

WTO Dispute Settlement: One-Page Case Summaries

1995 – 2012



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Contents

Foreword	5
Note	6
Abbreviations	6
Disclaimer	6
(DS2) US – Gasoline	7
DS8, 10, 11 Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II	8
DS18 Australia – Salmon	9
Australia – Salmon (Article 21.5 – Canada)	10
DS22 Brazil – Desiccated Coconut	11
DS24 US – Underwear	12
DS26, DS48 EC – Hormones	13
DS27 EC – Bananas III	14
EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – Ecuador)	15
EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – Ecuador II)	16
EC – Bananas (Article 21.5 – US)	16
DS31 Canada – Periodicals	17
DS33 US – Wool Shirts and Blouses	18
DS34 Turkey – Textiles	19
DS44 Japan – Film	20
DS46 Brazil – Aircraft	21
Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada)	22
Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada II)	23
DS50 India – Patents (US)	24
DS54, 55, 59, 64 Indonesia – Autos	25
DS56 Argentina – Textiles and Apparel	26
DS58 US – Shrimp	27
US – Shrimp (Article 21.5 – Malaysia)	28
DS60 Guatemala – Cement I	29
DS62, 67, 68 EC – Computer Equipment	30
DS69 EC – Poultry	31
DS70 Canada – Aircraft	32
Canada – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Brazil)	33
DS75, 84 Korea – Alcoholic Beverages	34
DS76 Japan – Agricultural Products II	35
DS79 India – Patents (EC)	36
DS87, 110 Chile – Alcoholic Beverages	37
DS90 India – Quantitative Restrictions	38
DS98 Korea – Dairy	39
DS99 US – DRAMS	40
DS103, 113 Canada – Dairy	41
Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US)	42
Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US II)	43
DS108 US – FSC	44
US – FSC (Article 21.5 – EC)	45
US – FSC (Article 21.5 – EC II)	46

DS114	Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents	47
DS121	Argentina – Footwear (EC)	48
DS122	Thailand – H-Beams	49
DS126	Australia – Automotive Leather II	50
	Australia – Automotive Leather II (Article 21.5 – US)	51
DS132	Mexico – Corn Syrup	52
	Mexico – Corn Syrup (Article 21.5 – US)	53
DS135	EC – Asbestos	54
DS136, 162	US – 1916 Act	55
DS138	US – Lead and Bismuth II	56
DS139, 142	Canada – Autos	57
DS141	EC – Bed Linen	58
	EC – Bed Linen (Article 21.5 – India)	59
DS146, 175	India – Autos	60
DS152	US – Section 301 Trade Act	61
DS155	Argentina – Hides and Leather	62
DS156	Guatemala – Cement II	63
DS160	US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act	64
DS161, 169	Korea – Various Measures on Beef	65
DS163	Korea – Procurement	66
DS165	US – Certain EC Products	67
DS166	US – Wheat Gluten	68
DS170	Canada – Patent Term	69
DS174, 290	EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications	70
DS176	US – Section 211 Appropriations Act	71
DS177, 178	US – Lamb	72
DS179	US – Stainless Steel	73
DS184	US – Hot-Rolled Steel	74
DS189	Argentina – Ceramic Tiles	75
DS192	US – Cotton Yarn	76
DS194	US – Export Restraints	77
DS202	US – Line Pipe	78
DS204	Mexico – Telecoms	79
DS206	US – Steel Plate	80
DS207	Chile – Price Band System	81
	Chile – Price Band System (Article 21.5 – Argentina)	82
DS211	Egypt – Steel Rebar	83
DS212	US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products	84
	US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products (Article 21.5 – EC)	85
DS213	US – Carbon Steel	86
DS217, 234	US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)	87
DS219	EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings	88
DS221	US – Section 129(c)(1) URAA	89
DS222	Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees	90
DS231	EC – Sardines	91
DS236	US – Softwood Lumber III	92
DS238	Argentina – Preserved Peaches	93
DS241	Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties	94

DS243	US – Textiles Rules of Origin	95
DS244	US – Corrosion Resistant Steel Sunset Review	96
DS245	Japan – Apples	97
	Japan – Apples (Article 21.5 – US)	98
DS246	EC – Tariff Preferences	99
DS248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 259	US – Steel Safeguards	100
DS257	US – Softwood Lumber IV	101
	US – Softwood Lumber IV (Article 21.5 – Canada)	102
DS264	US – Softwood Lumber V	103
	US – Softwood Lumber V (Article 21.5 – Canada)	104
DS265, 266, 283	EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar	105
DS267	US – Upland Cotton	106
	US – Upland Cotton (Article 21.5 – Brazil)	107
DS268	US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews	108
	US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews (Article 21.5 – Argentina)	109
DS269, 286	EC – Chicken Cuts	110
DS273	Korea – Commercial Vessels	111
DS276	Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports	112
DS277	US – Softwood Lumber VI	113
	US – Softwood Lumber VI (Article 21.5 – Canada)	114
DS282	US – Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods	115
DS285	US – Gambling	116
	US – Gambling (Article 21.5 – Antigua and Barbuda)	117
DS291, 292, 293	EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	118
DS294	US – Zeroing (EC)	119
	US – Zeroing (EC) (Article 21.5 – EC)	120
DS295	Mexico – Anti-Dumping Measures on Rice	121
DS296	US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMs	122
DS299	EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips	123
DS301	EC – Commercial Vessels	124
DS302	Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes	125
DS308	Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks	126
DS312	Korea – Certain Paper	127
	Korea – Certain Paper (Article 21.5 – Indonesia)	128
DS315	EC – Selected Customs Matters	129
DS316	EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft	130
DS320	US – Continued Suspension	131
DS321	Canada – Continued Suspension	131
DS322	US – Zeroing (Japan)	132
	US – Zeroing (Japan) (Article 21.5 – Japan)	133
DS331	Mexico – Steel Pipes and Tubes	134
DS332	Brazil – Retreaded Tyres	135
DS334	Turkey – Rice	136
DS335	US – Shrimp (Ecuador)	137
DS336	Japan – DRAMs (Korea)	138
DS337	EC – Salmon (Norway)	139
DS339, 340, 342	China – Auto Parts	140
DS341	Mexico – Olive Oil	141

DS343, 345 US – Shrimp (Thailand), US – Customs Bond Directive	142
DS344 US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)	143
DS350 US – Continued Zeroing	144
DS353 US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)	145
DS360 India – Additional Import Duties	146
DS362 China – Intellectual Property Rights	147
DS363 China – Publications and Audiovisual Products	148
DS366 Colombia – Ports of Entry	149
DS367 Australia – Apples	150
DS371 Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)	151
DS375, 376, 377 EC – IT Products	152
DS379 US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)	153
DS381 US – Tuna II (Mexico)	154
DS382 US – Orange Juice (Brazil)	155
DS383 US – Anti-Dumping Measures on Pet Bags	156
DS384, 386 US – COOL	157
DS392 US – Poultry (China)	158
DS394, 395, 398 China – Raw Materials	159
DS396, 403 Philippines – Distilled Spirits	160
DS397 EC – Fasteners	161
DS399 US – Tyres (China)	162
DS402 US – Zeroing (Korea)	163
DS404 US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)	164
DS405 EU – Footwear (China)	165
DS406 US – Clove Cigarettes	166
DS413 China – Electronic Payment Services	167
DS414 China – GOES	168
DS415, 416, 417, 418 Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures	169
DS422 US – Shrimp and Sawblades (China)	170

Appendices

1. Full Citation of WTO Dispute Settlement Reports	171
2. Index of Disputes by WTO Agreement	187
3. Index of Disputes by WTO Member	206

Foreword

This updated edition of *WTO Dispute Settlement: One-Page Case Summaries* has been prepared by the Legal Affairs Division of the WTO with assistance from the Rules Division and the Appellate Body Secretariat. This new edition covers all panel and Appellate Body reports adopted by the WTO Dispute Settlement Body as of 31 December 2012.

This publication summarizes on a single page the core facts and substantive findings contained in the adopted panel and, where applicable, Appellate Body reports for each decided case. Where relevant, the publication also summarizes key findings on significant procedural matters. We are hopeful that this updated edition will provide a useful tool for understanding the continually expanding body of WTO jurisprudence.

Valerie Hughes
Director, Legal Affairs Division

Note

The European Union succeeded the European Community for WTO purposes as of 1 December 2009.

The cases are listed in order of their dispute settlement (DS) number, which is created when the WTO receives the consultation request from the complaining member.

Abbreviations

AA	Agreement on Agriculture
AB	Appellate Body
ADA	Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994
ASCM	Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
ATC	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
CVA	Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994
DS	Dispute settlement
DSU	Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994
Licensing Ag	Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures
ROA	Agreement on Rules of Origin
SA	Agreement on Safeguards
SPS	Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
TBT	Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade
TRIMs	Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
VCLT	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

Disclaimer

This publication is intended to facilitate understanding of the cited cases but does not constitute an official or authoritative interpretation by the WTO Secretariat or WTO Members of these cases or the WTO agreements referred to therein.

US – GASOLINE¹

(DS2)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Brazil, Venezuela	GATT Arts. III and XX	Establishment of Panel	10 April 1995 (Venezuela) 31 May 1995 (Brazil)
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 January 1996
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	29 April 1996
			Adoption	20 May 1996

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The “Gasoline Rule” under the US Clean Air Act that set out the rules for establishing baseline figures for gasoline sold on the US market (different methods for domestic and imported gasoline), with the purpose of regulating the composition and emission effects of gasoline to prevent air pollution.
- **Product at issue:** Imported gasoline and domestic gasoline.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that the measure treated imported gasoline “less favourably” than domestic gasoline in violation of Art. III:4, as imported gasoline effectively experienced less favourable sales conditions than those afforded to domestic gasoline. In particular, under the regulation, importers had to adapt to an average standard, i.e. “statutory baseline”, that had no connection to the particular gasoline imported, while refiners of domestic gasoline had only to meet a standard linked to their own product in 1990, i.e. individual refinery baseline.
- **GATT Art. XX(g) (general exceptions – exhaustible natural resources):** In respect of the US defence under Art. XX(g), the Appellate Body modified the Panel’s reasoning and found that the measure was “related to” (i.e. “primarily aimed at”) the “conservation of exhaustible natural resources” and thus fell within the scope of Art. XX(g). However, the measure was still not justified by Art. XX because the discriminatory aspect of the measure constituted “unjustifiable discrimination” and a “disguised restriction on international trade” under the chapeau of Art. XX.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **GATT Art. III:1 (national treatment – general principles):** The Panel considered it unnecessary to examine the consistency of the Gasoline Rule with Art. III:1, given that a finding of violation of Art III:4 (i.e. more specific provision than Art. III:1) had already been made.
- **Appeal of an issue (Appellate Body working procedures):** The Appellate Body held that participants can appeal an issue only through the filing of a Notice of Appeal and an “appellant’s” submission, but not through an “appellee’s” submission.
- **VCLT (general rule of interpretation):** The Appellate Body stated that general rule of interpretation under VCLT Art. 31 has attained the status of a rule of customary or general international law and thus forms part of the “customary rules of interpretation of public international law” which the Appellate Body has been directed, by DSU Art. 3(2), to apply in seeking to clarify the provisions of the General Agreement and the other “covered agreements” of the “WTO Agreement”. It also said that one of the corollaries of the “general rule of interpretation” in VCLT Art. 31 is that “interpretation must give meaning and effect to all the terms of a treaty” and an interpreter may not adopt a reading that would result in reducing whole clauses or paragraphs of a treaty to redundancy or inutility.

¹ United States – Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline

² Other issues addressed: ceased measure; terms of reference.

JAPAN – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES II¹

(DS8, 10, 11)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Canada, European Communities, United States	GATT Art. III	Establishment of Panel	27 September 1995
			Circulation of Panel Report	11 July 1996
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	4 October 1996
			Adoption	1 November 1996

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Japanese Liquor Tax Law that established a system of internal taxes applicable to all liquors at different tax rates depending on which category they fell within. The tax law at issue taxed shochu at a lower rate than the other products.
- **Product at issue:** Vodka and other alcoholic beverages such as liqueurs, gin, genever, rum, whisky and brandy, and domestic shochu.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), first sentence (like products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that vodka was taxed in excess of shochu, in violation of Art. III:2, first sentence, accepting the Panel's interpretation that Art. III:2, first sentence requires an examination of the conformity of an internal tax measures by determining two elements: (i) whether the taxed imported and domestic products are like; and (ii) whether the taxes applied to the imported products are in excess of those applied to the like domestic products.
- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charge), second sentence (directly competitive or substitutable products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that shochu and whisky, brandy, rum, gin, genever, and liqueurs were not similarly taxed so as to afford protection to domestic production, in violation of Art. III:2, second sentence. Modifying some of the Panel's reasoning, the Appellate Body clarified three separate issues that must be addressed to determine whether a certain measure is inconsistent with Art. III:2, second sentence: (i) whether imported and domestic products are directly competitive or substitutable products; (ii) whether the directly competitive or substitutable imported and domestic products are not similarly taxed; and (iii) whether the dissimilar taxation of the directly competitive or substitutable imported and domestic products is applied so as to afford protection to domestic production.
- **GATT Art. III:1 (national treatment – general principles):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that Art. III:1, as a provision containing general principles, informs the rest of Art. III, and further elaborated that, because of the textual differences in the two sentences, Art. III:1 informs the first and second sentences of Art. III:2 in different ways.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Status of prior panel reports:** Although reversing the Panel's finding that adopted GATT and WTO panel reports constitute subsequent practice under the VCLT Art. 31(3)(b), the Appellate Body found, however, that such reports create "legitimate expectations" that should be taken into account where they are relevant to a dispute.

¹ *Japan – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages*

² Other issues addressed: treaty interpretation (VCLT); terms of reference.

AUSTRALIA – SALMON¹

(DS18)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	SPS Arts. 5.1, 5.5 and 5.6	Establishment of Panel	10 April 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	12 June 1998
Respondent	Australia		Circulation of AB Report	20 October 1998
			Adoption	6 November 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Australia's import prohibition of certain salmon from Canada.
- **Product at issue:** Fresh, chilled or frozen ocean-caught Canadian salmon and certain other Canadian salmon.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** The Appellate Body, although reversing the Panel's finding because the Panel had examined the wrong measures (i.e. heat-treatment requirement), still found that the correct measure at issue – Australia's import prohibition – violated Art. 5.1 (and, by implication, Art. 2.2) because it was not based on a “risk assessment” requirement under Art. 5.1.
- **SPS Art. 5.5 (prohibition on discrimination and disguised restriction on international trade):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the import prohibition violated Art. 5.5 (and, by implication Art. 2.3) as “arbitrary or unjustifiable” levels of protection were applied to several different yet comparable situations so as to result in “discrimination or a disguised restriction” (i.e. more strict restriction) on imports of salmon, compared to imports of other fish and fish products such as herring and finfish.
- **SPS Art. 5.6 (appropriate level of protection):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the heat-treatment violated Art. 5.6 by being “more trade-restrictive than required”, because heat treatment was the wrong measure. The Appellate Body, however, could not complete the Panel's analysis of this issue under Art. 5.6 due to insufficient facts on the record. (In this regard, the Appellate Body said that it would complete the Panel's analysis in a situation like this “to the extent possible on the basis of the factual findings of the Panel and/or of undisputed facts in the Panel record”.)

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **False judicial economy:** The Appellate Body found that the Panel in this case exercised “false judicial economy” by not making findings for all the products at issue, in particular, findings in respect of Art. 5.5 and 5.6 for other Canadian salmon. The Appellate Body clarified that, in applying the principle of judicial economy, panels must address those claims on which a finding is necessary to secure a positive solution to the dispute. Providing only a partial resolution of the matter at issue would be “false judicial economy”.

¹ *Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon*

² Other issues addressed: SPS Arts. 5.5 and 5.6 as applied to “certain other Canadian salmon” than certain ocean-caught Canadian salmon (in connection with the Appellate Body's finding on the Panel's exercise of false judicial economy); relationship between SPS Arts. 5.5 and 2.3; panel's terms of reference; scope of appellate review (in relation to burden of proof); DSU Art. 11; panel's admission and consideration of evidence; scope of interim review (DSU Art. 15.2); evidentiary issues; claims and arguments; applicability and relationship between the GATT and the SPS Agreement; order of the claims to be addressed.

AUSTRALIA – SALMON (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA)¹

(DS18)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	SPS Arts. 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 5.5 and 5.6 DSU Art 10.3	Referred to the Original Panel	28 July 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 February 2000
Circulation of AB Report	NA			
Adoption	20 March 2000			
Respondent	Australia			

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Australia published the “1999 Import Risk Analysis” which included additional analyses that considered the health risks associated with the importation into Australia of fresh, chilled and frozen salmon. Australia also modified its legislation on the quarantine of imports by allowing, pursuant to permits, non-heated salmon to be imported and released from Australian quarantine facilities in cases where the salmon was in a “consumer-ready” form. Similar regulations were adopted, around the same time, regarding imports of herring and finfish.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** The Panel found that Australia was in violation of Art. 5.1 and by implication, therefore, of the general obligations of Art. 2.2. Reiterating the three requirements laid down previously by the Appellate Body that are essential to constitute a “risk assessment”, the Panel noted that for a measure to be “based on” a risk assessment there needs to be a “rational relationship” between the measure and the risk assessment, and that none of the experts consulted by the Panel could find any justification in Australia’s risk assessment measure for the requirement that salmon be “consumer-ready”. Based on the same rationale, the Panel found that the ban on the imports of salmon enacted by the Tasmanian Government was also in violation of Arts. 5.1 and 2.2.
- SPS Art. 5.5 (prohibition on discrimination and disguised restriction on international trade):** The Panel concluded that Australia was not in violation of Art. 5.5, as it found that although Australia was employing different levels of protection to different, but sufficiently comparable, situations, the different treatment was scientifically justified, and not arbitrary or unjustifiable and the different treatment was thus not a disguised restriction on international trade.
- SPS Art 5.6 (appropriate level of protection – alternative measures):** Upon examining the Australian measure in light of the three elements needed to demonstrate an inconsistency with Art. 5.6, the Panel found that Australia had acted inconsistently with Art. 5.6. The Panel found that, taking into account the technical and economic feasibility of alternative measures (first element), there were other less-trade restrictive measures available to Australia that would provide the appropriate level of protection (second element), and these alternative measures (i.e. requirement for “special packaging” as an alternative to the current “consumer-ready” requirement) would lead to significantly more imported salmon in the Australian market (third element).

