

Contextual Framework of Geo Political Factors on World Trade and Commerce

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1 Overview Geopolitical Factors: Geopolitical variables, as viewed through a legal lens, encompass the impact of geographical positioning, political alliances, and territorial conflicts on the development and execution of international trade legislation and regulations. These variables involve a diverse array of issues, which often include concerns related to national security, the allocation of resources, and economic interests. In the realm of law, it is necessary to possess a comprehensive comprehension of geopolitical considerations in order to evaluate the legality and legitimacy of trade agreements, as well as to effectively address conflicts that emerge as a result of geopolitical tensions.

1.1 Geographical Location: The geographical location of a nation has a crucial role in shaping its trade dynamics and the associated legal responsibilities. Countries located near important trade routes, busy ports, and significant marketplaces frequently possess strategic advantages in the field of global trade. Coastal nations, such as those located along coastlines, benefit from their direct access to marine trade routes, which enables them to actively engage in extensive global trade networks. The presence of this geographical advantage enables the effective transit of commodities and promotes strong commercial relationships with companies located far away. The implementation and interpretation of maritime rules, particularly those outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), are significantly influenced by the geographical location from a legal standpoint. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is a significant global agreement that outlines the rights and obligations of nations in relation to different areas of the ocean, such as territorial seas, exclusive economic zones (EEZs), and the open seas. The agreement establishes a complete legal framework for marine affairs by implementing laws that control navigation, resource exploitation, environmental protection, and maritime border delimitation.² Under the auspices of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), coastal nations possess sovereign rights over their territorial seas and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). These rights involve jurisdictional authority over marine resources and activities that occur within these zones. Moreover, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) delineates the legal framework for the resolution of conflicts among nations pertaining to the

demarcation of maritime boundaries and the elucidation of the convention's stipulations. The legal framework established by the agreement serves as a foundation for the advancement of maritime cooperation, the safeguarding of navigational freedoms, and the conservation of marine biodiversity. Geographical position has a crucial role in determining a nation's access to important commerce routes and also influences its legal rights and responsibilities in the marine sphere. Through the adherence to well-established legal frameworks such as the United governments Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), governments are able to effectively traverse the intricate aspects of marine governance, cultivate collaborative relationships, and use the economic opportunities presented by their geographical location within the global trade arena.

1.2 Political Alliances: The impact of political alliances and partnerships among states on international trade rules and regulations is significant, since they play a crucial role in defining the legal frameworks that control cross-border business. Allied nations engage in the process of negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements with the aim of advancing commerce and cultivating economic collaboration, therefore enabling the movement of commodities, services, and investments across national boundaries. Commonly known as free trade agreements (FTAs) and customs unions, these agreements play a crucial role in establishing legal frameworks that govern commercial interactions among governments involved.³ Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), for example, seek to promote trade liberalization by removing or decreasing tariffs and other obstacles to trade between nations that have signed the agreement. These agreements serve to create legal requirements that control several facets of commerce, encompassing regulations pertaining to the origin of goods, processes for customs, and the protection of intellectual property rights. Furthermore, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) frequently include provisions for resolving conflicts that may occur among member nations, guaranteeing compliance with the mutually agreed-upon conditions and promoting a secure trade atmosphere. In contrast, customs unions embody a more profound manifestation of economic integration, whereby participating nations not only abolish domestic tariffs but also establish a shared exterior tariff against countries that are not members. The implementation of this collective trade strategy requires

the establishment of cohesive legal structures that control trade interactions with external entities. This will facilitate the simplification of customs processes and foster regulatory alignment among member nations. The North American Free Trade deal (NAFTA) serves as a notable illustration of a regional trade deal that has been shaped by political alliances. This agreement comprises the nations of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAFTA establishes extensive legal responsibilities for trade and investment among its member nations, with rules for lowering tariffs, granting market entry, and implementing systems for resolving disputes. In the realm of international commerce, political alliances and partnerships assume a crucial role in influencing the development and enforcement of rules and regulations. This is achieved through the process of negotiating and executing bilateral and multilateral agreements. These agreements provide legal structures that regulate commercial interactions between alliance states, promoting economic collaboration and creating a favorable atmosphere for long-term growth and progress.

