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Indian Legal Profession and International Trade: An Overviewⁱ

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Abstract

Legal services encompass a wide range of activities of economic and social consequences both in the developed as well as in the developing world. An important aspect regarding law is that it has a national character because it is part of local culture and life. This creates the main obstacle to cross-border trade in legal services. But amongst all national laws there is good deal of similarities especially in the basic principles abstracted from the observed practices. Further, in the past decades international trade in legal services has increased rapidly as a result of internationalization of the economy. Sectors such as corporate restructuring, privatization, cross border mergers and acquisition, intellectual property rights, new financial instruments and competition law have generated an increasing demand for more and more sophisticated legal services. Increasingly, lawyers are faced with transactions involving multiple jurisdictions and are required to provide services and advice in more than one jurisdiction. The author has discussed the emerging issues in detail in the article.

Key words: *Trade, GATS, Cross Border, Law*

Introduction: The Indian legal profession has grown over a short period of less than 50 years to become the world's largest branch of the profession. Within India, it is one of the most influential professions having an involvement in the governance of the country. It sufficiently reflects the diversity of Indian society, its social hierarchies and realities, and yet performs efficiently in delivering justice to litigants through Courts, despite the massive pressures that Courts and legal institutions function, given how unimaginably overburdened they always are. The unitary structure of the Indian bar comes across as a boon in this regard. Though the traditional mindset about legal profession still predominates in many countries, International trade in services currently amounts to well over two trillion US dollars, a sixth of total world trade. The service industries also account for a significant portion of the growth of the domestic economy and of job creation. In the past decades international trade in legal services has grown as a result of the internationalizationⁱ of the economy. Increasingly, lawyers are faced with transactions involving multiple jurisdictions and are required to provide services and advice in more than one jurisdiction. The demand for lawyers to be involved in foreign jurisdictions often comes from their corporate clients, who do business across borders and choose to rely on the services of professionals who are already familiar with the firm's business and can guarantee 2 high quality services. Some countries also favour international trade in legal services, as the establishment of foreign lawyers is seen as a catalyst for foreign investment, contributing to the security and predictability of the local business environment.

The main obstacle to internationalizationⁱⁱ of trade in legal services is represented by the predominantly national character of the law and by the national character of legal education. The national and local character of the legal profession is a reflection of the national character of the law and of the territorial jurisdiction of the courts. The principle role of the lawyer was originally that of an advocate, and the legal profession was organized around the courts, with each bar associated to a specific local court. Lawyers were required to maintain physical establishment in the territory of the local court in order to be accessible to other members of the bar and to the court itself. The paradigm

local court / local bar³ / local lawyer changed with the expansion of trade and with the emergence of new fields of the law such as business and trade law for which representation before a local court are relatively less important. In most circumstances these subjects require legal counseling in matters involving transactions, relationships and disputes not necessarilyⁱⁱⁱ entailing court proceedings.

We are in the third face of privatization India is a signatory to WTO and member country to the GATS and could be said to have an obligation to liberalise its services including legal services, and thus open them up to foreign competition. This is currently seen as the key to the future for foreign lawyers to be granted rights of practice as India will be required to honour this commitment and it offers a better route than through pursuit of litigation, though not an easy task, but thinking, analyzing of the present situation and finding the way for the future inevitable process, has become the responsibility of not only the legal professionals but also of all the legal fraternity.

In this paper I would like to share my deep concern on the situation arising after the India's accession to the WTO/GATS Agreement⁴, particularly its implications on the image of Legal Services and profession. Heather to we were only dealing with the national issues, which came before the Various High Courts and Supreme Court of India. But hereafter we have to deal the conflicts, which have international dimensions.

Globalization² of Legal services: It is to examine the process of globalization before the advent of the World Trade Organization (WTO), in continuation; it traces the process of globalization in various trade theories, bilateral and multilateral agreements and the contribution of the global Financial institutions, including the IMF and IBRD. Then I would like to analyze the contribution made by the GATT and WTO. To that end the paper examines the contribution made by various GATT rounds of negotiation before the Uruguay Round, Negotiations in the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the WTO and various Annexes to the WTO. However, main focus will be on the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and its impact on various service sectors including the legal services. Next, let us explore developments that have occurred since the signing of the GATS, including the possible implications to the Advocates Act 1961. In this context, we have to think whether lawyers be allowed to practice law in all WTO member states?³ Will national authorities yield to the WTO's directions in determining the rules of practice for lawyers? Should lawyers have international standards and regulation by an international body instead of local authorities?