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Panel refused to grant Australia’s request to impose jurisdictional limits on Art. 21.5 compliance panels and stated that there is no suggestion in the text of Art. 21.5 that only certain issues of consistency of measures may be considered, but that a compliance Panel can potentially examine the consistency of a measure taken to comply with a DSB recommendation or ruling in light of any provision of any of the covered agreements.

¹ *Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada*

² Other issues addressed: protection of confidential information; *amicus curiae* submission; third party rights; SPS Art. 8 and Annex C, para. 1(c).

BRAZIL – DESICCATED COCONUT¹ (DS22)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Philippines	GATT Arts. I, II and VI AA Art. 13	Establishment of Panel	5 March 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 October 1996
Respondent	Brazil		Circulation of AB Report	21 February 1997
			Adoption	20 March 1997

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** A countervailing duty Brazil imposed on 18 August 1995 based on an investigation initiated on 21 June 1994.
- **Product at issue:** Desiccated coconut and coconut milk imported from the Philippines.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Arts. I (most-favoured-nation treatment), II (schedules of concessions) and VI (anti-dumping and countervailing duties):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that GATT Arts. I, II and VI did not apply to the Brazilian countervailing duty measure at issue because it was based on an investigation initiated prior to 1 January 1995, the date that the WTO Agreement came into effect for Brazil. Specifically, the Panel found: (i) the subsidy rules in the GATT cannot apply independently of the ASCM; and (ii) non-application of the ASCM renders the subsidy rules in the GATT non-applicable. As for GATT Arts. I and II, they did not apply to this dispute because the claims under these provisions derived from the claims of inconsistency with Art. VI.
- **AA Art. 13 (due restraint):** The Panel found that the exemption for countervailing duties contained in AA Art. 13 did not apply to a dispute based on a countervailing duty investigation initiated prior to the date the WTO Agreement came into effect.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Terms of reference:** The Appellate Body noted that a panel's terms of reference serve two important functions: (i) they fulfil the important due process objective of giving parties and third parties sufficient information about the claims at issue to allow them an opportunity to respond to the complainant, and (ii) they establish the panel's jurisdiction by defining the precise claims at issue.

¹ *Brazil – Measures Affecting Desiccated Coconut*

² Other issues addressed: special terms of reference (DSU Art. 7.3); requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2).

US – UNDERWEAR¹

(DS24)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Costa Rica	ATC Art. 6 GATT Art. X:2	Establishment of Panel	5 March 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 November 1996
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	10 February 1997
			Adoption	25 February 1997

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Quantitative import restriction imposed by the United States, as a transitional safeguard measure under ATC Art. 6.
- **Product at issue:** Underwear imports from Costa Rica.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ATC Art. 6.10 (transitional safeguard measures – prospective application):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and concluded that in the absence of express authorization, the plain language of Art. 6.10 creates a presumption that a measure may be applied only prospectively, and thus may not be backdated so as to apply as of the date of publication of the importing Member's request for consultation.
- **ATC Art. 6.2 (transitional safeguard measures – serious damage and causation):** The Panel refrained from making a finding on whether the United States demonstrated "serious damage" within the meaning of Art. 6.2, stating that ATC Art. 6.3 does not provide sufficient and exclusive guidance in this case. However, the Panel found that the United States had not demonstrated actual threat of serious damage, and therefore violated Art. 6. The Panel also found that the United States failed to comply with its obligation to examine causality under Art. 6.2.
- **GATT Art. X:2 (trade regulations – enforcement):** Although disagreeing with the Panel's application of Art. X:2 to the issue of backdating under ATC Art. 6.10, the Appellate Body agreed with the Panel's general interpretation of Art. X:2 that certain country-specific measures may constitute "measures of general application" under Art. X:2, although a company or shipment-specific measure may not. It also noted the fundamental importance of Art. X:2 which reflects the "principle of transparency" and has "due process dimensions".

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** This was the first panel to refer to Art. 11 as its standard of review in examining a determination reached by a WTO Member under a WTO Agreement. The Panel found that its standard of review in this case was to make an "objective assessment" which entails "an examination of whether the US investigating authority had examined all relevant facts before it, whether adequate explanation had been provided of how the facts as a whole supported the determination made, and consequently, whether the determination made was consistent with the international obligation of the United States".

¹ *United States – Restrictions on Imports of Cotton and Man-Made Fibre Underwear*

² Other issues addressed: burden of proof (ATC Art. 6 as an exception); treaty interpretation (VCLT in relation to the interpretation of the ATC); structure of ATC Art. 6; panel's evidentiary scope of review (DSU Art. 4.6).

EC – HORMONES¹

(DS26, DS48)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, Canada	SPS Arts. 3 and 5	Establishment of Panel	20 May 1996 (United States) 16 October 1996 (Canada)
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 August 1997
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	16 January 1998
			Adoption	13 February 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC prohibition on the placing on the market and the importation of meat and meat products treated with certain hormones.
- **Product at issue:** Meat and meat products treated with hormones for growth purposes.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **SPS Art. 3.1 (international standards):** The Appellate Body rejected the Panel's interpretation and said that the requirement that SPS measures be "based on" international standards, guidelines or recommendations under Art. 3.1 does not mean that SPS measures must "conform to" such standards.
- **Relationship between SPS Arts. 3.1 / 3.2 and 3.3 (harmonization):** The Appellate Body rejected the Panel's interpretation that Art. 3.3 is the exception to Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 assimilated together and found that Arts. 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 apply together, each addressing a *separate* situation. Accordingly, it reversed the Panel's finding that the burden of proof for the violation under Art. 3.3, as a provision providing the exception, shifts to the responding party.
- **SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** While upholding the Panel's ultimate conclusion that the EC measure violated Art. 5.1 (and thus Art. 3.3) because it was not based on a risk assessment, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's interpretation, considering that Art. 5.1 requires that there be a "rational relationship" between the measure at issue and the risk assessment.
- **SPS Art. 5.5 (prohibition on discrimination and disguised restriction on international trade):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the EC measure, through arbitrary or unjustifiable distinctions, resulted in "discrimination or a disguised restriction of international trade" in violation of Art. 5.5, noting: (i) the evidence showed that there were genuine anxieties concerning the safety of the hormones; (ii) the necessity for harmonizing measures was part of the effort to establish a common internal market for beef; and (iii) the Panel's finding was not supported by the "architecture and structure" of the measures.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Burden of proof (SPS Agreement):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the SPS Agreement allocates the "evidentiary burden" to the Member imposing an SPS measure.
- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body noted that the issue of whether a panel has made an objective assessment of the facts under Standard of review – objective assessments of facts (DSU Art. 11) Art. 11 is a "legal question" that falls within the scope of appellate review under DSU Art. 17.6. The Appellate Body further said that the duty to make an objective assessment of facts is an "obligation to consider the evidence presented to a panel and to make factual findings on the basis of that evidence." The Appellate Body found that the Panel did comply with the DSU Art. 11 obligation because although the Panel sometimes misinterpreted some of the evidence before it, these mistakes did not rise to the level of "deliberate disregard" or "wilful distortion" of the evidence.
- **Claims vs arguments:** The Appellate Body held that while a panel is prohibited from addressing legal claims not within its terms of reference, a panel is permitted to examine any legal argument submitted by a party or "to develop its own legal reasoning".

¹ *European Communities – Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products*

² Other issues addressed: standard of review (DSU Art. 11); precautionary principle; retroactivity of treaties (VCLT Art. 28); objective assessment (DSU Art. 11); expert consultation; additional third party rights to the United States and Canada (DSU Art. 9.3); judicial economy.

EC – BANANAS III¹

(DS27)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	<i>Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, United States</i>	<i>GATT Arts. I, III, X, XIII GATS Arts. II, XVII Licensing Ag Art. 1.3 Lomé Waiver</i>	Establishment of Panel	<i>8 May 1996</i>
			Circulation of Panel Report	<i>22 May 1997</i>
Respondent	<i>European Communities</i>		Circulation of AB Report	<i>9 September 1997</i>
			Adoption	<i>25 September 1997</i>

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The European Communities' regime for the importation, distribution and sale of bananas, introduced on 1 July 1993 and established by EEC Council Reg. 404/93.
- **Product at issue:** Bananas imported from third countries.²

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XIII (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the allocation of tariff quota shares to some Members not having a substantial interest in supplying bananas, but not to others, was inconsistent with Art. XIII:1. The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel that the BFA tariff quota reallocation rules³, under which a portion of a tariff quota share not used by one BFA country could be reallocated exclusively to other BFA countries, were inconsistent with Arts. XIII:1 and XIII:2, chapeau.
- **Lomé Waiver:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and found that the Lomé Waiver does not apply to (i.e. exempt) violations of GATT Art. XIII given that the Waiver refers only to Art. I:1 and that waivers must be narrowly interpreted and be subject to "strict disciplines".
- **GATT Art. I (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the activity function rules, which applied only to licence allocation rules for imports from other than traditional ACP countries, were inconsistent with Art. I:1. The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel that the EC export certificate requirement accorded an advantage to some Members only, i.e. the BFA countries, in violation of Art. I:1. In an issue not appealed to the Appellate Body, the Panel found that tariff preferences for ACP countries were inconsistent with Art. I:1, but that they were justified by the Lomé Waiver.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that the EC procedures and requirements for the distribution of licences for importing bananas from non-traditional ACP suppliers were inconsistent with Art. III:4.
- **GATT Art. X:3(a) (trade regulations – uniform, impartial and reasonable administration) and Licensing Agreement Art. 1.3 (neutral application and fair and equitable administration of rules):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings of violations of GATT Art. X:3(a) and Licensing Agreement Art. 1.3, on the grounds that these provisions applied only to the administrative procedures for rules, not the rules themselves.
- **GATS Arts. II (most-favoured-nation treatment) and XVII (national treatment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the EC measures were inconsistent with Arts. II and XVII because they were discriminatory, and clarified that the "aim and effect" of a measure is irrelevant under Arts. II and XVII.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Private counsel:** The Appellate Body ruled that private lawyers may appear on behalf of a government during an Appellate Body oral hearing. (c.f. the Panel did not allow them.)

¹ *European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas*

² Third countries are those countries other than (i) 12 African, Caribbean and Pacific ("ACP") countries who have traditionally exported bananas to the European Communities and (ii) ACP countries that were not traditional suppliers of the EC market.

³ The Framework Agreement on Bananas ("BFA").

EC – BANANAS III (ARTICLE 21.5 – ECUADOR)^{1 2} (DS27)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Ecuador	GATT Arts. I and XIII GATS Arts. II and XVII	Referred to the Original Panel	12 January 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	12 April 1999
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	6 May 1999

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- EC Regulation No. 1637/98 which was adopted to amend Regulation (EEC) No. 404/93 – the measure at issue in the original dispute – together with EC Regulation No. 2362/98, which laid down implementing rules for the amended Regulation. The Regulation pertained to imports of bananas into the European Communities and access to the EC market for three categories of bananas.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS³

- GATT Art. XIII:1 (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions – general principles):** The Panel found that the Regulation was inconsistent with Art. XIII:1 as it resulted in disparate treatment between the traditional ACP suppliers and other non-substantial suppliers and third countries by not being “similarly restricted” as required by the GATT.
- GATT Art. XIII:2 (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions – rules on distribution):** The Panel also found a violation of Art. XIII:2 as the EC Banana regime provided for a large quota to ACP countries of which collectively, they used only 80 per cent was used over a two-year period, whereas the most-favoured-nation quota had always been filled and even some out-of-quota imports had been made. Therefore, the Panel found that the regime did not aim at a distribution of trade that would represent as closely as possible the market share that countries would have had in the absence of restrictions.
- GATT Art. XIII:2(d) (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions – quota allocation):** In the case of the tariff quota allocated to Ecuador under the revised EC regime, the Panel found a violation of Art. XIII:2(d), as the EC regulations under which the base period was calculated to determine future quota allocations were WTO-inconsistent.
- GATT Art. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Panel found that a quota level more favourable for ACP countries was a requirement under the Lomé Convention. However, it found a violation of Art. I:1 in the collective allocation of the quota to the ACP countries, calculated on the basis of individual countries' pre-1991 best-ever export volume as it could have resulted in some countries exporting more than their pre-1991 best-ever export volume, which would not have been justified under the Lomé Waiver. As for the preferential zero-tariff for non-traditional ACP countries' imports, the Panel found no violation since the Lomé Convention allows the European Communities to grant preferential treatment to ACP countries as well as discretion as to the form of that preferential treatment.
- GATS Arts. II (most-favoured-nation treatment) and XVII (national treatment):** The Panel first found that the European Communities had committed to accord no less favourable treatment within the meaning of Arts. II and XVII to the range of principle and subordinate “wholesale trade services”. The Panel then examined the design, architecture and revealing structure of the measure at issue and concluded that Ecuador's suppliers of wholesale services were *de facto* granted less favourable treatment than the EC and ACP suppliers, in violation of Arts. II and XVII. The Panel also found that the “newcomer” licences scheme and the “single-pot” licensing rules challenged by Ecuador violated Art. XVII, as both measures also resulted in *de facto* less favourable conditions of competition than to like EC service suppliers.

¹ European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Ecuador

² A report was circulated on 12 April 1999 in respect of *EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – EC)*. However as it was not put on the agenda of the DSB, it remains unadopted.

³ Other issues addressed: DSU Arts. 7, 21.5 and 19; GATS Arts II and XVII.

EC – BANANAS III (ARTICLE 21.5 – ECUADOR II)

EC – BANANAS (ARTICLE 21.5 – US)¹

(DS27)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	<i>Ecuador, United States</i>	<i>GATT Arts. I, II² and XIII DSU Art. 21.5</i>	Referred to the Original Panels	<i>20 March 2007 (Ecuador) 12 July 2007 (United States)</i>
			Circulation of Panel Reports	<i>7 April 2008 (Ecuador) 19 May 2008 (United States)</i>
Respondent	<i>European Communities</i>		Circulation of AB Reports	<i>26 November 2008</i>
Adoption	<i>11 December 2008 (Ecuador) 22 December 2008 (United States)</i>			

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The European Communities' bananas import regime, contained in EC Regulation No. 1964/2005 of 24 November 2005. The regime consisted of a duty-free quota of 775,000 mt for bananas from ACP countries and a tariff rate of €176/mt for all other imported bananas.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XIII (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions):** In the case initiated by Ecuador, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that, to the extent that the European Communities argued that it had implemented a suggestion pursuant to DSU Art. 19.1, the Panel was not prevented from conducting the assessment requested by Ecuador under DSU Art. 21.5. In both cases, the Appellate Body upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel's finding that the EC bananas import regime, in particular its duty-free tariff quota reserved for ACP countries, was inconsistent with Arts. XIII:1 and XIII:2.
- **GATT Art II (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the waiver approved in November 2001 by the Ministerial Conference in Doha constituted a subsequent agreement between the parties extending the tariff quota concession for bananas listed in the European Communities' Schedule of Concessions beyond 31 December 2002, until the rebinding of the European Communities' tariff on bananas. The Appellate Body also reversed the Panel's finding that the European Communities' tariff quota concession for bananas was intended to expire on 31 December 2002 on account of para. 9 of the Framework Agreement on Bananas and found that it remained in force until the rebinding process had been completed, and the resulting tariff rate had been consolidated into the European Communities' Schedule. Finally, the Appellate Body upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel's finding that the tariff applied by the European Communities to MFN imports of bananas, set at €176/mt, without consideration of the tariff quota of 2.2 million mt bound at an in-quota tariff rate of €75/mt, was an ordinary customs duty in excess of that provided for in the European Communities' Schedule of Concessions, and thus was inconsistent with Art. II:1(b).
- **GATT Art I (most-favoured-nation treatment):** In an issue not appealed to the Appellate Body, both Panels found that the preference granted by the European Communities of an annual duty-free tariff quota of 775,000 mt of imported bananas originating in ACP countries constituted an advantage, which was not accorded to like bananas originating in non-ACP WTO Members, and was therefore inconsistent with Art. I:1. The Panel also found that the European Communities had failed to demonstrate the existence of a waiver from Art. I:1 for the time after the expiration of the Doha Waiver to cover the preference granted by the European Communities to the duty-free tariff quota of bananas from ACP countries.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Multiple complaints (DSU Art. 9.3):** The Appellate Body found that the Panels did not act inconsistently with DSU Art. 9.3 by maintaining different timetables in the two Art. 21.5 proceedings. The Appellate Body upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel's finding that Ecuador and the United States were not barred by the Understanding on Bananas, signed in April 2001, from initiating the compliance proceedings. In the case initiated by the United States, the Appellate Body upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel's finding that the EC bananas import regime constituted a "measure taken to comply" within the meaning of DSU Art. 21.5 and was therefore properly before the Panel. In that case, the Appellate Body also found that the Panel did not err in making findings with respect to a measure that had ceased to exist subsequent to the establishment of the Panel, but before the Panel issued its report, and that deficiencies in the EC Notice of Appeal did not lead to the dismissal of the appeal.