1.3 Territorial Disputes: Territorial conflicts among states provide substantial obstacles to global commerce, sometimes leading to intricate legal intricacies and disturbances in economic interactions. Disagreements may occur, encompassing a range of topics such as disputed land borders, marine boundaries, and assertions of territorial sovereignty. These conflicts possess the capacity to intensify tensions among nations and result in legal disputes that have significant ramifications for international trade. Disagreements pertaining to the determination of territorial boundaries between neighboring states are commonly observed in disputes over land borders. These conflicts may emerge as a result of historical assertions, disparities in ethnicity or culture, or conflicting geopolitical objectives. Maritime boundary conflicts revolve around competing assertions of maritime zones, including exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and territorial seas, which can have implications for the availability of important resources and vital maritime pathways.⁴ The settlement of territorial disputes frequently necessitates respect to norms of international law that aim to foster peaceful resolution and maintain territorial integrity. The resolution of such conflicts is facilitated by international legal frameworks, which encompass treaties, customary international law, and general principles of justice. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) assumes a pivotal role in the resolution of territorial disputes between nations, serving as the primary judicial body of the United Nations. Conflicting parties involved in a territorial dispute have the option to present their claims to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for arbitration, which enables a judicial settlement based on well-established international legal norms and principles. Besides the utilization of legal systems,

territorial disputes are frequently resolved through diplomatic discussions and third-party mediation endeavors, with the aim of averting their progression into military wars. States may employ diplomatic channels as a means to achieve mutually agreeable resolutions or participate in confidence-building initiatives aimed at mitigating tensions and reinstating trust. In order to sustain stability and promote international trade, it is imperative to address and resolve territorial issues. Nations can reduce the legal complexity of territory disputes and promote peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation by following international law principles and participating in diplomatic engagement.

1.4 National Security Concerns: The influence of national security concerns on trade rules and regulations is significant, as governments endeavor to protect their defense and strategic interests by enacting diverse trade policies. The aforementioned measures, which encompass export restrictions, trade embargoes, and sanctions, are strategically implemented to govern the movement of products and technology that are considered essential for safeguarding national security.⁵ Export controls involve the implementation of limitations on the release of particular commodities, technology, or services that possess the capacity to enhance military capabilities or present threats to the security of a nation. In order to prevent the unauthorized dissemination of sensitive goods to unauthorized entities or hostile actors, these controls are commonly implemented through domestic law, licensing restrictions, and regulatory supervision systems. In the realm of foreign policy, trade embargoes and sanctions are employed as mechanisms to tackle perceived risks to national security or transgressions of international standards. These measures might potentially entail limitations on commerce with particular nations, entities, or persons that are considered antagonistic or involved in actions that are in conflict with the interests of the imposing nation. Legal measures such as executive orders, legislative actions, and international agreements, particularly weapons control treaties and non-proliferation agreements, are used to enforce trade embargoes and sanctions. National security-related trade restrictions must conform to recognized norms of international law, such as non-discrimination and proportionality, from a legal standpoint. Governments have a responsibility to ensure that their trade policies are implemented in a manner that aligns with international standards and commitments, while refraining from arbitrary or biased acts that may compromise the stability of the worldwide trading framework. Moreover, trade measures that are imposed with the intention of safeguarding national security may be susceptible to examination and contestation via dispute resolution processes established under international trade agreements or the jurisdiction of international organizations like the World

Trade Organization (WTO). These institutions function to maintain the principles of legal governance in global commerce and offer channels for resolving conflicts that arise due to divergent national security concerns. In brief, the influence of national security considerations is substantial in creating trade legislation and regulations, as nations strive to strike a balance between safeguarding their security interests and upholding the tenets of international trade law. States may help maintain a stable and rules-based global trading system by following legal norms and principles, which help reduce the potential hazards connected with trade restrictions implemented for national security reasons.