Emerging issues: No other international treaty has been as little understood and yet has raised as much concern and hostility in our country. Wide range apprehensions have been expressed in many developing countries including India, where; our sovereignty was compromised; our agriculture would be ruined; farmers would have to buy their seed every year from multinational corporations; genetic wealth would be lost; drug prices would shoot up; and our market would become heaven for foreigners. Main contentious issues were the agricultural subsidies, public distribution system, patenting of seeds and life forms, and textiles and clothing. The Uruguay Round established the WTO and annexed a wide range of multilateral trade agreements to the WTO, which will have impact on all aspects of the international trading system.

Uruguay Round Negotiations: Legal services were included in the GATS negotiations at the insistence of the United States. Given the substantial differences among national regulatory systems, U.S. negotiators initially envisioned a special annex on legal services, similar to the Annex on Financial Services, to specifically address the regulatory barriers facing lawyers. Under the terms of the GATS, obligations of such an annex would be binding on all GATS members and would have required all GATS members to allow foreign lawyers some minimum level of access to their legal markets.

General Agreement with regard to trade in goods: The GATS, which was also negotiated during the Uruguay Round, sets out a comprehensive framework of rules governing trade in services. It sets out a set of basic rules, a clear set of obligations for each member country and a dispute-settlement mechanism⁶ to ensure that the rules are enforced. The GATS applies to all service sectors and all forms of trade in services, though with adjustments and exceptions tailored to the type of service. The

types of services covered include telecommunications, insurance and financial services, research and development services, computer and information services and professional services. Professional services include legal services, as well as accounting services, engineering services, architectural services and so on.

How to do cross border trade:

- Cross-border trade in services: a firm deals with a client in another country (e.g. electronically) without crossing the border;
- Consumption abroad: a client travels to a firm's country of operation to consume a service;
- Commercial presence: a firm establishes an operation in the market of another country; and
- Temporary movement of a natural person: a firm travels to the client's country of operation to provide the service.

Multidimensional aspect of GATS regime:

a. Most Favoured Nation Obligation: The unconditional 7 Most Favored Nation (MFN) obligation is a core general obligation of the GATS: each service supplier from a Member country must receive from other Members treatment no less favorable than is accorded to other foreign service suppliers.

b. Specific Commitments: In addition to creating general obligations, the GATS also provides a legal basis for negotiating the multilateral elimination of barriers to trade in services. The GATS negotiations are designed to improve market access and to reduce discrimination against service suppliers based on nationality. (i) **Market Access:** Market Access is a negotiated right and obligation under the GATS. A Member is obliged to provide market access to services suppliers from other Members only in those sectors which the Member has included in its schedule. (ii) **National Treatment:** National Treatment is a second negotiated right and obligation under the GATS. If a Member includes a service sector in its schedule of National Treatment obligations, that Member must "accord to services and services suppliers of any other Member . . . treatment no less favourable than that it accords to its own like services and services suppliers." This obligation essentially prohibits discrimination against foreign providers of services.

The GATS and the Legal Services: The GATS was signed in December 1993 and is one of several agreements signed in conjunction with the agreement creating the WTO. To date, more than 148 countries have signed the GATS. The GATS applies to legal services. This means that once a country signs the GATS; its regulation of legal services is automatically subject to certain provisions of GATS. For example, all GATS signatories are subject to a transparency requirement, which specifies that all relevant measures be published or otherwise

The regulation of lawyers has historically been a domestic policy issue. In order to uphold the integrity of their laws and the judicial systems, countries have enacted elaborate regulatory schemes to control who would provide legal services and how they are provided. During the last two decades, globalization of the legal services industry has increased the general awareness of the effects of national regulations, particularly as they affect foreign lawyers. The globalization of markets and the internationalization of trade in services have increased scope for lawyers, while reducing traditional protective barriers. Globalization of legal services will lead, increasingly, to issues of regulation. To mention a few international regulations, regarding the legal profession such as, the GATS, which was adopted as an annex to the agreement creating the World Trade Organization (WTO), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); the European Union (EU) directive on the establishment of lawyers from one EU country in another EU country; the agreements between various American Bar Associations (ABA) in USA, Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention on Bribery.