¹ *European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Ecuador; and European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States*

² Art. II was invoked only by Ecuador.

CANADA – PERIODICALS¹

(DS31)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. III, XI and XX	Establishment of Panel	19 June 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	14 March 1997
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	30 June 1997
			Adoption	30 July 1997

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Tariff Code 9958, which prohibited the importation into Canada of any periodical that was a "special edition"²; (ii) the Excise Tax Act, which imposed, in respect of each split-run edition³ of a periodical, a tax equal to 80 per cent of the value of all the advertisements contained in the split-run edition; and (iii) the postal rate scheme under which different postal rates were applied to domestic and foreign periodicals.
- **Product at issue:** Imported periodicals (from the United States) and domestic periodicals.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS⁴

- **GATT Art. XI (prohibition on quantitative restrictions) and Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Panel found that Tariff Code 9958, which prohibited the importation of certain periodicals, violated Art. XI, and was not justified under Art. XX(d) because it could not be regarded as a measure to secure compliance with Canada's Income Tax Act.
- **GATT Art. III: 2, first and second sentences (national treatment – taxes and charges):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that imported split-run periodicals and domestic non-split run periodicals were "like products" (Art. III:2, first sentence). The Appellate Body concluded that the Excise Tax Act was inconsistent with Art. III:2, second sentence because (i) imported split-run periodicals were "directly competitive or substitutable" with domestic non-split-run periodicals; (ii) imported and domestic products were not similarly taxed; and (iii) the tax was applied so as to afford protection to domestic products.
- **GATT Art. III: 4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations) and III:8(b) (national treatment – subsidies exception):** The Panel found that the application of discriminatory postal rates for domestic and imported periodicals under Canada's postal rate scheme violated Art. III:4. The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's further finding that this postal scheme, however, was justified under Art. III:8(b), on the ground that the kinds of measures covered by Art. III:8(b), and thus exempt from the obligations of Art. III, are "only the payment of subsidies which involves the expenditure of revenue by a government". Under Canada's postal rate scheme at issue, however, no subsidy payments were made to private entities, and certain companies simply received a reduction in postal rates.

¹ *Canada – Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals*

² "Special edition" is a periodical that "contains an advertisement that was primarily directed to a market in Canada and that does not appear in identical form in all editions of that issue of the periodical that were distributed in the periodical's country of origin".

³ The Excise Tax Act defines "split-run edition" as an edition of an issue of a periodical: (i) that is distributed in Canada; (ii) in which more than 20 per cent of the editorial material is the same or substantially the same as editorial material that appears in one or more excluded editions of one or more issues of one or more periodicals; and (iii) contains an advertisement that does not appear in identical form in all of the excluded editions.

⁴ Other issues addressed: applicability of the GATT and/or the GATS (Excise Tax Act); status of panel finding not appealed; Appellate Body's completion of a panel's analysis.

US – WOOL SHIRTS AND BLOUSES¹

(DS33)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	ATC Arts. 6 and 2.4	Establishment of Panel	17 April 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	6 January 1997
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	25 April 1997
			Adoption	23 May 1997

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Temporary safeguard measure imposed by the United States in the form of a quota on certain imports from India.
- **Product at issue:** Woven wool shirts and blouses from India.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ATC Art. 6 (transitional safeguard measures):** The Panel found that the United States violated Arts. 6.2 and 6.3 because it failed to meet the causation and serious damage (and threat of serious damage) requirements therein when imposing its transitional safeguard measure, in particular, by not examining the data relevant to the “woven wool shirts and blouses industry”, as opposed to the “woven shirts and blouses industry in general”. The Panel also considered the list of industry impact factors in Art. 6.3 to be a mandatory list: an investigating authority must demonstrate that it considered the relevance or otherwise of each of the listed items in Art. 6.3. Moreover, the Panel stated that under Art. 6.3, “some consideration and a relevant and adequate explanation have to be provided of how the facts as a whole support the conclusion that the termination is consistent with the requirements of the ATC”.
- **ATC Art. 2.4 (prohibition on new restrictions):** The Panel found that, by violating Art. 6, the United States also violated Art. 2.4, which prohibits the imposition of restraints on the import of textiles and clothing beyond those restraints permitted under the ATC.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Burden of proof:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's interpretation and adopted the rule used by most international tribunals, clarifying the rule on the burden of proof by stating that “the burden of proof rests upon the party, whether complaining or defending, who asserts the affirmative of a particular claim or defence”. Also, the Appellate Body found that ATC Art. 6, which governs transitional safeguards with respect to textile products, does not constitute an affirmative defence, but rather a “fundamental part of the rights and obligations of WTO Members... during the [ATC] transition period”, and thus, a Member claiming that the United States violated this right must “assert and prove its claim.”
- **Judicial economy:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's exercise of judicial economy and found that, under DSU Art. 11, panels are not required to make a finding on every claim raised, but rather panels may practise “judicial economy” and make findings on only those claims necessary to resolve a dispute.

¹ *United States – Measure Affecting Imports of Woven Wool Shirts and Blouses from India*

² Other issues addressed: Appellate Body's revised schedule (Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rule 16(2)); scope of appellate review (DSU Art. 17.13); expired measure (panel's mandate in its terms of reference); standard of review; role of the TMB and dispute settlement mechanism.

TURKEY – TEXTILES¹

(DS34)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	GATT Arts. XI, XIII and XXIV ATC Art. 2.4	Establishment of Panel	13 March 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 May 1999
Respondent	Turkey		Circulation of AB Report	22 October 1999
			Adoption	19 November 1999

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Turkey's quantitative import restrictions pursuant to the Turkey-EC customs union.
- **Product at issue:** Textiles and clothing from India.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Arts. XI (prohibition on quantitative restrictions) and XIII (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions):** The Panel found that the quantitative restrictions at issue were inconsistent with Arts. XI and XIII. (Turkey did not deny this.)
- **ATC Art. 2.4 (prohibition on new restrictions):** The Panel found that Turkey's measures were *new* restrictions, that did not exist at the time of the entry into force of the ATC, and, thus, were prohibited by Art. 2.4.
- **GATT Art. XXIV (regional trade agreements):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel's ultimate conclusion that Turkey's measures were not justified under Art. XXIV because there were alternatives available to Turkey that would have met the requirements of Art. XXIV:8(a), which were necessary to form the customs union, other than the adoption of the quantitative restrictions. The Appellate Body, therefore, modified the Panel's legal reasoning and concluded that to determine whether a measure found inconsistent with certain other GATT provisions can be justified under Art. XXIV, a panel should examine two conditions: (i) whether a "customs union", as defined in Art. XXIV:8 exists (compatibility of a customs union with the provisions of Art. XXIV); and (ii) whether the formation of a customs union would be prevented without the inconsistent measure (i.e. whether the measure is necessary for the formation of a customs union). (The Panel had assumed the existence of the customs union and moved on to examine the necessity of the measure.)

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Burden of proof (GATT Art. XXIV):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that Art. XXIV may be considered as a "defence" or "exception" to a violation. The Panel also held that the burden of proof under Art. XXIV was on the party invoking it.
- **Information from non-party Member (DSU Art. 13.2):** Despite the fact that the European Communities was not a party or a third party to the dispute, the Panel asked the European Communities, pursuant to Art. 13.2, for relevant factual and legal information so as to have "the fullest possible understanding of this case". The European Communities provided answers to the Panel's questions.

¹ Turkey – Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products

² Other issues addressed: preliminary ruling on Turkey's claim for the dismissal of India's claims (non-participation of European Communities as respondent); entity to which the measures could be attributed (Turkey, European Communities or the Turkey-European Communities customs union); preliminary ruling on the sufficiency of the Panel request (DSU Art. 6.2, identification of measures); role of the TMB; adequacy of consultations (GATT Art. XXII and DSU Art. 4); scope of disputes under GATT Art. XXIV.

JAPAN – FILM¹

(DS44)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. XXIII:1(b), III:4 and X:1	Establishment of Panel	16 October 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 March 1998
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 April 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Actions by Japan affecting the distribution, offering for sale, and internal sale of imported consumer photographic film and paper, in particular, (i) distribution measures; (ii) restrictions on large retail stores; and (iii) promotion measures.
- **Product at issue:** Imported consumer photographic film and paper.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XXIII:1(b) (non-violation claim):** The Panel found that the United States failed to demonstrate that the measures at issue nullified or impaired benefits accruing to the United States within the meaning of Art. XXIII:1(b). The Panel considered that a complaining party must demonstrate three elements under Art. XXIII:1(b): (i) application of a measure by a WTO Member; (ii) a benefit accruing under the relevant agreement; and (iii) nullification or impairment of the benefit as the result of the application of the measure.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that the distribution measures were generally origin-neutral and did not have a disparate impact on imported film or paper. The Panel therefore found that the United States had not proved that the distribution measures were inconsistent with Art. III:4.
- **GATT Art. X:1 (trade regulations – prompt publication):** The Panel considered that the publication requirement in Art. X:1 extends to two types of administrative rulings: (i) administrative rulings of “general application”; and (ii) “administrative rulings addressed to specific individuals or entities” that establish or revise principles or criteria applicable in future cases. Based on this legal standard, the Panel found that Japan was not in violation of Art. X:1 because the United States failed to demonstrate that Japan's administrative rulings at issue in this case amounted to either of these administrative rulings in respect of which the publication requirement under Art. X:1 should be applied.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2):** The Panel found that, for a “measure” not explicitly described in a panel request to be included for its consideration as part of the specific measure in the request, such an unidentified measure must be subsidiary or have a clear relationship to a specifically identified measure. According to the Panel, “only if a measure is subsidiary or closely related to a specifically identified measure will notice be adequate” so as not to cause prejudice to Japan or third parties.

¹ Japan – Measures Affecting Consumer Photographic Film and Paper

² Other issues addressed: order of examination of claims; burden of proof; procedures for translation.

BRAZIL – AIRCRAFT¹

(DS46)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Arts. 3.1(a), 4.7, 27.4 Annex, I item (k)	Establishment of Panel	23 July 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	14 April 1999
Respondent	Brazil		Circulation of AB Report	2 August 1999
			Adoption	20 August 1999

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Brazilian government payment for the regional aircraft export under the interest rate equalization component of a Brazilian export financing programme: the *Programa de Financiamento às Exportações* (“PROEX”).
- **Industry at issue:** Regional aircraft manufacturing industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies) and Annex I, Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, item (k):** Brazil did not dispute that its PROEX interest rate equalization scheme was a subsidy contingent upon export performance, but argued that it was “permitted” under item (k) of the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies. The Appellate Body reversed and modified the Panel’s interpretation of “used to secure a material advantage in export credit terms” but upheld the Panel’s conclusion that Brazil failed to establish that the payments fell within the first para. of item (k) as well as its consequential finding that the PROEX payments were prohibited export subsidies under Art. 3.1(a).
- **ASCM Art. 27 (S&D treatment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that Brazil’s measure was not justified under Art. 27.4, as Brazil had increased the level of its export subsidies and had not complied with the phase-out period under the terms of Art. 27 by continuously granting subsidies after the date on which they should have been terminated. The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel’s finding that the burden of proof under Art. 27.4 is on the complaining party as Art. 27.4 constitutes positive obligations for developing country Members as opposed to an affirmative defence.
- **ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s recommendation that Brazil withdraw the PROEX export subsidies “without delay”, specifically, within 90 days from the date of adoption of the report, and noted that there was a significant difference between the relevant rules and procedures of the DSU on implementation and the special or additional rules and procedures in ASCM Art. 4.7. Hence in this instance, the provisions of DSU Art. 21.3 were not relevant to determining the period of time for implementation.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Terms of reference (DSU Arts. 4 and 6):** Regarding whether and to what extent the panel’s consideration of the matter identified in its terms of reference is limited by the scope of the consultations, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that consultations and panel requests must relate to the same “dispute”, but there need not be a “precise identity” between the two. The Appellate Body noted that DSU Arts. 4 and 6 and ASCM Art. 4 (paras. 1-4) do not require a “precise and exact identity” between the specific measures that were the subject of consultations and the measures identified in the panel request. In this case, certain regulatory instruments which came into effect after consultations had been held were nonetheless properly before the Panel because they were specifically identified in the request for establishment of the panel and they did not change the essence of the export subsidies on which consultations had been held.

¹ *Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft*

² Other issues addressed: methodology for calculating the level of export subsidies granted for purposes of ASCM Art. 27.4; business confidential information.

BRAZIL – AIRCRAFT (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA)¹ (DS46)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Art. 4.7 and Annex I, item (k)	Referred to the Original Panel	9 December 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	9 May 2000
Respondent	Brazil		Circulation of AB Report	21 July 2000
			Adoption	4 August 2000

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Brazil indicated that it had put in place laws through which the interest rate equalization payments under PROEX would be revised, to the effect that the net interest rate applicable to any subsidized transaction under that programme would be brought down to the appropriate market “benchmark”.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that Brazil was in violation of Art. 4.7 as it had not withdrawn the export subsidies for regional aircraft within 90 days of the adoption of the original panel and Appellate Body reports. The Appellate Body stated that Brazil's argument that it was continuing to make payments under letters of commitment (private contractual obligations under domestic law), which had been made before the expiry of the 90-day period of implementation, was not an adequate defence against the implementation of DSB recommendations.
- **ASCM Annex I, Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, item (k):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion and found that Brazil had failed to demonstrate that the PROEX payments were not used to secure a material advantage in the field of export credit terms within the meaning of item (k) because Brazil had not identified an appropriate “market benchmark” for comparison with the export credit terms available under the measure at issue. The market benchmark (i.e. US Treasury Bond rate plus 20 basis points) was inappropriate since it was not based on evidence from relevant, comparable transactions in the marketplace. In light of its above findings of violation (i.e. Brazil had not proved that PROEX payments met the conditions of the first para. of item (k)), the Appellate Body concluded that it was not necessary to rule on whether export subsidies under PROEX were “payments” or whether “export subsidies” were “permitted” under item (k) and found that the Panel's findings on these issues were moot, and, thus, of no legal effect.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Burden of proof:** Upholding the Panel's findings, the Appellate Body stated that since Brazil was clearly asserting an “affirmative defence” to a violation of ASCM Art. 3.1(a) under the first para. of item (k) of the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, the burden was on Brazil to prove that the measure put in place was justified under the terms of item (k).

¹ Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft – Recourse by Canada to Article 21.5 of the DSU

BRAZIL – AIRCRAFT (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA II)¹ (DS46)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Arts. 1, 3 and Annex I, item (k)	Referred to the Original Panel	16 February 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	26 July 2001
Respondent	Brazil		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	23 August 2001

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Following authorization by the DSB of countermeasures to be imposed by Canada against Brazil, Brazil announced that it had revised the interest rate equalization component of PROEX, its export financing programme related to the sale of regional aircraft, and had, thereby, eliminated the prohibited export subsidy found to be in violation of the ASCM by the original Panel, under its new PROEX III scheme.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- ASCM Art. 1 (definition of a subsidy):** On the question of whether the PROEX III payments constituted a subsidy within the meaning of Art.1 (i.e. whether it was a (i) financial contribution that conferred a (ii) benefit), the Panel found that PROEX III payments did constitute a financial contribution and that the PROEX III scheme conferred a benefit on producers of regional aircraft, as it did not preclude granting of the payments to reduce the interest rates below those which could be obtained commercially. However, the Panel concluded that Canada had failed to establish that PROEX III *mandated* that the Brazilian government conferred a “benefit” on producers of regional aircraft. Since it was a discretionary provision, PROEX III was not found to amount to an as such violation.
- ASCM Art 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Panel found that PROEX III applied only to export financing operations and therefore, was contingent upon export under Art. 3.1(a). However, the Panel concluded that because Brazil maintained the discretion to limit the provision of the PROEX III interest rate equalization payments to circumstances where a benefit was not conferred, Brazil was not required by the PROEX III scheme to provide a “subsidy” within the meaning of Art. 1.1. Therefore, there was no prohibited export subsidy and no violation of Art. 3.1(a).
- ASCM Annex I, Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, item (k):** (second para. of item (k)) The Panel found that PROEX III constituted “interest rate support” and was, therefore, an export credit practice subject to the interest rate provisions of the OECD Arrangement. The Panel nevertheless concluded that PROEX III, as such, allowed Brazil to act in conformity with the OECD Arrangement and that Brazil had, therefore, successfully invoked the safe haven provided for by the second paragraph of item (k).

(first para. of item (k)) Regarding Brazil's claim that, even if PROEX III was not covered by the safe haven provided under the second para. of item (k), the payments under PROEX III were still permitted as they were not used to secure a material advantage in the field of export credit terms under the first para. of item (k), the Panel found that Brazil failed to establish that PROEX III was justified under the first para. because the payments made under PROEX III were not “payments” within the meaning of the first para.: while PROEX III allowed Brazil to make payments that did not secure a material advantage in the field of export credits, the financial institutions involved in financing PROEX III-supported transactions provided “export credits”, but they could not be seen as “obtaining export credits” as indicated in the first para. of item (k). The Panel also found that the first para. of item (k) cannot, as a legal matter, be invoked as an affirmative defence to a violation of ASCM Art. 3.1(a).

¹ Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft, Second Recourse by Canada to Article 21.5 of the DSU

² Other issues addressed: ASCM (general); private counsel; confidentiality; mandatory vs discretionary legislation distinction.