1.5 Resource Distribution and Economic Interests: The availability of natural resources is a crucial factor in influencing trade relationships and legal structures, as countries endeavor to get essential resources and use their comparative strengths in industries abundant in resources. The economic success and strategic position of a nation in the global trade arena may be significantly influenced by the accessibility of resources such as oil, minerals, and agricultural goods.⁶ Nations abundant in natural resources frequently endeavor to exploit their abundant resources by participating in trade agreements and political talks with the objective of ensuring access to vital resources. Countries have the ability to construct legal frameworks that control the extraction, development, and trading of natural resources through bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. Frequently, these agreements contain clauses pertaining to the ownership of resources, rights of exploitation, restrictions concerning the environment, and procedures for sharing money. Nevertheless, problems about the ownership and exploitation rights of resources sometimes emerge within the framework of global commerce, resulting in intricate legal intricacies and inter-state disputes. These conflicts may arise because to opposing territorial assertions, divergent interpretations of international legal principles, or differences on environmental rules and sustainable development strategies. The legal foundations established by principles of international trade law are essential in resolving these conflicts and fostering just and impartial results. The principles of fair and equitable treatment aim to guarantee that states are provided with equal opportunity to access and derive benefits from natural resources. On the other hand, sustainable development principles strive to achieve a harmonious equilibrium between economic development, environmental preservation, and social welfare goals. Furthermore, it is common for international trade agreements to include resolution procedures for disputes, such as arbitration or mediation, in order to promote the peaceful settlement of problems connected to resources. In addition, global institutions like the United Nations and the World

Trade Organization (WTO) have crucial responsibilities in supervising and controlling the exchange of natural resources. These organizations play a crucial role in setting standards and rules for the responsible management of resources. They also strive to enhance openness and accountability in transactions linked to resources. Additionally, they serve as platforms for member nations to engage in constructive conversations and foster collaboration in essence, geopolitical forces have a significant impact on the legal framework governing international commerce rules and regulations. A comprehensive comprehension of these variables is important in order to assess the legality and legitimacy of trade agreements, address conflicts, and advance the principles of the rule of law in the realm of global trade governance. Policymakers, legal practitioners, and researchers may enhance the stability and fairness of the global trading system by analyzing the legal consequences of geopolitical dynamics in international commerce.

2 Overview of World Trade and Commerce: World trade and commerce refer to the complex system of rules, regulations, and agreements that control the exchange of goods and services between states within the legal framework. This includes global trade agreements, such as those formed under the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as trade treaties between two or more countries. The foundation of international trade law is established upon legal concepts, including nondiscrimination, reciprocity, and transparency, which serve as guiding principles for states in their economic interactions. A comprehensive comprehension of the legal complexities inherent in global trade and commerce is needed in order to effectively analyses the influence of geopolitical events on the dynamics of trade.⁷ The regulation of global trade and commerce is regulated by a complex legal framework that includes many international trade agreements, legal concepts, and regulatory structures. The World commerce Organization (WTO), formed in 1995, plays a prominent role in this framework by overseeing a vast array of agreements designed to regulate and facilitate international commerce. The General accord on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is the founding accord of the World Trade Organization (WTO), plays a pivotal role in shaping international trade law by facilitating the decrease of tariffs and trade barriers among member nations. Furthermore, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is responsible for the supervision of many agreements, including the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). These accords serve to govern the exchange of services and intellectual property, respectively. The World Trade Organization (WTO) accords, nations frequently engage in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements as a