Out Sourcing Industry in 21st Century: International trade in services has recorded a rapid growth in the recent past. The services sector also accounts for an increasing share of the investment flows in the world. While in the early 1970s, services constituted only a quarter of the global Foreign Direct Investment flows, in the recent past this share went up to two third of the total FDI. Technological developments, demographics, the growing internationalization of production processes, and economic liberalization are among the key driving forces behind the increasing globalization of services. The sea-change in India's approach towards trade and investment liberalization in services may be attributed partly to the growing importance of the services sector in India's economy and its trade and

investment flows in the recent years. India's services sector recorded an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent in the 1990s; while India's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 per cent during the same period. The average growth rate of services attained a still higher mark during the last five years i.e., 8.6 per cent. According to the latest *RBI Annual Report*, 18 in 2005-06, the services sector has recorded a growth rate of 10.3 per cent, contributing almost three-fourths of the overall real GDP growth of India.

Due to a large knowledge pool and a significant cost arbitrage, few countries like India, Philippines and China are front runners in providing outsourced services. After achieving great success in BPO, India is now looking for a big leap in LPO. India automatically becomes a natural choice if we analyse the comparative costs of various aspects of LPO for different countries. Basis of the Comparison of following factors in countries like Philippines, Russia, China 10 Canada, Ireland and Mexico, makes India the better choice. Legal outsourcing refers to the practice of a law firm obtaining legal support services from an outside law firm or legal support services company. When the outsourced entity is based in another country the practice is sometimes called offshoring. Legal Outsourcing has gained tremendous ground in the past few years in the United States. Legal Outsourcing companies, primarily from India, have had success by providing services such as document review, legal research and writing, drafting of pleadings and briefs and providing patent services.

Although the off shoring of IT services, software code and call centres and other low-end business processes to lower-wage countries has now been underway for the last 15 years, the offshoring of legal services is still in its nascent stage. In fact, research conducted by Evalueserve shows that only 1,300 professionals are currently providing legal services to the US from India, however, this number is expected to grow to 5,200 by 2010 and to 16,000 by 2015. Evalueserve contends that the Indian companies providing such services will generate approximately \$56 million in revenue in 2005, \$300 million in 2010, and \$960 million in 2015. However, it is worth noting that during the same period, the legal services industry in the US is likely to expand from 975,000 professionals (legal and paralegal) in 2005 to 1.125 million professionals in 2010 and finally to 1.3 million in 2015. Correspondingly, the revenue generated by this industry is likely to grow from \$270 billion in 2005 to \$360 billion by 2010 and to \$480 billion by 2015. So, despite the seemingly large growth in off shoring of legal services, in actuality, only 1.2% of the legal and paralegal jobs would be off shored to India by 2015 and constitutes only 0.2% of the total revenue!

The services that will be offshore within the broad area of legal and paralegal services include, (1) Electronic Document Management Services, (2) Research Services (3) Due diligence Services (4) Contract Drafting and Proof Reading of Contracts (5) Document Discovery in Litigation (6) Intellectual Property Services.

Advantages and Impediments of LPOs: Of course, the reduced labour costs, and therefore, the increased profit margins for the end-clients, are the most compelling reasons for these clients to offshore legal services to low-wage countries such as India. Besides the reduced labour costs, there are some other important reasons why many organisations-large, medium and small – offshore some of the work:

1. **Improving Quality:** Due to the substantially lower labour costs in India, Indian legal professionals can take substantially more time in doing a unit of work, thereby, making the additional end deliverable more robust and complete. Since this deliverable is then reviewed by a US attorney, such a deliverable is likely to have a better quality than a similar one produced in the US because of the extra attention it has received.
2. **Reducing Response Time:** Offshoring also enables organisations to take advantages of multiple shifts and time zone advantages, which is especially important for contracts, legal research, electronic document management, document discovery, and in situations with strict deadlines.
3. **US Lawyers and Paralegals can Move Up the Value Chain:** Since the work done by Indian legal professionals is the same as that provided by a US associate with 2-3 years experience, US lawyers can move up the value-chain and provide a broader array of services to their clients. For example, if Indian lawyers complete most of the drafting, the US lawyers can provide more litigation services and spend more 'face time' with their clients.