INDIA – PATENTS (US)¹

(DS50)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	TRIPS Art. 70.8 and 70.9	Establishment of Panel	20 November 1996
			Circulation of Panel Report	5 September 1997
Respondent	India		Circulation of AB Report	19 December 1997
			Adoption	16 January 1998

1. MEASURE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) India's "mailbox rule" – under which patent applications for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products could be filed; and (ii) the mechanism for granting exclusive marketing rights to such products.
- **Intellectual property at issue:** Patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products, as provided under TRIPS Art. 27.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **TRIPS Art. 70.8 (filing of patent application):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that India's filing system based on "administrative practice" for patent applications for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products was inconsistent with Art. 70.8. The Appellate Body found that the system did not provide the "means" by which applications for patents for such inventions could be securely filed within the meaning of Art. 70.8(a), because, in theory, a patent application filed under the administrative instructions could be rejected by the court under the contradictory mandatory provisions of the existing Indian laws: the Patents Act of 1970.
- **TRIPS Art. 70.9 (exclusive marketing rights):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that there was no mechanism in place in India for the grant of exclusive marketing rights for the products covered by Art. 70.8(a) and thus Art. 70.9 was violated.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Interpretation of the TRIPS Agreement:** The Appellate Body rejected the Panel's use of a "legitimate expectations" (of Members and private right holders) standard, which derives from the non-violation concept, as a principle of interpretation for the TRIPS Agreement. The Appellate Body based its conclusion on the following: (i) the protection of "legitimate expectations" is not something that was used in GATT practice as a principle of interpretation; and (ii) the Panel's reliance on the VCLT Art. 31 for its "legitimate expectations" interpretation was not correct because the "legitimate expectations of the parties to a treaty are reflected in the language of the treaty itself." Pointing to DSU Arts. 3.2 and 19.2³, the Appellate Body clarified that the process of treaty interpretation should not include the "imputation into a treaty of words that are not there or the importation into a treaty of concepts that were not intended."

¹ India – Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products (Complaint by the United States)

² Other issues addressed: terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2 in relation to US claim on TRIPS Art. 63); burden of proof.

³ DSU Arts. 3.2 and 19.2 make clear that panels and the Appellate Body "cannot add to or diminish the rights and obligations provided in the covered agreements".

INDONESIA – AUTOS¹

(DS54, 55, 59, 64)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	<i>European Communities, Japan, United States</i>	<i>TRIMs Art. 2.1 GATT Arts. I:1 and III:2 ASCM Arts. 5(c), 6, 27.9 and 28</i>	Establishment of Panel	<i>12 June 1997</i>
			Circulation of Panel Report	<i>2 July 1998</i>
Respondent	<i>Indonesia</i>		Circulation of AB Report	<i>NA</i>
			Adoption	<i>23 July 1998</i>

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) "The 1993 Programme" that provided import duty reductions or exemptions on imports of automotive parts based on the local content percent; and (ii) "The 1996 National Car Programme" that provided various benefits such as luxury tax exemption or import duty exemption to qualifying (local content and etc.) cars or Indonesian car companies.
- **Product at issue:** Imported motor vehicles and parts and components thereof.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **TRIMs Agreement Art. 2.1 (local content requirement):** ² The Panel found the 1993 Programme to be in violation of Art. 2.1 because (i) the measure was a "trade-related investment"³ measure; and (ii) the measure, as a local content requirement, fell within para. 1 of the Illustrative List of TRIMs in the Annex to the TRIMs Agreement, which sets out trade-related investment measures that are inconsistent with national treatment obligation under GATT Art. III:4.
- **GATT Art. III:2, first and second sentences (national treatment – taxes and charges):** The Panel found that the sales tax benefits under the measures violated both Art. III:2, first and second sentences. The Panel noted that under the Indonesian car programmes, an imported motor vehicle would be taxed at a higher rate than a like domestic vehicle in violation of Art. III:2, first sentence, and also, any imported vehicle would not be taxed similarly to a directly competitive or substitutable domestic car due to these Indonesian car programmes whose purpose was to promote a national industry.
- **GATT Art. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Panel found the measures to be in violation of Art. I:1 because the "advantages" (duty and sales tax exemptions) accorded to Korean imports were not accorded "unconditionally" to "like" products from other Members.
- **ASCM Art. 5(c) (serious prejudice):** The Panel found that the duty and sales tax exemptions under the 1996 National Car Programme were "specific subsidies" which had caused "serious prejudice" (through significant price undercutting under Art. 6.3(c)) to like imports of EC (but not US) imports under Art. 5(c).

3. OTHER ISSUES⁴

- **Private counsel:** Following the Appellate Body's ruling in *EC – Bananas*, the Panel, for the first time at this stage, allowed private counsels to be present in panel hearings as part of a party's delegation.

¹ *Indonesia – Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry*

² Regarding the relationship between the TRIMs Agreement and GATT Art. III, the Panel noted that the TRIMs Agreement applies independently of Art. III and has autonomous legal existence. It then examined the claims on the TRIMs Agreement first since it is more specific than Art. III:4. The Panel eventually exercised judicial economy on the Art. III claim.

³ In respect of "investment" measures, the Panel noted that "domestic investment", in addition to "foreign investment", is also subject to the TRIMs Agreement.

⁴ Other issues addressed: Annex V (ASCM); terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2, expired measure); protection of business confidential information; applicability (relationship) of multiple agreements (GATT Art. III, TRIMs Agreement and ASCM; ASCM Arts. 6, 27.8 and 28).

ARGENTINA – TEXTILES AND APPAREL¹

(DS56)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. II and VIII	Establishment of Panel	25 February 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	25 November 1997
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	27 March 1998
			Adoption	22 April 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Argentina's system of minimum specific import duties, known as "DIEM", on textiles and apparel (under which textiles and apparel were subject to either a 35 per cent *ad valorem* duty or a minimum specific duty, whichever was higher); and (ii) statistical services tax imposed on imports to finance "statistical services to importers, exporters and the general public".
- **Product at issue:** Imported textiles and apparel.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. II (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body found Argentina's measure was, in fact, inconsistent with Art. II:1(b). It held that "the application of a type of duty different from the type provided for in a Member's Schedule is inconsistent with GATT Art. II:1(b), first sentence, to the extent that it results in ordinary customs duties being levied in excess of those provided for in that Member's Schedule." In this case, the Appellate Body concluded that "the structure and design of the Argentine system is such that for any DIEM ... the possibility remains that there is a "break-even" price below which the *ad valorem* equivalent of the customs duty collected is in excess of the bound *ad valorem* rate of 35 per cent."
- **GATT Art. VIII (fees and formalities):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the statistical tax on imports violated Argentina's obligations under Art. VIII:1(a) "to the extent it results in charges being levied in excess of the approximate costs of the services rendered as well as being a measure designated for fiscal purposes." The Appellate Body also rejected Argentina's argument that the Panel had violated DSU Arts. 11 and 12.7 based on the Panel's failure to consider Argentina's IMF obligations as set forth in a "Memorandum of Understanding" between Argentina and the IMF. The Appellate Body held, *inter alia*, that Argentina failed to show "an irreconcilable conflict" between the Understanding and GATT Art. VIII, and that no other international agreements or understandings regarding the WTO and IMF justified a conclusion that a Member's IMF commitments prevail over its GATT Art. VIII obligations.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Panel's right to seek expert advice (DSU Art. 13):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel acted within the bounds of its discretionary authority under DSU Art. 13 when it did not accede to the parties' request to seek the advice of the IMF on Argentina's statistical tax. It noted that while an IMF consultation might have been useful, the Panel did not abuse its discretion by declining to engage in such a consultation. (It also noted that the only provision that requires consultations with the IMF is GATT Art. XV:2.)
- **Review of a revoked measure:** The Panel declined to review a revoked measure (revoked after the panel request but before its establishment), when Argentina raised an objection to the Panel's examination of such a measure.

¹ *Argentina – Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and Other Items*

² Other issues addressed: objective assessment (DSU Art. 11); terms of reference (revoked measure); burden of proof; submission of evidence.

US – SHRIMP¹

(DS58)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand	GATT Arts. XI and XX	Establishment of Panel	25 February 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 May 1998
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	12 October 1998
			Adoption	6 November 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US import prohibition of shrimp and shrimp products from non-certified countries (i.e. countries that had not used a certain net in catching shrimp).
- **Product at issue:** Shrimp and shrimp products from the complainant countries.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XI (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel found that the US prohibition, based on Section 609, on imported shrimp and shrimp products violated Art. XI. The United States apparently conceded the measure's violation of Art. XI because it did not put forward any defending arguments in this regard.
- **GATT Art. XX(g) (general exceptions – exhaustible natural resources):** The Appellate Body held that although the US import ban was related to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources and, thus, covered by Art. XX(g) exception, it could not be justified under Art. XX because the ban constituted “arbitrary and unjustifiable” discrimination under the chapeau of Art. XX. In reaching this conclusion, the Appellate Body reasoned, *inter alia*, that in its application the measure was “unjustifiably” discriminatory because of its intended and actual coercive effect on the specific policy decisions made by foreign governments that were Members of the WTO. The measure also constituted “arbitrary” discrimination because of the rigidity and inflexibility in its application, and the lack of transparency and procedural fairness in the administration of trade regulations.

While ultimately reaching the same finding on Art. XX as the Panel, the Appellate Body, however, reversed the Panel's legal interpretation of Art. XX with respect to the proper sequence of steps in analysing Art. XX. The proper sequence of steps is to first assess whether a measure can be provisionally justified as one of the categories under paras. (a)-(j), and, then, to further appraise the same measure under the Art. XX chapeau.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Amicus curiae briefs:** The Appellate Body held that it could consider *amicus curiae* briefs attached to a party's submission since the attachment of a brief or other material to either party's submission renders that material at least prima facie an integral part of that party's submission. Based on the same rationale, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel and ruled that a panel has the “discretion either to accept and consider or to reject information and advice submitted to it, whether requested by a panel or not” under DSU Arts. 12 and 13.

¹ United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products

² Other issues addressed: adequacy of the notice of appeal (Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rule 20(2)(d)).

US – SHRIMP (ARTICLE 21.5 – MALAYSIA)¹ (DS58)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Malaysia	GATT Arts. XI and XX	Referred to the Original Panel	23 October 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 June 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	22 October 2001
			Adoption	21 November 2001

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Section 609, under which certain countries were exempt from the import prohibition on shrimp pursuant to the criteria provided therein.²

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- GATT Art. XI (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel concluded that, as with the measure at issue in the original proceedings, the US import prohibition on shrimp and shrimp products under Section 609 was inconsistent with Art. XI:1.
- GATT Art. XX(g) (general exceptions – exhaustible natural resources):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Section 609, as implemented by the revised guidelines and as applied by the United States, was justified under Art. XX(g), as (i) it related to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources as set out in Art. XX(g) and (ii) it now met the conditions of the chapeau of Art. XX when applied in a manner that no longer constituted a means of arbitrary discrimination as a result of (i) the serious, good faith efforts made by the United States to negotiate an international agreement and (ii) the new measure allowing "sufficient flexibility" by requiring that other Members' programmes simply be "comparable in effectiveness" to the US programme, as opposed to the previous standard that they be "essentially the same". In this regard, the Appellate Body rejected Malaysia's contention and agreed with the Panel that the United States had only an obligation to make best efforts to negotiate an international agreement regarding the protection of sea turtles, not an obligation to actually conclude such an agreement because all that was required of the United States to avoid "arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination" under the chapeau was to provide all exporting countries "similar opportunities to negotiate" an international agreement. The Appellate Body noted that "so long as such comparable efforts are made, it is more likely that 'arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination' will be avoided between countries where an importing Member concludes an agreement with one group of countries, but fails to do so with another group of countries".

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Appellate Body concluded that when the issue concerns the consistency of a new measure "taken to comply", the task of a DSU Art. 21.5 panel "is to consider that new measure in its totality", which requires a consideration of both the measure itself and its application. The Appellate Body further stated that "the task of the Panel was to determine whether Section 609 has been applied by the United States, through the Revised Guidelines, either on their face, or in their application, in a manner that constitutes 'arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination'". The Appellate Body found that the Panel correctly fulfilled its mandate by examining the measure in the light of the relevant provisions of the GATT and by correctly using and relying on the reasoning in the original Appellate Body report.

¹ *United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Malaysia*

² The Appellate Body noted that the measure at issue in this dispute consists of three elements: (1) Section 609; (2) the Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Section 609; and (3) the application of both Section 609 and the Revised Guidelines in the practice of the United States.

GUATEMALA – CEMENT I¹

(DS60)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Mexico	DSU Art. 6.2 ADA Art. 17.4 (Art. 5)	Establishment of Panel	20 March 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	19 June 1998
Respondent	Guatemala		Circulation of AB Report	2 November 1998
			Adoption	25 November 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Guatemala's anti-dumping investigation (both the initiation and various decisions and conduct of the Ministry).
- **Product at issue:** Grey Portland cement from Mexico.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDING

- **DSU Art. 6.2 and ADA Art. 17.4 (requirements of panel request):** The Appellate Body, reversing the Panel, concluded that Mexico had failed to identify in its panel request the “specific measures at issue” in accordance with DSU Art. 6.2 and ADA Art. 17.4, i.e. one of the three measures to be specified in a dispute involving anti-dumping investigations: (i) a definitive anti-dumping duty, (ii) the acceptance of a price undertaking, or (iii) a provisional anti-dumping measure.

According to the Appellate Body, the special dispute settlement rules in the ADA and the DSU provisions together create a “comprehensive, integrated dispute settlement system” rather than the former replacing the more general rules in the DSU as the Panel had erroneously found. The Appellate Body rejected the Panel's reasoning that the term “measure” under DSU Art. 6.2 should be interpreted broadly, and clarified that both identification of “measure” and identification of the alleged “violations” are separately required under DSU Art. 6.2.

Consequently, the Appellate Body found that the dispute was not properly before the Panel (i.e. there was no measure properly within the Panel's terms of reference), and, as such, dismissed the case without further reviewing any substantive issues.²

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Status of panel's findings:** As a result of the Appellate Body's decision to dismiss the case as summarized above, the Panel's substantive findings (that Guatemala had violated the notification provisions in ADA Art. 5.5 and the substantive requirements for initiation of an anti-dumping investigation in ADA Art. 5.3) became moot.

¹ *Guatemala – Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Portland Cement from Mexico*

² After the Appellate Body dismissed this case, Mexico brought the case again (*Guatemala – Cement II*) with a new panel request in which Mexico specified the relevant measure at issue – i.e. the definitive anti-dumping duty. In *Guatemala – Cement II*, the Panel reached the same conclusions regarding initiation as the Panel in *Guatemala – Cement I*, and it also considered other issues raised by Mexico.

EC – COMPUTER EQUIPMENT¹

(DS62, 67, 68)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Art. II:1	Establishment of Panel	25 February 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	5 February 1998
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	5 June 1998
			Adoption	22 June 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The European Communities' application of tariffs on local area networks: ("LAN") equipment and multimedia personal computers ("PCs") in excess of those provided for in the EC Schedules through changes in customs classification.
- **Product at issue:** Computer equipment associated with LAN namely, (i) LAN equipment such as network or adaptor cards and (ii) multimedia PCs.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. II:1 (schedule of concessions – LAN):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding of a violation by the European Communities of Art. II:1 with respect to LAN equipment on the basis of the Panel's erroneous legal reasoning and consideration of only selective evidence: (i) the Appellate Body rejected the Panel's finding that a tariff concession in the Schedule can be interpreted in light of an exporting Member's "legitimate expectations" – a concept relevant to a non-violation complainant under GATT Art. XXIII:1(b) – in the context of a violation complaint. Rather, the Appellate Body found that a tariff concession provided for in the Member's Schedule should be interpreted according to the general rules of treaty interpretation set out in Arts. 31 and 32 of the VCLT²; (ii) in this regard, the Appellate Body said that the Panel should have further examined the following: the Harmonized System and its Explanatory Notes as context in interpretation of the terms of the Schedule; the existence and relevance of subsequent practice; the European Communities' classification practice during the Tokyo Round, in addition to that during the Uruguay Round; relevant US practice with regard to the classification of the product at issue; and the EC legislation governing customs classification at the time.
- **Clarification of the scope of tariff concessions:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the United States, as an exporting Member, was not required to clarify the scope of the European Communities' tariff concessions. The Appellate Body emphasized the "give and take" nature of tariff negotiations and that Members' Schedules "represent a common agreement among all Members", particularly in light of the fact that they are an integral part of the GATT, and thus found that clarification is a "task for *all* interested parties".
- **GATT Art. II:1 (schedule of concessions – PCs):** The Panel found that the United States failed to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the European Communities had violated GATT Art. II:1 with respect to PCs.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **VCLT Art. 32 (supplementary means of interpretation):** The Appellate Body explained that the European Communities' classification practice during the Uruguay Round constituted "supplementary means of interpretation" under VCLT Art. 32. According to the Appellate Body, the value of this evidence as a supplementary means of interpretation is subject to certain qualifications. For example, the Panel should have also considered as relevant the US practice with regard to the classification of this equipment, given that the common intention of the parties was at issue. Similarly, the Panel should have examined the EC legislation governing customs classification at the time, namely the EC "General Rules for the Interpretation of the Combined Nomenclature".

¹ *European Communities – Customs Classification of Certain Computer Equipment*

² The Appellate Body explained that the purpose of treaty interpretation under VCLT Art. 31 is "to ascertain the common intentions of the parties".

