regardless of the WTO’s future role. Hein’s *Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations* set is the definitive reference source for researchers and is an essential holding for all law libraries.

The Set, 34 volumes \$3,495.00
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