Obstacles in Outsourcing Legal and Paralegal Services:

The following are the main impediments associated with the offshoring of legal services:

1. The legal services industry has long had an aversion to risk. This is particularly true within the corporate legal area, where stakes are very high. Here the general counsel and other in-house lawyers are more comfortable outsourcing work to known US based law-firms. Hence, this industry will be slow to embrace offshoring as a means of reducing cost and improving efficiency.
2. Since the cost of client acquisition in the legal services industry is rather large, many law-firms and solo practitioners try to maximise the number of billing hours from each client. However, when they have to outsource or offshore some of the work, they need to reveal this to the client. Hence, sending work offshore clearly reduces the number of billing hours, and some times, the law firms can make up for the lost hours by being more profitable, but at other times, not!
3. Sending work offshore also raises the risk of losing confidentiality; although more and more research and development work is being done offshore, sending confidential material offshore still creates apprehensions in the minds of US lawyers.
4. Conflict of Interest issues are very important for law-firms, solo practitioners and in-house attorneys. And, most legal services providers in the US are bound by ethics and guidelines that incorporate such issues.

Indian Legal Profession and Global outlook: India as a founder member of the WTO and GATS has the imperative that the restructuring of the regulatory regime, keeping in mind the GATS and the consequent imminent changes, should be done after thorough study and analysis, in a very careful and detailed manner. In India, in particular, e.g., it is felt that the following points should be kept in mind while restructuring a proper regulatory regime:

- 1) There is a distinction between those foreign lawyers who want to practice in Indian courts and those who want to work primarily as Foreign Legal Consultants.
- 2) Most foreign firms are interested in non-litigation legal consulting business.
- 3) Any regulatory regime must be decided after consulting the Bar as well as the various Bar Associations, Bar Councils, Law Officers and leading law firms, and must address the following issues. a) Reciprocity rights of the Indian lawyer in the foreign country's jurisdiction. b) Discipline control and maintenance of ethical standards as prevailing in India. c) Undertakings that the FLCs will not practice Indian law or employ.

The law governing and regulating the legal profession in India is the Advocates Act, 1961. Provisions relevant to the present discussion are: The enactment governing the practice of the profession of law by persons in India is the Advocates Act, 1961. Section 29 of the Act states that: "Advocates to be the only recognized class of persons entitled to practice law - Subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules made there under, there shall, as from the appointed day, be only one class of persons entitled to practice the profession of law, namely, advocates." "Advocate" is defined in S.2 (1) (a) of the Act as "an advocate entered in any roll under the provisions of this Act". The general view had always been that the practise of law referred to under the Act meant the practice of law in courts i.e. litigation and it was in respect of that aspect of the practice of law that the Act afforded Indian advocates a monopoly in India. The perceived wisdom was that the Act was enacted only to consolidate the classes of legal practitioners who would be entitled as a matter of right to an audience before a court, to regulate such practice by establishing an all-India Bar and Bar Councils with whom such persons were required to be registered etc.

It was not intended to cover other forms of legal activity such as consultancy, advice, drafting of documents, negotiating etc. - work of a kind undertaken by only a handful of lawyers at the time and mainly in Mumbai, the overwhelming majority of Indian lawyers then as indeed still only concerning themselves with litigation.

This view was challenged in 1995 when the Lawyers' Collective, a Mumbai based forum of lawyers, commenced proceedings in the Mumbai High Court against a number of Indian institutions including the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), the Government of India, the Bar Council of India and a number of other Bar Councils and the only three foreign firms holding licenses for liaison offices from the RBI - the US firms of White & Case, Chadbourne & Parke Associates and the English

solicitors, Ashurst Morris Crisp. The litigation in essence challenged the right of non-India and lawyers to do any legal work in India including in relation to UK and US law.

Development of legal profession in India has been restricted in India on account of the number of impediments in the current regulatory system which hinders Indian law firms from competing effectively against foreign firms. Some of the current restrictions, which severely limit the scope of growth in the legal profession, are:

- In India there is an absolute bar on advocates advertising and soliciting for any purpose, and indicating any area of specialization.³ Restrictions on advertising by lawyers in India have resulted in a situation where consumers cannot make an informed choice from the competitive market since the information relating to service is not available to them. Moreover restriction on professional firms on the informing potential users on range of their services and potential causes further injury to the competition.
- The Bar Council of India Rules, 1975 in Chapter III, Rule II, prohibits advocates from entering into partnership or any other arrangement for sharing remuneration with any person or legal practitioner who is not an advocate. Lawyers cannot enter in cooperation with non-lawyers. Prima facie there seems to be no pro competitive justification for such a regulation. Such a measure as hampered the delivery of services to the consumer and anticompetitive. This absolute bar has been lifted to some extent with the institute of Chartered Accountants permitting tie -ups between lawyers and Chartered Accountants.
- The regulatory and legal system in India has the effect of limiting the size of legal establishment. Section 11 of the Companies Act, 1956 stipulates that a partnership or any form of association with more than 20 members if not registered as a company shall be an unlawful assembly.
- In India only natural persons can practice law, as is evidenced by combined reading of Sections 24, 29 and 33 of Advocates Act and artificial body cannot act as a lawyer. The justification 11 for such restriction is on public policy grounds and in particular to ensure professional responsibilities and liabilities. Thus a legal service provider cannot be incorporated as a company and still continue in practice the profession of Law in India, as per the provisions of Advocates Act 1961.
- The requirement that Advocates enter into partnerships only with other Advocates has the effect of prohibiting partnerships with foreign firms.⁴ The effect of this provision is that partnerships cannot be entered into between Indian Lawyers and those of other countries. These restrictions on incorporation and size of partnerships , prohibition on entering into partnerships with foreign Law firms and lawyers , has limited the size and growth of the profession as well as professionals and prevents them from being globally competitive.

Challenges and Opportunities for Indian Lawyers: The legal profession which was highly regarded during the independence struggle and also post independent India has to reorient itself to face and actively participate in the challenges posed by WTO/GATS agreements. Even if reciprocity were allowed, no Indian firm would go abroad to conduct legal business not because it has no talent, competency or efficiency but economically it would not be a viable proposition. The Indian lawyers have no resources to set up an establishment in a foreign country nor will the Indian Government render any assistance to them to promote their business in a foreign country.

The picture is different in case of foreign firms who do business across national borders, due to globalization. If the foreign firms carrying on business in India require advice here on home country law that can be made available to them by the Indian law firms or the Indian legal consultants. They can also prepare the legal documentation or provide the advisory service for corporate restructuring, mergers, acquisitions, intellectual property rights or financial instruments required by the foreign firms. These aspects will have to be seriously considered while considering the principle of reciprocity. Reciprocity should therefore be clearly defined and must be effective. It should be ensured that the rules and/or regulations laid down should be strictly complied with otherwise as is the experience, the rules remain on paper and what is practiced is totally different. The authorities either

do not pay any heed to the violations or they overlook or ignore it as in the case of the foreign law firms in India in the Enron deal, the permissions for such law firms to set up liaison offices came from the RBI which reports directly to the Finance Ministry. When these law firms violated the very conditions of being liaison offices the RBI overlooked or ignored it.

Advantage to India: There are several good and valid reasons, for the Indian government and indeed, the Indian lawyers' community to consider in this regard. As India opens up its economy and enters the global trade and commerce mainstream, any form of prohibition on the use of legal and/or financial advisers will be adversely viewed by overseas investors. Lawyers are perceived as an integral part of the investment process and foreign companies want their preferred lawyers with them as much as their own bankers. Foreign lawyers will bring modern know-how and practices which would be of great benefit to Indian law firms. Indian law firms are, relative to their Western counterparts, are less organized less well structured. They tend to be dynastic in their management practices rather than performance oriented. This will change for the better, including improvement of career prospects for Indian lawyers in India and abroad, greater confidence among Indian law firms to pitch for business in foreign markets, etc.

The Future of Indian Legal Profession: India is a signatory to WTO and could be said to¹² have an obligation to liberalise its services including legal services, and thus open them up to foreign competition. This is currently seen as the key to the future for foreign lawyers to be granted rights of practice as India will be required to honour this commitment and it offers a better route than through pursuit of litigation. In response to a Government of India requirement, The Law Commission, headed by Justice Jeevan Reddy, published a "Working Paper on the Review of the Advocates Act 1961" in autumn 1999⁵. Section 4 is entitled "Entry of Foreign Legal Consultants and Liberalisation of Legal Practice". The Paper has suggested that Section 29 of the Act be amended to include all services such as advising, research, documentation etc. besides representation in courts, tribunals and other statutory bodies. It has further stated that the Act should be amended to recognize qualifications in law obtained outside India for the purpose of admission of a foreign legal consultant as advocate.

It added that the Council should immediately proceed to frame rules necessary to standardize conditions for entry of foreign legal consultants and building up a fair and transparent regulatory system, as required under GATS. Additionally, the Council should choose a model of liberalization that suits the country as well as a regulatory regime to be adopted to regulate the entry and function of the foreign lawyers.