³ Other issues addressed: measure and products covered (DSU Art. 6.2); scope of the defending parties.

EC – POULTRY¹ (DS69)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	GATT Arts. XIII, X Licensing Ag ^a ; AA Art. 5	Establishment of Panel	30 July 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	12 March 1998
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	13 July 1998
			Adoption	23 July 1998

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** European Communities' tariff rate quota ("TRQ") system incorporated into EC Schedule LXXX with respect to frozen poultry and the European Communities' licensing requirements for importers of the product at issue.
- **Product at issue:** Frozen poultry imported from Brazil.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XIII:2 (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the TRQ must be administered on a non-discriminatory basis – as opposed to it being awarded exclusively to Brazil – based on the text of the EC Schedule LXXX and pursuant to Art. XIII, and thus, the European Communities had acted consistently with its WTO obligations. The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's finding that, even when a TRQ is the result of an Art. XXVIII compensation negotiation, it must be administered in a non-discriminatory manner (total imports, including those from non-Members). The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel that TRQ shares must be calculated on the basis of "total imports", including imports coming from non-Members, and thus, the European Communities acted consistently with Art. XIII:2 by including imports from non-Members in its TRQ calculation.
- **GATT Art. X (publication and administration of trade regulation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Art. X applies only to measures of "general application", as opposed to specific transactions such as individual poultry shipments, and thus, Brazil's claims were outside the scope of Art. X.
- **AA Art. 5.1(b) (special safeguard mechanism – trigger price):** Having found that the special safeguard mechanism in AA Art. 5.1(b) is triggered when the CIF price *alone* (i.e. not including customs duties) falls below the reference or "trigger price", the Appellate Body reversed the Panel and concluded that the European Communities had not violated the requirements of Art. 5.1(b). (Art. 5.5) The Appellate Body found that Art. 5.5 *mandates* the use of CIF import prices as the relevant price for calculating additional duty imposed under Art. 5.1(b). Thus, regarding the consistency of the EC Regulation, which provided for two methods for determining the amount of duty: one using the CIF price and one using an alternative "representative price" – the Appellate Body found that the Regulation was inconsistent with Art. 5.5.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Dissenting opinion:** This was the first WTO dispute in which one member of a panel dissented from the majority opinion: In interpreting the "trigger price" under AA Art. 5.1(b), one panelist found that use of the CIF price alone met the requirements of Art. 5.1(b) (c.f. The Panel majority concluded that the trigger price was "CIF price plus customs duty").

¹ *European Communities – Measures Affecting the Importation of Certain Poultry Products*

^a The Panel rejected all of Brazil's claims under the *Licensing Agreement*. Upon appeal by Brazil against some of these Panel's findings, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings.

² Other issues addressed: scope of appellate review (DSU Art. 17.6); relevance of the 1994 Oilseeds Agreement; terms of reference.

CANADA – AIRCRAFT¹

(DS70)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ASCM Arts. 1, 3.1 and 4.7	Establishment of Panel	23 July 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	14 April 1999
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	2 August 1999
			Adoption	20 August 1999

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Canadian measures providing various forms of financial support to the domestic civil aircraft industry.
- **Industry at issue:** Civil aircraft industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 1.1 (definition of a subsidy):** The Panel found that a “financial contribution” confers a “benefit” and constitutes a subsidy under Art. 1 when provided on terms more advantageous than those otherwise available to the recipient on the market. The Appellate Body, while upholding this finding, concluded that the word “conferred”, in conjunction with “thereby”, calls for an inquiry into what was conferred on the recipient, not an inquiry into the cost to the government as argued by Canada.
- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that contingency exists if there is a relationship of conditionality or dependence between the grant of the subsidy and the anticipated exportation or export earnings.
- **Examination of Canada's individual measures (as such/as applied distinction for discretionary and mandatory measures):** The Panel concluded that the EDC programme as such was discretionary legislation and, upon examination of its application, found no prima facie case that these were export subsidies. Although the Panel also found that the Canada Account programme *per se* was discretionary legislation that could not be challenged as such, it concluded that the programme *as applied* conferred a benefit and was an export subsidy contingent upon export performance. The Panel also found that TPC assistance was a subsidy contingent in fact upon export performance. In this respect, it applied the standard whether “the facts demonstrate that [TPC contributions] would not have been granted *but for* anticipated exportation”. The Appellate Body upheld these findings by the Panel.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Adverse inference:** The Appellate Body found that panels have discretion to draw inferences from all the facts including where a party to a dispute refuses to submit information sought by a panel pursuant to DSU Art. 13. In this case, it held that the Panel did not err in refusing to draw adverse inferences from Canada's refusal to provide information. The Appellate Body stated that parties are under an obligation to cooperate with the Panel.

¹ Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft

² Other issues addressed: panel's terms of reference; relationship between consultations and panel requests; application of the ASCM to measures in place prior to 1 January 1995; adoption of special working procedures on business confidential information.

CANADA – AIRCRAFT (ARTICLE 21.5 – BRAZIL)¹ (DS70)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ASCM Art. 3.1(a)	Referred to the Original Panel	9 December 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	9 May 2000
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	21 July 2000
			Adoption	4 August 2000

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- **(i) Canada Account debt financing** for regional aircraft exports – a new policy guideline under which all Canada Account transactions were required to comply with the rules set out in the OECD Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits (the “OECD Arrangement”); and **(ii) Technology Partnerships Canada (“TPC”) assistance** – no disbursements pursuant to any existing TPC Contribution Agreement to the Canadian regional aircraft industry; cancellation of conditional approval that had been given for two other regional aircraft industry projects established prior to circulation of the Appellate Body Report; and restructuring of the TPC to comply with the ASCM.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body first held that the obligation of an Art. 21.5 Panel is to review the consistency of the revised measure with the relevant Agreement (i.e. in this case, whether the “revised” TPC was consistent with ASCM Art. 3.1(c)) and that it was *not limited* to examining the measure from the perspective of the original proceedings (i.e. the issue of whether or not Canada has implemented the DSB recommendation). The Appellate Body then found that the Panel had erred in this case in declining to examine Brazil’s new argument related to “specific targeting” because the argument was not part of the original proceeding. Having completed the legal analysis of this issue based on the standard it had set out, the Appellate Body then rejected Brazil’s argument that Canada’s regional aircraft industry was “specifically targeted” for assistance because of its “high export-orientation”, since (i) the high export-orientation of a subsidized industry was not enough for the Appellate Body to find export contingency; and (ii) Brazil relied on the evidence relevant to the previous TPC programme and not to the revised programme. Consequently, the Appellate Body found that Brazil failed to establish that the revised TPC programme was inconsistent with ASCM Art. 3.1(a) and failed to establish that Canada had not implemented the recommendations and rulings of the DSB.
- **ASCM Annex I, Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, item (k), second para.:** In addressing whether the new policy guideline for Canada Account debt financing was consistent with Canada’s obligation to “withdraw” the prohibited export subsidy by ceasing to provide the subsidy, the Panel examined whether the policy guideline “ensure[d]” that future Canada Account transactions in the regional aircraft sector would qualify for the “safe haven” provided by the second para. of item (k) of the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies. In this regard, the Panel set out the legal standard for item (k): an “export credit practice which is in conformity with the interest rates provisions of the OECD Arrangement shall not be considered an export subsidy prohibited by the [ASCM]”. Having applied this standard to Canada’s policy guideline, the Panel found that the policy guideline was not sufficient to ensure that future Canada Account transactions in the regional aircraft sector would be in conformity with the interest rate provisions of the OECD Arrangement, and thus qualify for the “safe haven” in the second para. of Annex I of the ASCM. Thus, Canada was found to have failed to implement the DSB’s recommendations and rulings.

¹ Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft – Recourse by Brazil to Article 21.5 of the DSU

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 19.1.

KOREA – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES¹

(DS75, 84)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	European Communities, United States	GATT Art. III:2, second sentence	Establishment of Panel	16 October 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 September 1998
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	18 January 1999
			Adoption	17 February 1999

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Korea's tax regime for alcoholic beverages, which imposed different tax rates for various categories of distilled spirits.
- **Product at issue:** Imported distilled liquors and Soju (traditional Korean alcoholic beverage).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), second sentence (directly competitive or substitutable products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that Korean tax measures at issue were inconsistent with Art. III:2, second sentence: More specifically, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the products at issue were "directly competitive or substitutable" within the meaning of Art. III:2, second sentence and that Korea's tax measures on alcoholic beverages were applied "so as to afford protection" to domestic production within the meaning of Art. III:2, second sentence.

On the question of the interpretation and application of the term "directly competitive or substitutable product", the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's approach: (i) the Panel correctly considered evidence of "present direct competition", not the future evolution of the market, by referring to the potential for the products to compete in a market free of protection because in a protected market consumer preferences may have been influenced by that protection; (ii) the Panel was not wrong in looking to the Japanese market for an indication of how the Korean market may develop without the distortions caused by protection; and (iii) the Panel's approach of grouping the products, which was based in part on a collective assessment of the products and in part on individual assessment, was not flawed.

In addressing the issue of "so as to afford protection" under Art. III:2, second sentence, both the Panel and the Appellate Body once again emphasized the importance of examining the "design, structure, and architecture" of the measures, previously clarified by the Appellate Body in *Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II*.

¹ *Korea – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages*

² Other issues addressed: burden of proof; objective assessment (DSU Art. 11); panel's obligation (DSU Art. 12.7); requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); adequacy of consultations (DSU Art. 3.3, 3.7 and 4.5); confidentiality of consultations (DSU Art. 4.6); late submission of evidence; private counsel; GATT Art. III:2 (general); GATT Art. III:2, first sentence.

JAPAN – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS II¹ (DS76)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	SPS Arts. 2.2, 5.7, 5.6 and 5.1	Establishment of Panel	18 November 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	27 October 1998
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	22 February 1999
			Adoption	19 March 1999

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Varietal testing requirement (Japan's Plant Protection Law), under which the import of certain plants was prohibited because of the possibility of their becoming potential hosts of codling moth.
- **Product at issue:** Eight categories of plants originating from the United States, namely, apricots, cherries, plums, pears, quince, peaches (including nectarines), apples and walnuts.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **SPS Art. 2.2 (sufficient scientific evidence):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Japan's varietal testing requirement was maintained without sufficient scientific evidence in violation of Art. 2.2.³
- **SPS Art. 5.7 (provisional measure):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the varietal testing requirement was not justified under Art. 5.7 because Japan did not meet all the requirements for the adoption and maintenance of a provisional SPS measure as set out in Art. 5.7.
- **SPS Art. 5.6 (appropriate level of protection – alternative measures):** Having found that the United States, as a complainant, did not claim and, therefore, could not have established a prima facie case of Japan's inconsistency with the existence of an alternative measure (determination of sorption levels) under Art. 5.6, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that Japan acted inconsistently with Art. 5.6.

Then, as to the alternative measure proposed by the United States – i.e. testing on a product-by-product basis, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States failed to prove that Japan's measure was "more trade-restrictive than required" in relation to the alternative measure proposed by the United States (testing by product) and thus that it had violated Art. 5.6 because testing by product did not achieve Japan's appropriate level of protection.⁴

- **SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** As the Appellate Body found that the Panel improperly applied judicial economy to the US claim under Art. 5.1 in relation to apricots, pears, plums and quince – the four products that were not examined by the Panel, it completed the legal analysis and found that Japan's measure violated Art. 5.1 for these four products as it was not based on a proper risk assessment.

¹ *Japan – Measures Affecting Agricultural Products*

² Other issues addressed: objective assessment (DSU Art. 11); SPS Agreement Art. 7 and Annex B, para. 1 ("measures"); judicial economy; burden of proof; consultation with scientific experts; and terms of reference/specificity of panel request.

³ The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel's legal standard for the analysis of Art. 2.2: the obligation in Art. 2.2 not to maintain an SPS measure without "sufficient scientific evidence" requires that "there be a rational or objective relationship between the SPS measure and the scientific evidence".

⁴ The Appellate Body referred back to *Australia – Salmon* for the three elements that an alternative measure should meet within the meaning of Art. 5.6: the alternative measure (i) is reasonably available taking into account technical and economic feasibility; (ii) achieves the Member's appropriate level of phytosanitary protection; and (iii) is significantly less restrictive to trade than the measure at issue.

INDIA – PATENTS (EC)¹ (DS79)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	TRIPS Arts. 70.8 and 70.9	Establishment of Panel	16 October 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	24 August 1998
Respondent	India		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 September 1998

1. MEASURE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) The insufficiency of the legal regime – India's "mailbox rule" – under which patent application for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products could be filed; and (ii) the lack of a mechanism for granting exclusive marketing rights to such products.
- **Intellectual property at issue:** Patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products, as provided under TRIPS Agreement Art. 27.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **TRIPS Art. 70.8 (filing of patent application):** The Panel held that India's filing system based on "administrative practice" for patent applications for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products was inconsistent with Art. 70.8. The Panel found that the system did not provide the "means" by which applications for patents for such inventions could be securely filed within the meaning of Art. 70.8(a), because, in theory, a patent application filed under the current administrative instructions could be rejected by the court under the contradictory mandatory provisions of the pertinent Indian law – the Patents Act of 1970.
- **TRIPS Art. 70.9 (exclusive marketing rights):** The Panel found that there was no mechanism in place in India for the grant of "exclusive marketing rights" for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products and thus Art. 70.9 had been violated.

¹ *India – Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products* (complaint by the European Communities). This dispute concerns the same factual issues and the same legal analyses/conclusions as those involved in the *India – Patents* case brought by the United States.

² Other issues addressed: multiple complainants (DSU Art. 19.1); original panel (DSU Art. 10.4); *stare decisis* (binding nature of WTO precedent).

CHILE – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES¹

(DS87, 110)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	GATT Art. III:2	Establishment of Panel	25 March 1998 (DS110) 18 November 1998 (DS87)
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 June 1999
Respondent	Chile		Circulation of AB Report	13 December 1999
			Adoption	12 January 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Chile's tax measures that imposed an excise tax at different rates – depending on the type of product (pisco, whisky, etc.) under the “Transitional System” and according to the degree of alcohol content (35°, 36°, ... 39°) under the “New Chilean System”.
- **Product at issue:** All distilled spirits falling within HS heading 2208, including pisco (Chile's domestic product) and imported distilled spirits such as whisky, vodka, rum, gin, etc.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), second sentence (directly competitive or substitutable products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Chile's new tax regime for alcoholic beverages violated the national treatment principle under Art. III:2, second sentence. (Chile's appeal was only in regard to the new regime.) The Panel found both Chile's transitional and new tax regimes inconsistent with Art. III:2, second sentence.

(“not similarly taxed”): The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that imported distilled spirits and Chilean pisco, as directly competitive and substitutable products, were not similarly taxed since the tax burden (47 per cent) on most of imported products (95 per cent of imports) would be heavier than the tax burden (27 per cent) on most of the domestic products (75 per cent of domestic production). The Appellate Body took the view that the relevant comparison between imported and domestic products had to be made based on a comparison of the taxation on *all* imported and domestic products over the *entire* range of categories, not simply a comparison of the products within each category.

(“applied so as to afford protection”): The Appellate Body stated that an examination of the design, architecture and structure of the New Chilean System “tend[ed] to reveal” that the application of dissimilar taxation of directly competitive or substitutable products would “afford protection to domestic production”, as the magnitude of difference (20 per cent) between the tax rates – 27 per cent *ad valorem* for alcohol content of 35° or less (75 per cent of domestic production) and 47 per cent *ad valorem* for alcohol content of over 39° (95 per cent of imports) – was considerable. Also, the Appellate Body stated that a measure's purpose, objectively manifested in the design, architecture and structure of the measure, was pertinent to the task of evaluating whether that measure was applied so as to afford protection to domestic production. However, the Appellate Body rejected the Panel's consideration of the relationship (logical connection) between Chile's new measure and *de jure* discrimination (against imports) found under its traditional system. In this regard, it further said that “Members of the WTO should not be assumed, in any way, to have continued previous protection or discrimination through the adoption of a new measure, as this would come close to a ‘presumption of bad faith’”.

¹ Chile – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages

² Other issues addressed: claim on the panel's failure to provide the “basic rationale” behind its findings (DSU Art. 12.7); DSU Arts. 3.2 and 19.2.

INDIA – QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS¹

(DS90)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. XI and XVIII AA Art. 4.2	Establishment of Panel	18 November 1997
			Circulation of Panel Report	6 April 1999
Respondent	India		Circulation of AB Report	23 August 1999
			Adoption	22 September 1999

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** India's import restrictions that India claimed were maintained to protect its balance-of-payments (BOP) situation under GATT Art. XVIII: import licensing system, imports canalization through government agencies and actual user requirement for import licences.
- **Product at issue:** Imported products subject to India's import restrictions: 2,714 tariff lines within the eight-digit level of the HS (710 out of which were agricultural products).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel found, based on the broad scope of a general ban on import restrictions embodied in Art. XI:1, that India's measures, including its discretionary import licensing system, were quantitative restrictions inconsistent with Art. XI:1.
- **GATT Art. XVIII:11 (balance-of-payment ("BOP") measures):** The Panel found that as India's monetary reserves were adequate, and, thus, India's BOP measures were not necessary to forestall the threat of, or to stop, a serious decline in its monetary reserves within the meaning of Art. XVIII:9, India had violated Art. XVIII:11, second sentence, which provides that measures may only be maintained to the extent necessary under Art. XVIII:9.
- **Justifications under GATT Art. XVIII:11 (Ad Note and Proviso):** Since a removal of India's BOP measures would not immediately produce the conditions contemplated in Art. XVIII:9 justifying the maintenance of import restrictions, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that India's measures were not justified under Note *Ad* Art. XVIII:11. Also, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel in finding that since India was not being required to change its development policy, it was not entitled to maintain its BOP measures on the basis of proviso to Art. XVIII:11.
- **AA Art. 4.2 (tariffication):** The Panel found that the measures violated the obligation under Art. 4.2 not to maintain measures of the kind required to be converted into ordinary customs duties and that they could not be justified under footnote 1 to Art. 4.2 either since the measures were not "measures maintained under balance-of-payments provisions".

