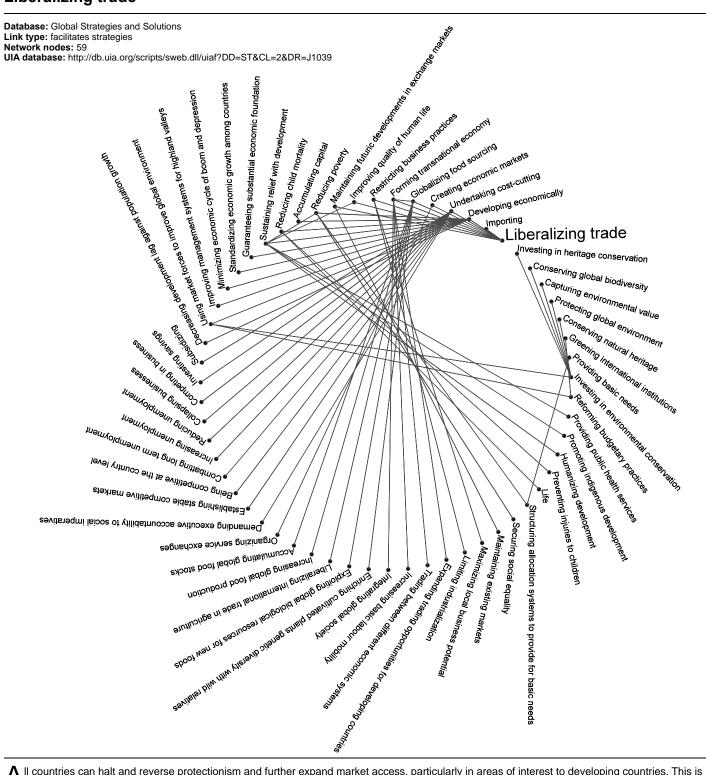
Figure 10.3.3. Liberalizing trade



All countries can halt and reverse protectionism and further expand market access, particularly in areas of interest to developing countries. This is facilitated by appropriate structural adjustment in developed countries. Four broad approaches are recognized as offering promise in liberalizing trade: (1) International restraints imposed on the freedom of action of individual governments, particularly as regards the use of various protectionist measures and their effective surveillance. (2) Since juridical restraints are insufficient in themselves to prevent action by sovereign governments in what is considered a crisis, it is equally useful and necessary to mobilize domestic interests against protection and to educate the public that imports from abroad are not the cause of unemployment problems. (3) It is even more important to promote a return to full employment and better overall economic performance in the industrialized world. (4) Micro-economic adjustment policies must be developed to lower and redistribute the social costs of transition, thus improving the overall functioning of the economy and reducing resistance to trade-induced change.