

The advantages, particularly in the longer term, are many: public buy-in will be deeper and longer lasting, the substance of trade negotiations will be strengthened, and social cohesion in our various nation-states will be enhanced – all key to effective public policy and to the general betterment of society.

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"Most WTO governments oppose NGO participation on the grounds that the WTO is an exclusive club of States/governments. Although this view of the WTO is certainly accurate on one level, it misses the possibility of a fuller conception of the WTO and its constituents. The recent WTO Section 301 panel, perhaps recognizing the hollowness in conventional images of the WTO, called our attention to the needs of individual traders. According to the panel, the multilateral trading system is 'composed not only of States but also, indeed mostly, of individual economic operators' (para. 7.76). One might doubt that the panel accurately states the international economic law of today, but I predict that they postulate the international law of tomorrow." See S. Charnovitz, "On Constitutionalizing the WTO: A Comment on Howse and Nicolaidis," discussants' comments delivered at the conference *Efficiency, Equity and Legitimacy: The Multilateral Trading System at the Millennium*, Center for Business and Government, Harvard University ([www.ksg.harvard.edu/cbg/trade](http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/cbg/trade)).