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Burden of proof (GATT Art. XVIII):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the burden of proof with respect to Art. XVIII:11 proviso is on the defending party (as an affirmative defence), and with respect to the Note *Ad* Art. XVIII:11 on the complaining party.
- **Competence of panels to review BOP measures:** The Appellate Body held that dispute settlement panels are competent to review any matters concerning BOP restrictions, and rejected India's argument that a principle of institutional balance requires that matters relating to BOP restrictions be left to the relevant political organs – the BOP Committee and the General Council.

¹ *India – Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products*

² Other issues addressed: special and different treatment for developing countries (DSU Arts. 12.10 and 21.2, GATT Art. XVIII:B); consultation with the IMF (DSU Art. 13.1 and GATT Art. XV:2); terms of reference; objective assessment of the matter (DSU Art. 11).

KOREA – DAIRY¹

(DS98)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	SA Arts. 2.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 12 GATT Art. XIX:1	Establishment of Panel	23 July 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 June 1999
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	14 December 1999
			Adoption	12 January 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive safeguard measure.
- **Product at issue:** Imports of certain dairy products (skimmed milk powder preparations).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments):** Reversing the Panel's legal reasoning, the Appellate Body held that the clause – “as a result of unforeseen development and of the effect of the obligations incurred by a contracting party under this Agreement, including tariff concessions” – in Art. XIX:1(a), although not an independent condition, describes certain circumstances which must be demonstrated as a matter of fact in order for a safeguard measure to be applied consistently with the requirements of Art. XIX. The Appellate Body concluded that the phrase “as a result of unforeseen developments” requires that the developments that led to a product being imported in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic producers must have been “*unexpected*”. The Appellate Body could not complete the Panel's analysis, however, due to the lack of undisputed facts in the record.
- **SA Art. 4.2(a) and (c) (injury determination – serious injury):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Korea's serious injury determination did not meet the requirements of Art. 4.2, as it did not adequately examine *all* serious injury factors listed in Art. 4.2 (e.g. imports increase, market share, sales, production, productivity, etc.) and neither did it provide sufficient reasoning in its explanations of how certain factors support, or detract from, a finding of serious injury.
- **SA Art. 5.1 (application of safeguard measure):** The Appellate Body partly upheld and partly reversed the Panel's legal finding: It agreed that Art. 5.1 (first sentence) “imposes an obligation on a Member applying a safeguard measure to ensure that the measure applied is not more restrictive than necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment”; and reversed the Panel's broad finding that Art. 5.1 imposes an obligation on a Member applying a safeguard measure to explain that the measure is necessary to remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment. Rather, the Appellate Body considered that the clear justification requirement under the second sentence of Art. 5.1 applies only to “a quantitative restriction that reduces the quantity of imports below the average of imports in the last three representative years for which statistics are available”. The Panel had originally found that Korea had acted inconsistently with Art. 5.1, but the Appellate Body was unable to complete the analysis due to the lack of panel findings on Korea's quantitative restrictions.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2):** According to the Appellate Body, simple identification of the articles alleged to have been violated, while a “minimum requirement”, may not always be enough to meet all the requirements of Art. 6.2. This requires a case-by-case examination, but the mere listing of the articles may not satisfy Art. 6.2 where those articles listed in the panel request establish multiple obligations. In addition, a panel should take into account “whether the ability of the respondent to defend itself was prejudiced³”, this had not been proved by Korea.

¹ Korea – Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Dairy Products

² Other issues addressed: “all pertinent information” (SA Art. 12.2); evidentiary issues; burden of proof; standing to bring a complaint; deadlines for submission of evidence; claims under SA Arts. 3 and 4; standard of review (concerning Members' safeguard investigations).

³ The Appellate Body referred back to its finding in this regard in *EC – Computer Equipment*. The first dispute where a panel found “prejudice” to the respondent was *Thailand – H-Beams*.

US – DRAMS¹ (DS99)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ADA Arts. 11, 2.2, 6.6 and 5.8	Establishment of Panel	16 January 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 January 1999
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	19 March 1999

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) regulation (namely, the “three zeroes” rules)², both as applied in the DRAMS third administrative review at issue and as such, and other aspects of the third administrative review conducted by the USDOC on DRAMS.
- **Product at issue:** DRAMS from Korea (Hyundai and LG Semicon).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS³

- **ADA Art. 11.2 (review of anti-dumping duties – the “likely” standard):** The Panel found for Korea and held that the “not likely” standard in the US regulation (as quoted in footnote 2 below), as such, is inconsistent with Art. 11.2 (“likely” standard) because a failure to find that an exporter is “not likely” to dump does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that this exporter is therefore “likely” to dump. The Panel considered that because there are situations where the not “not likely” standard is satisfied but the “likely” standard is not, the “not likely” criterion fails to provide a “demonstrable basis for consistently and reliably determining that the likelihood criterion is satisfied”. The Panel also found that because the final results of the third administrative review in the DRAMS case were based on a USDOC determination under that regulation, those results, as applied, were inconsistent with Art. 11.2 as well.
- **ADA Art. 2.2.1.1 (dumping determination – acceptance of data):** The Panel rejected Korea's claim that the USDOC violated Art. 2.2.1.1 by disregarding certain cost data submitted by the respondents during the third DRAMS administrative review proceedings. The Panel found that Korea failed to establish a prima facie case because it merely relied on its own conclusory arguments that the data should have been accepted without challenging the specific bases upon which the USDOC had rejected the submitted data.
- **ADA Art. 6.6 (evidence – accuracy of the information):** The Panel rejected Korea's claim that the USDOC accepted unverified data from a petitioner in reaching decisions regarding the respondents. The Panel found that Korea failed to establish a prima facie case because it had raised no specific challenges to the use of the data other than to argue that all information should be specifically verified. Instead, the Panel was of the view that Art. 6.6 did not require verification of all information upon which an authority relies. (The authority could rely on the reputation of the original source of the information.)
- **ADA Art. 5.8 (initiation of investigation – insufficient evidence):** The Panel rejected Korea's claim that the United States violated Art. 5.8 by setting the *de minimis* margin threshold for duty assessment procedures (under Art. 9.3) at 0.5 per cent, instead of the 2 per cent standard established in Art. 5.8. The Panel considered that the scope of Art. 5.8 (*de minimis* standard) is limited to applications for investigations and investigations (as set out in Art. 5.8) and does not encompass Art. 9.3 duty assessment procedure.

¹ United States – Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMS) of One Megabit or Above from Korea

² The relevant US regulation at issue here is CFR Part 19, Section 353.25(a)(2)(ii), which provides:

“The Secretary [of Commerce] may revoke an order in part if the Secretary concludes that:

... (ii) It is not likely that those persons will in the future sell the merchandise at less than foreign market value; ...”

³ Other issues addressed in this case: general, alleged US failure to self-initiate an injury review (ADA Art. 11.2); specific recommendations (DSU Art. 19.1); and terms of reference (reviewability of pre-WTO measures).

CANADA – DAIRY¹

(DS103, 113)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, New Zealand	AA Arts. 9.1, 3.3, 10.1 and 8 GATT Art. II:1(b)	Establishment of Panel	25 March 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 May 1999
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	13 October 1999
			Adoption	27 October 1999

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Canadian government's support system (Special Milk Classes Scheme) for domestic milk production and export, as well as Canada's tariff rate quota ("TRQ") regime for imports of fluid milk.
- **Industry at issue:** Milk and dairy product industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **AA Art. 9.1(a) (export subsidies – direct subsidies):** Having reversed the Panel's conclusion that Canada's measure involved export subsidies within the meaning of Art 9.1(a) (based on the Panel's erroneous interpretation of the terms "direct subsidies" and "payments-in-kind" under Art. 9.1(a)), the Appellate Body also reversed the Panel's finding that Canada had acted inconsistently with Arts. 3.3 and 8 by providing export subsidies under Art. 9.1(a) – i.e. by exceeding the support reduction commitment levels scheduled by Canada.
- **AA Art. 9.1(c) (export subsidies – payments financed by virtue of governmental action):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the provision of milk at discounted prices to processors for export constituted "payments" within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c) and that the relevant payments under Canada's scheme were financed by virtue of governmental action. Thus, it upheld the Panel's ultimate conclusion that Canada's scheme constituted an export subsidy within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c), which exceeded the reduction commitment, and thus, Canada had acted inconsistently with Arts. 3.3 and 8.
- **AA Art. 10.1 (export subsidies not listed in Art. 9.1):** The Panel found alternatively that in the event Canada's measures did not involve export subsidies under Art. 9.1(a) or (c), Canada's measures still constituted an "other" export subsidy in the sense of Art. 10.1 and exceed its reduction commitment levels in violation of Art. 10.1.
- **GATT Art. II:1(b) (schedules of concessions):** Recalling its earlier finding² that Members' Schedules should be interpreted under the general rules of interpretation set out in the VCLT, the Appellate Body concluded that Canada's limitation of cross-border purchases of fluid milk to "Canadian consumers" by specifying it as a condition in Canada's Tariff Schedule justifies Canada's effective limitation of access to the TRQ to imports for "personal use". But, it found that Canada's value limitation set at Can\$20 for each importation was inconsistent with Art. II:1(b), as there was no mention of such value limitation in Canada's Schedule. (This resulted in a partial reversal of the Panel's interpretations and conclusions.)

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Burden of proof (AA Art. 10.3):** The Panel noted that AA Art. 10.3 shifts the burden of proof from the complainant to the respondent in cases dealing with export subsidies once the complainant has shown exports in excess of scheduled quantities. It is then for the respondent to prove that export quantities in excess of reduction commitment levels are not subsidized.

¹ Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products

² EC – Computer Equipment

³ Other issues addressed: submission of evidence (preliminary panel decision); export subsidies under both the AA and ASCM (AA Art. 9.1(a) – "governments or their agents").

CANADA – DAIRY (ARTICLE 21.5 – NEW ZEALAND AND US)¹ (DS103, 113)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	New Zealand, United States	AA Art. 9.1(c)	Referred to the Original Panel	1 March 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	11 July 2001
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	12 November 2001
			Adoption	18 December 2001

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The revised version of the system of government support for domestic milk production and export, as well as Canada's tariff rate quota regime for imports of fluid milk, which were the measures at issue in the original dispute. Canada revised the supply system for sales of domestic milk and a separate scheme governing milk to be sold for export.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- AA Art. 9.1(c) (export subsidies – payments financed by virtue of governmental action):** On the question of whether the Canadian measures were “payments on the export of an agricultural product that are financed by virtue of governmental action” and thus constituted a subsidy under Art. 9.1(c) (which was made in excess of its export subsidy and quantity commitments in violation of Arts. 3.3 and 8 thereof), the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's legal findings as follows. (The Appellate Body, however, did not complete the analyses based on the correct legal standard.)³

(“payments”) The Appellate Body held first that neither prices for milk destined for the domestic market *nor* world market prices could serve as the appropriate basis for determining whether prices charged for export sales constituted a “payment” within the meaning of Art. 9.1 (c). The Appellate Body, while holding that the “average total cost of production” was the appropriate standard for determining whether export sales involve “payments”, did not suggest a specific method for calculating the average total cost of production.

(“financed by virtue of governmental action”) Second, (i) having found, based on a textual approach, that Canada's regulation of supply and price of milk in the domestic market was a “governmental action” and that the term “by virtue of” in Art. 9.1(c) implies that the payments must be financed “as a result of, or as a consequence of” the governmental action, and (ii) having noted that “payments” within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c) cover both the financing of monetary payments and payments-in-kind, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the Canadian governmental action in this case “obliged” producers to sell commercial export milk and that there was a demonstrable link between the governmental action and the financing of the payments. The Appellate Body found that although the governmental action established a regulatory regime whereby some milk producers could make additional profits only if they chose to sell commercial export milk, there was *no demonstrable link* between the governmental action and the financing of the payments.

¹ *Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States*

² Other issues addressed: AA Arts. 3.1 and 10.1.

³ As a result of the Appellate Body's findings, New Zealand and the United States once again referred this matter to the original panel on the date of the adoption of the first compliance Panel/Appellate Body reports. (See *Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US II)*).

CANADA – DAIRY (ARTICLE 21.5 – NEW ZEALAND AND US II)¹ (DS103, 113)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	New Zealand, United States	AA Arts. 3 and 9	Referred to the Original Panel	18 December 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	11 July 2002
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	5 December 2002
			Adoption	17 January 2003

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The system of government support for domestic milk production and export, as well as Canada's tariff rate quota regime for imports of fluid milk, which were the measures at issue in the original dispute. Canada revised the supply system for sales of domestic milk and a separate scheme governing milk to be sold for export.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- AA Art. 9.1 (c) (export subsidies – payments financed by virtue of governmental action):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the supply of commercial export milk by Canadian milk producers, at a price below the "average total cost of production", to Canadian dairy processors involved export subsidies under Art. 9.1(c) and were accordingly "payments" within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c). The Appellate Body then considered the "role" of the Canadian government and noted that "governmental action" controls "virtually every aspect of domestic milk supply and management," and the effect of these different governmental actions is to secure a highly remunerative price for sales of domestic milk by producers. The Appellate Body concluded that these factors were sufficient to demonstrate the "nexus" between the governmental actions and the financing and hence were covered by Art. 9.1(c). Regarding the method by which to establish the production costs, which are necessary to ultimately determine the existence of "payments", the Appellate Body found that the standard is "an industry-wide average figure that aggregates the costs of production of all producers of milk" and that the industry-wide cost of production could be based on a statistically valid sample of all producers.
- AA Art. 3.3 (export subsidy commitments):** On the basis of its findings on the export subsidies within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c), which were provided in excess of the quantity reduction commitment set forth in Canada's Schedule, the Appellate Body confirmed that Canada had acted inconsistently with its obligations under Art. 3.3.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Burden of proof (AA Art. 10.3):** Reversing the Panel's finding that it is for the complaining Member to make a prima facie case that the exports in excess of the schedule commitments are subsidized, the Appellate Body said that Art. 10.3 "is clearly intended to alter the generally accepted rules on burden on proof" in respect of whether an export subsidy has been granted to the excess quantities. In this connection, the traditional burden of proof principles (i.e. the burden is on the complainant Member) apply only to the question of whether exports have been made in quantities above export quantity commitment levels. Despite the Panel's misapplication of the burden of proof on the issue, the Appellate Body found that the Panel ultimately arrived properly at the burden of proof situation envisaged by Art.10.3 and that its error did not vitiate any of the Panel's substantive findings under Arts. 3.3, 8, 9.1(c) and 10.1.

¹ Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States

² Other issues addressed: AA Arts. 10.1 and 8.

US – FSC¹ (DS108)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1 and 3 AA Arts. 10, 8	Establishment of Panel	22 September 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 October 1999
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	24 February 2000
			Adoption	20 March 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US tax exemptions for Foreign Sales Corporations (“FSC”)² in respect of their export-related foreign-source trade income.
- **Product at issue:** All foreign goods, including agricultural products, affected by the US measure.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (ii) (definition of a subsidy – financial contribution):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the FSC measure constituted government revenue foregone that was “otherwise due” and, thus a “financial contribution” within the meaning of Art. 1.1.
- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the FSC measure constituted prohibited export subsidies under Art. 3.1(a) because the FSC exemptions (i) were based upon foreign trade income derived from “export property” and (ii) fell within the language of item (e) (full or partial exemption remission ... of direct taxes ...) of Annex I (Illustrative List of Export Subsidies). The Appellate Body (and the Panel) rejected the US argument that footnote 59 to item (e) exempted the FSC measure from constituting export subsidies.
- **AA Arts. 3.3 (export subsidy commitments) and 9.1 (export subsidies – provision of subsidies to reduce the marketing costs):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the FSC tax exemptions were an export subsidy under AA Art. 9.1(d) and thus violated Art. 3.3. The Appellate Body considered that “income tax liability” that was exempted or reduced under the FSC tax regime could not be considered as “the costs of marketing exports” of agricultural products that were subject to reduction commitment within the meaning of Art. 9.1(d).
- **AA Arts. 10.1 (export subsidies not listed in Art. 9.1) and 8 (export competition commitments):** The Appellate Body found that the United States violated Art. 10.1 and subsequently Art. 8 because the United States, through the FSC exemptions, which were unlimited in nature (i.e. no limitation on the amount of the exemption and no discretionary element to its grant), acted inconsistently with its export subsidy commitments under the AA, first, not to provide export subsidies for *scheduled* products (Art. 9.1) *in excess of* the scheduled commitments; and, second, not to provide *any* Art. 9.1 export subsidies for *unscheduled* products.
- **ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** Pursuant to Art. 4.7, the Panel recommended that the United States “withdraw the FSC subsidies without delay. The parties agreed that the date for withdrawal would be 1 November 2000.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Burden of proof (AA Art. 10.3):** The Panel concluded that an AA Art. 10.3 claim contains a special burden of proof whereby once the complainant has proved that the respondent is exporting a certain commodity in quantities exceeding its commitment levels, then the respondent must prove that such an excessive amount of exports is not subsidized. The Panel found that this rule only applies to Members' “scheduled” products.