Conclusion: Due to globalization, the effects of the world economy are being felt, with foreign law firms seeking entry into the Indian space and Indian law firms handling transactions with global implications. At the same time, the core practise of law still revolves around the courts in India, and the majority of the bar is involved in practise before the courts. This produces a melting pot of ideas and opinions, and the result is a bar which is evolving through reforms in legal education and ethics and at the same time, is fortified by traditions that have stood the test of time. It is inevitable that as the nature of legal services sought by the consumers of legal service change, with the inevitabilities of liberalization, the profession in India will evolve and rise to the challenges that they raise. Continuing Legal Education (CLE) initiatives will need to be fostered. There is no doubt that the legal profession in India will always work closely with all stakeholders concerned to improve access to justice for all and help realize our Constitutional ideals for people from all walks of life.

Since India is also a signatory to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), it will have to enter into negotiations regarding opening up of service sectors to the Foreign Service suppliers¹³. This involves the opening up of legal services to foreign lawyers and FLCs and foreign law firms. However it is hoped¹⁴ that before entering into any commitment that may affect the interests of legal profession in the country, the Government will have to consult the¹⁵ legal profession¹⁶.

References:

1. Assistant Professor, AMITY Law School, AMITY University, Jaipur (RAJ.).
2. Globalization is the system of interaction among the countries of the world in order to develop the global economy. Globalization refers to the integration of economics and societies all over the world. Globalization involves technological, economic, political, and cultural exchanges made possible largely by advances in communication, transportation, and infrastructure.
3. There are two types of integration—negative and positive. Negative integration is the breaking down of trade barriers or protective barriers such as tariffs and quotas. In the previous chapter, trade protectionism and its policies were discussed.
4. You must remember that the removal of barriers can be beneficial for a country if it allows for products that are important or essential to the economy. For example, by eliminating barriers, the costs of imported raw materials will go down and the supply will increase, making it cheaper to produce the final products for export (like electronics, car parts, and clothes).
5. Effects of Globalization According to economists, there are a lot of global events connected with globalization and integration.
6. It is easy to identify the changes brought by globalization. Improvement of International Trade. Because of globalization, the number of countries where products can be sold or purchased has increased dramatically. Technological Progress. Because of the need to compete and be competitive globally, governments have upgraded their level of technology. Increasing Influence of Multinational Companies. A company that has subsidiaries in various countries is called a multinational. Often, the head office is found in the country where the company was established.
7. An example is a car company whose head office is based in Japan. This company has branches in different countries. While the head office controls the subsidiaries, the subsidiaries decide on production. The subsidiaries are tasked to increase the production and profits. They are able to do it because they have already penetrated the local markets.
8. The rise of multinational corporations began after World War II. Large companies refer to the countries where their subsidiaries reside as host countries. Globalization has a lot to do with the rise of multinational corporations.
9. Power of the WTO, IMF, and WB. According to experts, another effect of globalization is the strengthening power and influence of international institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank (WB).
10. Greater Mobility of Human Resources across Countries. Globalization allows countries to source their manpower in countries with cheap labor. For instance, the manpower shortages in Taiwan, South Korea, and Malaysia provide opportunities for labor exporting countries such as the Philippines to bring their human resources to those countries for employment.
11. Greater Outsourcing of Business Processes to Other Countries. China, India, and the Philippines are tremendously benefiting from this trend of global business outsourcing. Global companies in the US and Europe take advantage of the cheaper labor and highly-skilled workers that countries like India and the Philippines can offer
12. Civil Society. An important trend in globalization is the increasing influence and broadening scope of the global civil society.
13. Civil society often refers to NGOs (nongovernment organizations). There are institutions in a country that are established and run by citizens. The family, being an institution, is part of the society. In globalization, global civil society refers to organizations that advocate certain issue or cause.
14. There are NGOs that support women's rights and there are those that promote environment preservation. These organizations don't work to counter government policies, but rather to establish policies that are beneficial to all. Both the government and NGOs have the same goal of serving the people.
15. The spread of globalization led to greater influence of NGOs especially in areas of great concern like human rights, the environment, children, and workers. Together with the growing influence of NGOs is the increasing power of multinational corporations. If the trend continues, globalization will pave the way for the realization of the full potential of these two important global actors.
16. <http://www.uanet.org/en/content/overview-legal-profession-india> (Last assessed on 28-01-2015)