means to further trade liberalization and foster economic collaboration. Prominent instances are the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Union's Single Market, both of which strive to eradicate tariffs and trade impediments among member nations, therefore facilitating the unrestricted flow of commodities, services, capital, and workforce. These agreements provide legal frameworks for many areas, including agriculture, investment, and regulatory cooperation, in order to facilitate commercial connections. Trade ties between states are underpinned by many major legal ideas within the domain of international trade law. Non-discrimination, as stipulated in international accords such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), requires nations to provide equitable treatment to all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), therefore preventing the unjust allocation of trade benefits to certain trading counterparts. Recognition, as an additional essential concept, facilitates the establishment of fair-trade relations through the encouragement of reciprocal exchange of concessions and advantages among trading partners. Transparency is an essential factor in fostering predictability and certainty within commercial relations. It necessitates that nations furnish prompt and precise details on their trade policies and laws. The presence of regulatory frameworks and trade facilitation measures plays a significant role in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of global commerce.

Customs procedures are of utmost importance in enabling the transportation of products across international boundaries. commerce facilitation measures are used to simplify customs procedures and minimize administrative obstacles to commerce. In international commerce, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) procedures are implemented to safeguard the health of humans, animals, and plants. These measures guarantee that imported commodities adhere to certain health and safety regulations. Trade conflicts among states can be resolved through dispute settlement methods, which are available at the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as bilateral or regional systems. The dispute settlement system of the World Trade Organization (WTO) provides a platform for the resolution of disputes that arise from accused breaches of WTO agreements. On the other hand, bilateral and regional mechanisms offer adaptable and efficient methods for resolving trade disputes that fall beyond the purview of the WTO framework. International trade law is faced with new difficulties and possibilities due to emerging issues such as digital trade, sustainable development, and public health. The convergence of trade and digital commerce gives rise to intricate legal inquiries pertaining to the safeguarding of data, cybersecurity, and the transfer of data across national borders. In the pursuit of sustainable development and environmental

preservation, it is imperative to implement trade policies that effectively reconcile economic expansion with the safeguarding of the environment. Likewise, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown the need of tackling public health issues in the realm of global commerce, emphasizing the necessity for trade pacts that facilitate the availability of vital medications and healthcare services while protecting public health interests. In summary, the operation of global trade and commerce is governed by a multifaceted and intricate legal structure, which encompasses several international trade agreements, legal principles, and regulatory frameworks. Comprehending the complex legal aspects of international commerce is crucial for examining the influence of geopolitical variables, promoting collaboration between countries, and promoting the objectives of sustainable development and economic well-being worldwide.

3 Historical Overview

3.1 Evolution of Global Trade Policies: The development of global trade policy has had a multifaceted and ever-changing trajectory, influenced by historical occurrences, geopolitical transformations, and economic necessities.⁸

From a legal standpoint, this evolution signifies the shifting dynamics of global interactions and the endeavors to build a cohesive legal structure that regulates worldwide commerce. The adoption of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947 marked a significant turning point in the history of international trade. This agreement served as the cornerstone for the development of the multilateral trading system and played a vital role in facilitating the process of trade liberalization. The GATT was established as a framework of regulations and principles designed to decrease tariffs and trade obstacles among its member countries, with the primary objective of fostering economic well-being and international collaboration. The GATT established fundamental concepts including as equity, preferential treatment, and tariff exemptions. They served as the fundamental principles of international trade law and established the legal framework for subsequent trade talks and accords. Over the course of its existence, the GATT had many iterations of talks, with the objective of enhancing trade liberalization and broadening the extent of international trade legislation. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round of negotiations in 1994 was a notable achievement in the progression of international trade policy, leading to the formation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In the realm of global trade regulation and facilitation, the World Trade Organization (WTO) assumed the role previously held by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The inception of the World Trade Organization (WTO) marked the commencement of a novel epoch in trade regulation,