¹ *United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporation”*

² FSCs are foreign corporations in charge of specific activities with respect to the sale or lease of goods produced in the United States for export outside the US. In practice, many FSCs are controlled foreign subsidiaries of US corporations, as FSCs affiliated with its United States supplier receive greater benefits under the programme.

³ Other issues addressed: ASCM Art. 4.2 (statement of available evidence); new arguments before the Appellate Body; interpretation of footnote 59 to item (e) of Annex I; panel's jurisdiction (appropriate tax forum); DSU Art. 6.2 (identification of products (agricultural) at issue); order of consideration of ASCM issues.

US – FSC (ARTICLE 21.5 – EC)¹ (DS108)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1, 3 and 4 AA Arts. 3, 8 and 10	Referred to the Original Panel	20 December 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	20 August 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	14 January 2002
			Adoption	29 January 2002

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The US “FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000” (the “ETI” Act).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body first upheld the Panel's finding that a “financial contribution” within the meaning of Art. 1.1(a)(1)(ii) existed under the ETI Act, as the United States had foregone revenue otherwise due when it excluded a portion of foreign-source income from tax obligations under the ETI Act, while taxing foreign-source income under the normal US tax rules. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ETI Act granted subsidies contingent, in law, upon export performance within the meaning of Art. 3.1(a) with respect to property produced within the United States by conditioning the availability of the subsidy on the sale, lease or rent “outside” the United States of the good produced within the United States.
- ASCM footnote 59 (double taxation exception):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ETI Act was not justified as a measure to avoid the double taxation of foreign-source income under footnote 59 (fifth sentence), because the Act did not exempt only “foreign-source income”, but exempted both foreign and domestic-source income. The flexibility under footnote 59 does not allow Members to adopt allocation rules that systematically result in a tax exemption for income that has no link with a “foreign” country and that would not be regarded as foreign-source.
- ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** As the ETI Act included certain transitional rules that effectively extended the application of the prohibited FSC provisions, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States failed to implement the DSB's recommendations made under Art. 4.7 to withdraw the export subsidies without delay because it could find no legal basis for extending the time-period for the withdrawal of the subsidies.
- AA Arts. 3.3 (export subsidy commitments), 8 (export competition commitments) and 10.1 (export subsidies not listed in Art. 9.1):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ETI Act involved export subsidies under AA Art. 1(e) with respect to qualifying property produced within the United States and that it was inconsistent with Art. 10.1 (and thus with Art. 8) by applying export subsidies in a manner that threatened to circumvent US export subsidy commitments under Art. 3.3.
- GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the so-called “fair market value rule”² under the ETI Act accorded less favourable treatment to imported products than to like US domestic products in violation of Art. III:4 by providing a “considerable impetus” to use domestic products over imported products for the tax benefit under the ETI Act.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- Burden of proof (ASCM footnote 59):** As footnote 59 (fifth sentence) constitutes an exception to the legal regime under Art. 3.1(a) and thus is an “affirmative defence” with respect to measures taken to avoid the double-taxation of foreign-source income, the Appellate Body found that the burden of proof is on the party invoking the exception (i.e. United States in this case).

¹ *United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations” – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities*

² Under the “fair market value rule”, any taxpayer that sought an exemption under the ETI Act had to ensure that in the manufacture of qualifying property, it did not “use” imported input products, whose value comprised more than 50 per cent of the fair market value of the end-product.

³ Other issues addressed: third parties' right to rebuttal submissions in Art. 21.5 proceedings (DSU Art. 10.3).

US – FSC (ARTICLE 21.5 – EC II)¹ (DS108)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Art. 4.7	Referred to the Original Panel	17 February 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	30 September 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	13 February 2006
			Adoption	14 March 2006

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The “American Jobs Creation Act of 2004” (the “Jobs Act”)² as well as the continued operation of Section 5 of the ETI Act (i.e. the indefinite grandfather provision for FSC subsidies in respect of certain transactions) that had already been found to constitute “prohibited subsidies” in the first Art. 21.5 proceedings.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** Having concluded that the “recommendation under Art. 4.7 remains in effect until the Member concerned has fulfilled its obligation by fully withdrawing the prohibited subsidy”, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that “to the extent that the United States, by enacting Section 101 of the Jobs Act, maintains prohibited FSC and ETI subsidies through the transitional and grandfathering measures, it continues to fail to implement fully the operative DSB recommendations and rulings to withdraw the prohibited subsidies and to bring its measures into conformity with its obligations under the relevant covered agreements.” In this regard, it agreed with the Panel that “the relevant recommendations adopted by the DSB in the original proceedings in 2000, and those in the first and these second Art. 21.5 proceedings, form part of a continuum of events relating to compliance with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB in the original proceedings”.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2):** The Appellate Body explained that in order for a panel request under Art. 21.5 to satisfy the requirements under DSU Art. 6.2, the complainant party in an Art. 21.5 proceeding must identify, at a minimum, the following in its panel request: (i) the recommendations and rulings made by the DSB in the original dispute as well as in any preceding Art. 21.5 proceedings that have allegedly not been complied with; (ii) the measures allegedly taken to comply with those recommendations and rulings, as well as any omissions or deficiencies therein; and (iii) the legal basis for its complaint, by specifying how the measures taken, or not taken, fail to remove the WTO-inconsistencies found in the previous proceedings, or whether they have brought about new WTO-inconsistencies. On the question of whether Section 5 of the ETI Act (i.e. grandfathering prohibited subsidies) was properly identified in the European Communities’ panel request so as to put the United States on sufficient notice, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that it was within the Panel’s terms of reference as the European Communities’ panel request referred to the *entirety* of the prohibited subsidies, including Section 5 of the ETI Act, found to exist in the original and first Art. 21.5 proceedings. The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that the panel request should be read as a whole in this regard.

¹ *United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations” – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities*

² Although the Jobs Act allegedly “repealed” the tax exclusion in the ETI Act: it contains (1) the “transition provision” in Section 101(d) of the Jobs Act for certain transactions between 1 Jan. 2005 and 31 Dec. 2006 pursuant to which the ETI scheme remained available on a reduced basis (80 per cent in 2005 and 60 per cent in 2006); and (2) the grandfather provision in Section 101(f) for certain transactions. Moreover, it did not repeal Section 5(c)(1) of the ETI Act, which had indefinitely grandfathered certain FSC subsidies in respect of certain transactions.

CANADA – PHARMACEUTICAL PATENTS¹

(DS114)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	TRIPS Arts. 27, 28 and 30	Establishment of Panel	1 February 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 March 2000
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	7 April 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Certain provisions under Canada's Patent Act: (i)"regulatory review provision (Sec. 55.2(1))"²; and (ii)"stockpiling provision (Sec. 55.2(2))" that allowed general drug manufacturers to override, in certain situations, the rights conferred on a patent owner.
- **Product at issue:** Patented pharmaceuticals from the European Communities.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

Stockpiling provision

- **TRIPS Arts. 28.1 (patent owner rights) and 30 (exceptions):** (Canada practically conceded that the stockpiling provision violated Art. 28.1, which sets out exclusive rights granted to patent owners.) Concerning Canada's defence under Art. 30, the Panel found that the measure was not justified under Art. 30 because there were no limitations on the quantity of production for stockpiling which resulted in a substantial curtailment of extended market exclusivity, and, thus, was not "limited" as required by Art. 30. Accordingly, the Panel concluded that the stockpiling provision was inconsistent with Art. 28.1 as it constituted a "substantial curtailment of the exclusionary rights" granted to patent holders.

Regulatory review provision

- **TRIPS Arts. 28.1 (patent owner rights) and 30 (exceptions):** (Canada also practically conceded on the inconsistency of the provision with Art. 28.1) The Panel found that Canada's regulatory review provision was justified under Art. 30 by meeting all three cumulative criteria: the exceptional measure (i) must be limited; (ii) must not "unreasonably conflict with normal exploitation of the patent"; and (iii) must not "unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the patent owner", taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties. These three cumulative criteria are necessary for a measure to be justified as an exception under Art. 30.
- **TRIPS Art. 27.1 (non-discrimination):** The Panel found that the European Communities failed to prove that the regulatory review provision discriminated based on the field of technology (i.e. against pharmaceutical products in this case), either *de jure* or *de facto*, under Art. 27.1.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Burden of proof (TRIPS Art. 30):** Since Art. 30 is an exception to the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, the burden was on the respondent (i.e. Canada) to demonstrate that the patent provisions at issue were justified under that provision.

¹ Canada – Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products

² The regulatory review provision permitted the general manufacturers of pharmaceuticals to produce samples of the patented product for use during the regulatory review process. The stockpiling provision allowed producers of generic drugs to make the drugs and begin stockpiling them six months prior to the expiration of the patent.

³ Other issues addressed: application of principles of treaty interpretation (VCLT) to the provisions under the TRIPS Agreement; interpretation of three cumulative criteria under Art. 30 exception.

ARGENTINA – FOOTWEAR (EC)¹

(DS121)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	SA Arts. 2, 4 and 12 GATT Art. XIX:1(a)	Establishment of Panel	23 July 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	25 June 1999
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	14 December 1999
			Adoption	12 January 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Provisional and definitive safeguard measures imposed by Argentina.
- **Product at issue:** Imports of footwear into Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments):** Having determined that any safeguard measure imposed after the entry into force of the WTO Agreement must comply with the provisions of both the SA and GATT Art. XIX, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's conclusion that the GATT Art. XIX:1(a) "unforeseen developments" clause does not add anything additional to the SA in respect of the conditions under which a safeguard measure may be applied. It found instead that Art. XIX:1(a), although an independent obligation, describes certain circumstances that must be demonstrated as a matter of fact. The Appellate Body did not however complete the Panel's analysis in this regard.
- **SA Art. 2 (parallelism):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's ultimate conclusion that, based on the ordinary meaning of Arts. 2.1, 2.2 and 4.1(c), a safeguard measure must be applied to the imports from "all" sources from which imports were considered in the underlying investigation, and found that Argentina's investigation was inconsistent with Art. 2 since it excluded imports from MERCOSUR from the application of its safeguard measure while it had included those imports from MERCOSUR in the investigation.
- **SA Arts. 2.1 (application of safeguard measures) and 4.2(a) (injury determination – increased imports):** : The Appellate Body found that the "increased imports" element under the SA requires not only an examination of the "rate and amount" (as opposed to just comparing the end points) of the increase in imports, but also a demonstration that "imports must have been recent enough, sudden enough, sharp enough and significant enough, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to cause or threaten to cause 'serious injury'". Argentina had failed to consider adequately import trends and quantities.
- **SA Art. 4.2(a) (injury determination – serious injury):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel's interpretation that Art. 4.2(a) requires a demonstration of "all" the factors listed in Art. 4.2(a) as well as all other factors relevant to the situation of the industry concerned. Argentina had failed to meet the requirement.
- **SA Art. 4.2(b) (injury determination – causation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's legal finding that a causation analysis requires an examination of: (i) the relationship (coincidence of trends) between the movements in imports and injury factors; (ii) whether the conditions of competition demonstrate a causal link between imports and injury; and (iii) whether injury caused by factors other than imports had not been attributed to imports. The Appellate Body upheld the finding that Argentina's findings on causation were not adequately explained and supported by evidence.

¹ Argentina – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear

² Other issues addressed: terms of reference (modified measures, DSU Art. 6.2); "All pertinent information" (SA Art. 12.2); passive observer status; terms of reference (DSU Art. 7); standard of review; basic rationale of panel findings (DSU Art. 12.7).

THAILAND – H-BEAMS¹

(DS122)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Poland	ADA Arts. 2, 3, 5 and 17.6	Establishment of Panel	19 November 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 September 2000
Respondent	Thailand		Circulation of AB Report	12 March 2001
			Adoption	5 April 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Thailand's definitive anti-dumping determination.
- **Product at issue:** H-beams from Poland.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 5 (initiation of investigation):** The Panel rejected Poland's claim that the Thai authorities' initiation of the investigation could not be justified due to the insufficiency of evidence originally contained in the application. The Panel considered that the application need not contain analysis, but only information. The Panel also rejected Poland's claim that Thailand violated Art. 5.5 by failing to provide a written notification of the filing of application for initiation of investigation. The Panel considered that a formal meeting could satisfy the requirement.
- **ADA Art. 2.2 (dumping determination – constructed normal value):** As the Panel found that, (i) for the purpose of calculating a dumping margin under Art. 2.2, Thailand used the narrowest product category that included the like product; and (ii) that no separate reasonableness test was required in choosing a profit figure for constructed normal value, the Panel concluded that Thailand had not violated Art. 2.2.
- **ADA Art. 3.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** As the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's interpretation of Art. 3.4 that an investigating authority should consider *all* the injury factors listed in Art. 3, standard of review 4, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Thailand acted inconsistently with Art. 3.4.
- **ADA Arts. 3.1 (injury determination) and 17.6 (standard of review):** (Thailand only appealed the Panel's legal interpretations of Arts. 3.1 and 17.6, and not the Panel's substantive findings of a violation of certain Art. 3 provisions.) The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's interpretations that Art. 3.1 requires an anti-dumping authority to base its determination only upon evidence that was disclosed to interested parties during the investigation. Similarly, it also reversed the Panel's interpretation that, under Art. 17.6, panels are required to examine only an investigating authority's injury analysis based on the documents shared with the interested parties. The Appellate Body found that the scope of the evidence that can be examined under Art. 3.1 depends on the "nature" of the evidence, not on whether the evidence is confidential or not. A panel should consider all facts, both confidential and non-confidential, in its assessment of the establishment and evaluation of the facts by investigating authorities under Art. 17.6.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Poland's panel request met the requirements of Art. 6.2. However, it rejected the Panel's rationale for finding Poland's mere listing of Art. 5 (without sub-provisions) in the panel request to be sufficient, i.e. the fact that several of the issues related to Art. 5 had already been raised by the exporters before the Thai authority. The Appellate Body rejected this reasoning because (i) there is not always continuity between claims raised in an investigation and those in WTO dispute settlement related to that investigation; and (ii) third parties to the dispute might not be on notice of the legal basis of the claims as they would not know specific issues raised in the underlying investigation. The Appellate Body considered that reference only to Art. 5 was sufficient in the present case because the sub-provisions of Art. 5 set out "closely related procedural steps".

¹ Thailand – Anti-Dumping Duties on Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel and H-Beams from Poland

² Other issues addressed: *amicus curiae* submission (breach of confidentiality, DSU Arts. 17. 10 and 18.2); burden of proof; standard of review; confidential information (working procedures).

AUSTRALIA – AUTOMOTIVE LEATHER II¹

(DS126)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ASCM Arts. 1, 3.1(a) and 4.7	Establishment of Panel	22 June 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	26 May 1999
Respondent	Australia		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	16 June 1999

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Australian government's assistance ("grant contract" (\$A 30 million) and "loan contract" (\$A 25 million)) to Howe, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Australian Leather Upholstery Pty. Ltd., owned by Australian Leather Holdings, Limited ("ALH").
- **Industry at issue:** Automotive leather production industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** As for the grant contract, the Panel found that the payments under the grant contract were subsidies prohibited under Art. 3.1(a), on the ground that the payments concerned were in fact "tied to" export performance.

In respect of the loan contract, the Panel concluded that the payments under the loan contract did not violate Art. 3.1(a) because there was nothing in the terms of the loan contract itself that suggested a "specific link" to actual or anticipated exportation or export earnings.

- **ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** The Panel recommended, in accordance with Art. 4.7, that Australia withdraw the prohibited subsidies within a 90-day period, which would run from the date of adoption of the report by the DSB.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Existence of multiple panels regarding the same matter:** The Panel rejected, through a preliminary ruling, Australia's request for the Panel to terminate its work on the grounds that the DSU does not permit the establishment of a panel when another panel exists in respect of the same matter and between the same parties.³ In this regard, the Panel noted, *inter alia*, that the DSU does not expressly prohibit the establishment of multiple panels for the same matter.

¹ *Australia – Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather*

² Other issues addressed: procedures governing business confidential information; information acquired during consultations; ASCM Art. 4.2 (statement of available evidence in the consultation request); terms of reference (scope of the measures at issue); ASCM Art. 1 (definition of a subsidy).

³ A panel was established in January 1998 on the same matter and involving the same parties, but was never composed.

AUSTRALIA – AUTOMOTIVE LEATHER II (ARTICLE 21.5 – US)¹ (DS126)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ASCM Art. 4.7	Referred to the Original Panel	14 October 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 January 2000
Respondent	Australia		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	11 February 2000

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Australia (i) required Howe to repay \$A 8.065 million, an amount which Australia argued covered “any remaining inconsistent portion of the grants made under the grant contract”; and (ii) terminated all subsisting obligations under the grant contract. Australia also provided a new \$A 13.65 million loan to Australian Leather Holdings Ltd (“ALH”), Howe’s parent company.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- ASCM Art. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy):** Having concluded that the phrase “withdraw the subsidy” under Art. 4.7 encompasses “repayment”, the Panel found that repayment in full of the prohibited subsidy was necessary in this case, as it considered that in the case of a one-time subsidy, there were no other ways than repayment in full in which withdrawal of the subsidy could be achieved. The Panel found that Australia failed to comply with the DSB’s recommendation to withdraw the subsidy within 90 days, as the provision by the Australian government of a loan of \$A 13.65 million to ALH nullified the repayment by Howe of \$A 8.065 million.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Panel concluded that the new loan of \$A 13.65 million to ALH was within the Panel’s terms of reference because: (i) the panel request, which defined the Panel’s terms of reference, identified the loan; and, furthermore, (ii) the loan was “inextricably linked to the steps taken by Australia in response to the DSB’s ruling in this dispute, in view of both its timing and its nature”.