distinguished by an augmented legal structure and improved processes for resolving disputes. The World Trade Organization (WTO) accords, which cover a diverse array of trade-related matters including products, services, and intellectual property, have established a comprehensive framework of regulations that control global commerce. The World Trade Organization (WTO) framework includes several significant agreements, such as the Agreement on Agriculture, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Furthermore, alongside the multilateral trading system overseen by the World Trade Organization (WTO), nations initiated the pursuit of bilateral and regional trade agreements as a strategy to further trade liberalization and foster economic integration. The primary objective of these accords, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the European Union's Single Market, was to eradicate tariffs and trade obstacles within member nations, with the ultimate goal of promoting stronger economic interconnections. The implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994 resulted in the establishment of a free trade zone including the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This agreement effectively eradicated tariffs and trade obstacles among the participating nations. The European Union's Single Market, established by a sequence of treaties, sought to achieve regulatory harmonization and promote the unrestricted flow of goods, services, money, and labor across member states of the EU. A comprehensive comprehension of the historical progression of global trade policy is important in order to fully appreciate the legal underpinnings of present-day trade relations. The transfer from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Commerce (GATT) to the World Trade Organization (WTO) was a notable transformation in the management of global commerce. The WTO introduced a more comprehensive legal structure and process for resolving disputes, enabling it to effectively navigate the intricate dynamics of contemporary trade relationships. Furthermore, the increasing prevalence of bilateral and regional trade agreements highlights the multifaceted and ever-evolving characteristics of the global trading system, which reflects the continuous endeavors to adjust to shifting economic circumstances and geopolitical forces.

3.2 Impact of Geopolitical Events on Global Economy:

Geopolitical occurrences, encompassing military wars and diplomatic disagreements, have a significant influence on the worldwide economy, presenting extensive legal ramifications that require meticulous scrutiny. These occurrences, frequently marked by increased tensions and geopolitical rivalry, have the potential to disrupt the movement of goods and services, unstable financial markets, and hinder economic

expansion. From a legal standpoint, the examination of the consequences of geopolitical occurrences includes evaluating the legality of trade limitations and actions implemented by nations in reaction to those occurrences.⁹ An essential element in the examination of the influence of geopolitical occurrences on the worldwide economy involves comprehending the legal structure that regulates international trade and the rights and responsibilities of nations as stipulated by international law. The World Trade Organization (WTO) establishes a comprehensive legal structure that governs global commerce, encompassing regulations and principles designed to foster unrestricted and equitable trade agreements among its member nations. Nevertheless, nations have the ability to utilize exceptions outlined in the WTO accords, such as security exceptions, in order to rationalize trade restrictions that are imposed for the purpose of safeguarding national security. In instances of armed conflict or geopolitical tension, nations have the authority to enforce trade restrictions, embargoes, or export bans on certain items or technology that are considered crucial for national security or foreign policy goals. Potential measures that may be implemented encompass limitations on the exportation of military equipment, dual-use commodities, or technology that possesses the capacity for military use. From a legal standpoint, trade limitations implemented for the purpose of safeguarding national security must adhere to the norms of international law, encompassing non-discrimination, proportionality, and transparency. Furthermore, geopolitical occurrences have the potential to generate commercial disputes among nations, hence requiring the implementation of dispute resolution processes to effectively manage legal problems that may arise as a result of these events. The World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism serves as a platform for the resolution of trade disputes between member states, providing a legal structure for the resolution of such disputes and the enforcement of trade regulations. Trade dispute parties have the option to approach WTO panels and the Appellate Body for resolution of disputes and to guarantee adherence to WTO agreements. States have the option to utilize bilateral or regional dispute resolution methods, in addition to the WTO dispute settlement system, to resolve trade problems that arise from geopolitical events. Potential techniques for resolving disputes may encompass arbitration, mediation, or negotiation processes that are customized to suit the unique circumstances of the conflict. These mechanisms facilitate the peaceful settlement of trade disputes and the maintenance of stability in the global trading system by offering channels for communication and discussion. In order to thoroughly examine the influence of geopolitical occurrences on the worldwide economy, it is vital to possess a full comprehension of the legal structures that control international trade, alongside the significance of

dispute resolution methods in effectively resolving legal disputes that arise as a result of these occasions. Policymakers and stakeholders may enhance their capacity to manage the intricacies of geopolitics and protect the stability and prosperity of the global economy by analyzing the validity of trade restrictions imposed under international law and evaluating the efficacy of dispute resolution procedures.

4 Theoretical Perspectives

4.1 Realist Approach: In the realm of international trade law, the realist view on geopolitics, which is grounded in the concepts of power politics and national interest, holds considerable ramifications. According to realist academics, the primary motivation for nations' involvement in international commerce is to advance their economic and geopolitical interests. These governments frequently utilize legal systems to safeguard and advance their interests. The perspective presented posits that legal frameworks pertaining to international commerce serve as mechanisms by which governments exercise their sovereignty and strive for economic security. The realism approach, when viewed through a legal lens, emphasizes the significance of legal procedures in protecting national interests and promoting economic competitiveness on a global scale. States may engage in negotiations to establish bilateral or regional trade agreements in order to obtain favoritism in accessing markets or safeguard home sectors from foreign competition. These agreements are frequently formed with the intention of promoting certain national interests, such as guaranteeing access to crucial resources or augmenting export prospects for pivotal sectors. Furthermore, proponents of realism contend that legal structures should give precedence to safeguarding national autonomy and economic stability, aligning with the strategic necessities of nations in a geopolitically competitive context. States have the ability to utilize trade remedies, such as antidumping or countervailing levies, as prescribed by international trade law, in order to redress perceived risks to their local sectors arising from foreign competition. Legislative processes provide governments the means to safeguard their economic interests and preserve their competitive edge within the international market. The realism perspective on geopolitics places significant emphasis on the instrumental function of legal frameworks in the pursuit of national goals and the facilitation of economic competitiveness. Trade agreements and trade remedies are widely seen as crucial instruments that enable governments to effectively manage the intricate dynamics of international commerce and assert their sovereignty within a competitive global context.

4.2 Liberal Approach: The liberal viewpoint towards geopolitics, which is distinguished by its emphasis on

collaboration, interconnectedness, and the advantages of unrestricted commerce, carries significant ramifications for the field of international trade law. Liberal academics espouse the advancement of multilateral trade agreements and the creation of international legal organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), with the aim of fostering unrestricted and equitable commerce at a global level. From a legal standpoint, the liberal approach prioritizes the significance of legal concepts such as equality, openness, and processes for resolving conflicts in promoting global commerce.¹⁰ The principle of most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment, which is codified in World Trade Organization (WTO) accords, mandates that nations must provide identical trade advantages to all other WTO members. This approach aims to foster equity and impartiality in economic relations. In a similar vein, the idea of national treatment guarantees that foreign goods and services receive equal treatment to local items inside the home market, hence promoting fair competition among traders and investors. Liberal academics contend that legal frameworks pertaining to international commerce need to give precedence to the rule of law and safeguard the rights of states to partake in unrestricted and transparent trade. Trade agreements that are negotiated based on liberal principles have the objective of diminishing tariff barriers, eradicating trade practices that exhibit bias, and fostering regulatory consistency among trading counterparts. By implementing clear and foreseeable regulations for international commerce, these agreements promote the efficient movement of commodities and services across national boundaries, so stimulating economic expansion and advancement. In essence, the liberal perspective on geopolitics emphasizes the significance of legal structures and institutions in advancing the principles of unrestricted and equitable international commerce. The liberal perspective of international trade governance places great importance on legal concepts such as non-discrimination, transparency, and dispute resolution processes. These values demonstrate a strong dedication to maintaining the rule of law and promoting cooperation among states.¹¹

4.3 Constructivist Perspective: The constructivist viewpoint of geopolitics highlights the significance of norms, identities, and ideas in influencing the development of international relations. This approach provides distinct and valuable perspectives on the progression of international trade law. The significance of legal frameworks in defining state behavior and promoting cooperation among states is underscored by constructivist scholars. They emphasize the influence of legal norms and principles on state activity. The constructivist approach, from a legal standpoint, highlights the importance of legal principles, including as human rights, environmental protection, and sustainable development, in influencing the

direction of global trade regulation. International trade agreements sometimes have measures that seek to advance labor rights, environmental preservation, and social equity, therefore acknowledging the increasing acknowledgment of the interdependence between commerce and wider socioeconomic issues.¹² According to constructivist academics, legal frameworks have a significant impact on the formation of state identities and interests, as well as on the behavior of states in the international sphere. States may choose to implement trade policies that align with their dedication to respecting specific legal norms and values, such as the preservation of the environment or the safeguarding of human rights. States demonstrate their commitment to shared values and commitments by incorporating these norms and principles into legislative frameworks that regulate international commerce. This fosters confidence and cooperation among trading partners. In essence, the constructivist viewpoint about geopolitics places significant emphasis on the influence of legal frameworks in defining the conduct of states and promoting collaboration among nations. Legal standards and principles, such as those pertaining to human rights, environmental protection, and sustainable development, are often regarded as integral elements of the international legal framework. These norms and principles have a significant influence on the behavior of states and play a crucial role in defining the course of global trade regulation.

5 Previous Studies and Research Gaps in Global Context:

Scholarly investigations have previously examined the complex interplay between geopolitical elements and the dynamics of global commerce across several academic fields, such as political science, economics, and international law. Nevertheless, it is crucial to conduct a thorough examination from a legal standpoint in order to clarify the precise legal consequences of geopolitical occurrences in the field of international commerce law. Despite the considerable academic contributions conducted thus far, there exist noteworthy study gaps that want attention.¹³ The legal consequences arising from geopolitical events. Prior research has frequently concentrated on the economic or political consequences of geopolitical occurrences, such as territorial disagreements or conflicts, while disregarding their legal aspects. An in-depth analysis of the legal ramifications of these occurrences on the field of international trade law is vital in order to comprehend the impact on legal structures and their reactions to geopolitical complexities. The Significance of Legal Mechanisms: Although there has been some scholarly investigation into the utilization of legal procedures such as dispute resolution systems and trade agreements for the purpose of regulating geopolitical tensions,

there exists a requirement for a more intricate and comprehensive understanding. It is imperative to comprehend the operational methods and efficacy of these legal systems in addressing trade disputes stemming from geopolitical causes, since this knowledge is essential for bolstering the robustness of the global trading system. Influence of Emerging Geopolitical Trends¹⁴: The dynamic geopolitical environment, marked by phenomena such as increasing protectionist measures and improvements in technology, poses novel obstacles for the field of international trade law. It is imperative for research to thoroughly investigate the ways in which these new trends influence the development of legal frameworks that control global trade and commerce, as well as their potential consequences for trade governance. The intersection of geopolitical concerns with other legal domains, such as human rights, environmental protection, and intellectual property rights, is a common occurrence. The examination of the interplay between international trade law and legal regimes in order to tackle geopolitical difficulties is crucial for promoting consistency and collaboration in legal approaches to global economic matters.¹⁴ Regional trade agreements have a substantial impact on trade relations in particular geopolitical circumstances. An examination of the legal aspects of regional trade agreements and their relationship with wider geopolitical factors can offer valuable understanding of the intricacies of trade regulation at the regional level and its consequences for the global trading system. By addressing these study gaps, a more comprehensive comprehension of the legal aspects of geopolitics and its influence on global trade and business may be achieved. Scholars may get useful insights into how legal frameworks change and respond to geopolitical concerns by analyzing these issues from a legal perspective. This analysis eventually enhances the resilience and efficacy of the international trade system.