¹ *Australia – Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States*

² Other issues addressed: business confidential information; third parties’ rights to rebuttal submissions in Art. 21.5 proceedings.

MEXICO – CORN SYRUP¹

(DS132)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ADA Arts. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 12	Establishment of Panel	25 November 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 January 2000
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	24 February 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Mexico's definitive anti-dumping duty measure.
- **Product at issue:** High-fructose corn syrup ("HFCS") from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 5.2 (initiation of investigation – application):** The Panel rejected the US claim that the anti-dumping application in this case was inconsistent with Art. 5.2 due to insufficient evidence of threat of material injury. The applicant need provide only such information as is reasonably available to it.
- **ADA Art. 12.1 (notice of initiation):** The Panel rejected the US claim that Art. 12.1 requires the investing authority to address, in the notice of initiation, the definition of the relevant domestic industry.
- **ADA Arts. 5.3 (initiation of investigation), 5.8 (termination of investigation) and 6.4 (evidence):** The Panel rejected the United States' claims: (i) that Mexico did not have enough evidence of a threat of injury or of a causal link between the dumped imports and injury to justify initiation of the investigation under Art. 5; and (ii) that Mexico had acted improperly under Art. 5.8 when it did not reject the domestic industry's application. Neither Art. 5.3 nor Art. 6.4 requires an authority to resolve all questions of fact prior to initiation.
- **ADA Art. 3 (injury determination – threat of injury):** The Panel found that Mexico violated Art. 3.1, 3.4 and 3.7 by failing to consider all the factors governing injury under Art. 3, because an investigation of threat of material injury requires a consideration of not only the factors pertaining to threat of material injury, but also factors relating to the impact of imports on the domestic industry (Art. 3.4). The Panel found that Mexico failed to consider the domestic industry "as a whole" in its threat of material injury analysis, as required by Art. 3.4, when it considered only a portion of the industry's production, and thus violated Art. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.7. The Panel found that Mexico violated Art. 3.7(i) because it failed to consider a certain fact relevant to the context of its threat determination and the likelihood of substantially increased imports.
- **ADA Art. 7.4 (provisional measure):** The Panel found Mexico's application of the provisional anti-dumping measure beyond six months to be inconsistent with Art. 7.4.
- **ADA Arts. 10 (retroactivity) and 12 (explanation of determination):** The Panel concluded that Mexico's retroactive levying of final anti-dumping duties was inconsistent with Art. 10.2, because such retroactive application for the period of provisional measure requires an authority to make a specific finding that, in the absence of provisional measures, the effect of the dumped imports would have led to a determination of injury to the domestic industry. The Panel also found a violation of Art. 12, which sets out the requirements for a public notice of an affirmative final determination, because Mexico's determination contained no explanation of the facts and conclusions underlying Mexico's decision to retroactively apply anti-dumping duties. The Panel also found that Mexico's failure to release bonds collected under the provisional measure was inconsistent with Art. 10.4.

¹ Mexico – Anti-Dumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup from the United States

² Other issues addressed: requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2 and ADA Art. 17.4); terms of reference (identification of measures in the context of the ADA); sufficiency of panel request (ADA Art. 17.5(i)); evidence not on record (ADA Art. 17.5(ii)); evidentiary issues (reference to NAFTA proceedings and to alleged statements made during consultations).

MEXICO – CORN SYRUP (ARTICLE 21.5 – US)¹ (DS132)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ADA Art. 3	Referred to the Original Panel	23 October 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 June 2001
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	22 October 2001
			Adoption	21 November 2001

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Mexico's redetermination on threat of injury in relation to its definitive anti-dumping duties on high-fructose corn syrup ("HFCS") imports from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 3.7 (injury determination – likelihood of increased imports):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the Mexican authority's redetermination on "likelihood of increased imports" was inconsistent with Art. 3.7(i), as it did not provide a reasoned explanation for its conclusion that there was a likelihood of substantially increased imports. The Appellate Body rejected Mexico's argument that the Panel incorrectly applied the standard of review under Art. 17.5 and 17.6 by relying on the existence of an alleged agreement entered into by soft-drink bottlers promising restraint in their use of HFCS, even though the existence of this restraint agreement was never found as a matter of fact in the domestic investigation. The Appellate Body found that the "establishment" of facts by investigating authorities that panels are to assess under the standards set out in ADA Arts. 17.5 and 17.6(i) and DSU Art. 11 includes both "affirmative findings" of events as well as "assumptions" relating to such events made by those authorities in the course of their analyses. Since the Mexican authority made an assumption about the existence of the restraint agreement, it was logical for the Panel to examine Mexican authority's conclusions based on the same assumption. The Appellate Body also found that any assumption that the Panel made about the restraint agreement was not, in any event, the basis for its finding of inconsistency under Art. 3.7(i).
- **DSU Art. 6.2 (requirements of panel request):** The Appellate Body rejected Mexico's request that the Appellate Body reverse the Panel's substantive findings because the Panel had failed to address and consider (i) the lack of consultations between Mexico and the United States before the measure was referred to the original panel and (ii) the US failure to indicate in their panel request whether consultations had been held. Since Mexico had failed to indicate to the Panel that it was raising an objection based on these issues, the Panel in this case did not have a duty to address the issues referred to by Mexico. Nor was the Panel required to consider, on its own motion, these issues, as the lack of prior consultations or the absence, in the panel request, of an indication "whether consultations were held" is not a defect that a panel must examine even if both parties to the dispute remain silent on it.
- **DSU Art. 12.7 (basic rationale for panel's findings):** The Appellate Body held that the Panel satisfied its duty under Art. 12.7 to provide a "basic rationale" for its findings. The Appellate Body stated that Art. 12.7 obliges panels to set forth explanations and reasons sufficient to disclose the essential, or fundamental, justification for its findings and recommendations. Whether Art. 12.7 is satisfied must be determined on a case-by-case basis, and in some situations a panel's "basic rationale" might be found in other documents, such as the original panel report in the case of the Art. 21.5 proceedings, provided that such reasoning is quoted or incorporated by reference.

¹ Mexico – Anti-Dumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States, Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States

² Other issues addressed: DSU Arts. 3.7 and 6.2 (consultations, etc.); terms of reference (Art. 21.5 proceeding); panel's factual standard of review (ADA Art. 17.6(i)).

EC – ASBESTOS¹

(DS135)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	TBT Annex 1.1 GATT Arts. III:4, XX and XXIII:1(b)	Establishment of Panel	25 November 1998
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 September 2000
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	12 March 2001
			Adoption	5 April 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** France's ban on asbestos (Decree No. 96-1133).
- **Product at issue:** Imported asbestos (and products containing asbestos) vs certain domestic substitutes such as PVA, cellulose and glass ("PCG") fibres (and products containing such substitutes).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **TBT Annex 1.1 (technical regulation):** The Appellate Body, having rejected the Panel's approach of separating the measure into the ban and the exceptions, reversed the Panel and concluded that the ban as an "integrated whole" was a "technical regulation" as defined in Annex 1.1 and thus covered by the TBT Agreement, as (i) the products subject to the ban were identifiable (i.e. any products containing asbestos); (ii) the measure was a whole laid down product characteristics; and (iii) compliance with the measure was mandatory. However, the Appellate Body did not complete the legal analysis of Canada's TBT claims as it did not have an "adequate basis" upon which to examine them.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** As the Appellate Body found the Panel's likeness analysis between asbestos and PCG fibres and between cement-based products containing asbestos and those containing PCG fibres insufficient, it reversed the Panel's findings that the products at issue were like and that the measure was inconsistent with Art. III:4. (The Appellate Body emphasized a competitive relationship between products as an important factor in determining likeness in the context of Art. III:4 (c.f. separate concurring opinion by one Appellate Body Member.) Then, having completed the like product analysis, the Appellate Body concluded that Canada had failed to demonstrate the likeness between either set of products, and, thus, to prove that the measure was inconsistent with Art. III:4.
- **GATT Art. XX(b) (general exceptions – necessary to protect human life or health):** Having agreed with the Panel that the measure "protects human life or health" and that "no reasonably available alternative measure" existed, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ban was justified as an exception under Art. XX(b). The Panel also found that the measure satisfied the conditions of the Art. XX chapeau, as the measure neither led to arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination, nor constituted a disguised restriction on international trade.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Scope of non-violation claim (Art. XXIII:1(b):):** The Appellate Body, rejecting the EC appeal, agreed with the Panel that Art. XXIII:1(b) (the non-violation provision) applied to the measure at issue, as (i) even a measure that conflicts with a substantive provision of the GATT falls within the scope of Art. XXIII:1(b); and (ii) a health measure justified under Art. XX also falls within the scope of Art. XXIII:1(b). The Panel, having applied Art. XXIII:1(b) to the measure at issue, ultimately rejected Canada's claim and found that the measure did not result in non-violation nullification or impairment under Art. XXIII:1(b), because Canada had had reason to anticipate a ban on asbestos. (Canada did not appeal the Panel's ultimate finding.)

¹ *European Communities – Measures Affecting Asbestos and Asbestos-Containing Products*

² Other issues addressed: Appellate Body adoption of additional procedures to deal with *amicus curiae* submissions; (DSU Art. 11 (Art. XX(b))); separate concurring opinion by one Appellate Body Member; scope of GATT Art. III:4 (applicability to the import ban); consultation of experts (DSU Art. 13); order of examination between TBT and GATT claims.

US – 1916 ACT¹ (DS136, 162)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	European Communities, Japan	GATT Art. VI ADA Arts. 1, 4, 5 and 18	Establishment of Panel	1 February 1999 (European Communities) 26 July 1999 (Japan)
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 March 2000 (European Communities) 29 May 2000 (Japan) 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	28 August 2000
			Adoption	26 September 2000

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States' Anti-Dumping Act of 1916, which provided for, *inter alia*, a private right of action, the remedy of treble damages for private complaints and the possibility of criminal penalties in respect of anti-dumping practices.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. VI and ADA (applicability):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that GATT Art. VI and the ADA applied to the 1916 Act. Art. VI applies to action taken in response to situations involving dumping and the 1916 Act provided for specific action to be taken in situations that present the constituent elements of dumping within the meaning of that provision.
- **GATT Art. VI and ADA (substantive violations):**² The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings on the following claims: the 1916 Act was inconsistent with: (i) **GATT Art. VI** (anti-dumping duties) which, read in conjunction with the ADA, limits the permissible responses to dumping to definitive anti-dumping duties, provisional measures and price undertakings; (ii) **GATT Art. VI:1** (anti-dumping duties – conditions) because it did not require a finding of “material injury”; (iii) **ADA Art. 4 (and 5 as well in case of Japan):** (definition of domestic industry) because the Act did not require that a complaint be made “on behalf of the domestic industry”; (iv) **ADA Art. 5.2 (Japan):** (initiation of investigation – application) because the Act failed to require the type of evidence (i.e. dumping, injury and causation and a *de minimis* threshold for the level of dumping) to be included in an anti-dumping application under Art. 5.2; (v) **ADA Art. 5.5 (European Communities)** (initiation of investigation – notification) because the Act failed to provide for notification to the governments concerned before a case was initiated; and finally, in conclusion, (vi) **ADA Art. 1 (and 18.1 as well for Japan)** (general principles) because the 1916 Act failed to meet the requirements of imposing anti-dumping measures in conformity with the provisions of GATT Art. VI and the ADA and to take specific action against dumping of exports only in accordance with the provisions of the GATT, as interpreted by the ADA.
- **GATT Art. VI:2 (anti-dumping duty):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the 1916 Act, by providing for non-anti-dumping measures (i.e. the imposition of fines, imprisonment or treble damages as a response to dumping), violates the requirement of Art. VI:2 that actions taken against dumping be limited to anti-dumping duties.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **As such claims:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that the 1916 Act could be challenged as such under GATT Art. VI and the ADA, even though no monetary awards had been made, nor criminal penalties imposed, and even though not one of the measures identified in ADA Art. 17.4 had been adopted.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Act of 1916*

² Unless otherwise indicated, these findings are for the claims by both Japan and the European Communities.

³ Other issues addressed: timely challenge of jurisdiction issue; mandatory/discretionary legislation; panel request (DSU Art. 6.2, preliminary ruling); enhanced third party rights (DSU Art. 10); Panel's examination of domestic law; WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4 and ADA Art. 18.4 (consequential violations); GATT Arts. III and VI (relationship); ADA and GATT Art. VI (relationship).

US – LEAD AND BISMUTH II¹

(DS138)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1.1, 10 and 21. DSU Art. 19.1	Establishment of Panel	17 February 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	23 December 1999
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	10 May 2000
			Adoption	7 June 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States Department of Commerce's ("USDOC") reliance on "change-in-ownership methodology" in calculating the amount of subsidies to determine a countervailing duty rate in an administrative review.
- **Product at issue:** Certain hot-rolled lead and bismuth carbon steel products from the United Kingdom.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Arts. 1.1(b) (definition of a subsidy – benefit), 10 (application of GATT Art. VI) and 21.2 (review of countervailing duties):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the USDOC should not have presumed that the non-recurring subsidy given to a state-owned enterprise (BSC in this case) would have "passed through" to subsequent companies (UES and BSpIc/GKN) when that state-owned enterprise (BSC) had been privatized. Rather, the USDOC was required under Art. 21.2 to examine, in the reviews at issue, whether a "benefit" had been conferred on the new owners of the company (UES and BSpIc/BSES). The USDOC had failed to do so.

The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's factual finding that no benefit within the meaning of Art. 1.1(b) had been conferred in this case because the new company had paid "fair market value" for all the productive assets, goodwill, etc. when it purchased the formerly state-owned company to which the subsidies at issue had been originally granted. Thus, no subsidy under Art. 1 existed.

Thus, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's ultimate finding that the countervailing duties at issue in this case were imposed inconsistently with Art. 10.

- **DSU Art. 19.1 (Panel and Appellate Body recommendations – suggestion on implementation):** The Panel suggested, in accordance with the discretion provided under Art. 19.1, that the United States take all appropriate steps, including a revision of its administrative practices, to prevent the violation of ASCM Art. 10 from arising in the future.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Standard of review – countervailing duty measures (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that DSU Art. 11 provides the standard of review for cases involving the imposition of countervailing duties, and that the special standard of review for anti-dumping measure set out in the ADA Art. 17.6 does not apply to such cases.
- **Decision vs Declaration:** In the context of addressing the proper standard of review for countervailing duty measures, the Panel noted that a Declaration lacks the "mandatory authority" of a Decision and considered that the Declaration does not impose any obligations on the Panel. The Appellate Body reached a similar conclusion, noting that the Declaration at issue was "couched in hortatory language," as it used the words "Ministers recognize ...," and that it did not specify any action to be taken. The Appellate Body stated that the Decision on Review of ADA Art. 17.6 provides for review of the standard of review in ADA Art. 17.6 to determine if it is "capable of general application" to other covered agreements.

¹ United States – Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products Originating in the United Kingdom

² Other issues addressed: panel's discretion to examine certain issues that it deems necessary; *amicus curiae* submissions (both panel and the AB); outside observers (panel's preliminary ruling); and a panel's authority to request information (DSU Art. 13).

CANADA – AUTOS¹

(DS139, 142)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Japan, European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1, 3 and 4.7 GATS Arts. I and II	Establishment of Panel	1 February 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	11 February 2000
Respondent	Canada	GATT Arts. I and III	Circulation of AB Report	31 May 2000
			Adoption	19 June 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Canada's import duty exemption for imports by certain manufacturers, in conjunction with the Canadian Value Added ("CVA") requirements and the production to sales ratio requirements.
- **Product at issue:** Motor vehicle imports and imported motor vehicle parts and materials.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. I (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the duty exemption was inconsistent with the most-favoured-nation treatment obligation under Art. I:1 on the ground that Art. I:1 covers not only *de jure* but also *de facto* discrimination and that the duty exemption at issue in reality was given only to the imports from a small number of countries in which an exporter was affiliated with eligible Canadian manufacturers/importers. The Panel rejected Canada's defence that Art. XXIV allows the duty exemption for NAFTA members (Mexico and the United States), because it found that the exemption was provided to countries other than the United States and Mexico and because the exemption did not apply to all manufacturers from these countries.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that the CVA requirements forcing the use of domestic materials to be eligible for tax exemption resulted in "less favourable treatment" to imports under Art. III:4 by adversely affecting the conditions of competition for imports.
- **ASCM Art. 3.1 (prohibited subsidies): (3.1(a) – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the duty exemption in conjunction with the ratio requirements was a prohibited "subsidy" contingent "in law" upon export performance within the meaning of Art. 3.1(a), because the amount of the duty exemption earned by a domestic manufacturer was directly dependent upon the amount exported. The Panel recommended under Art. 4.7 that Canada withdraw the subsidy within 90 days. **(3.1(b) – import substitution subsidies):** The Appellate Body, reversing the Panel, found that Art. 3.1(b) extends to subsidies that are contingent "*in fact*" upon the use of domestic over imported goods. It could not complete the Panel's analysis due to the insufficient factual basis.
- **GATS Arts. I:1 (scope of measures affecting trade in services) and II:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Appellate Body, reversing the Panel, found that (i) determination of whether a measure is covered by the GATS must be made before the assessment of that measure's consistency with any substantive obligation of the GATS; (ii) the Panel failed to examine whether the measure affected trade in services within the meaning of Art. I:1; and (iii) the Panel failed to assess properly the relevant facts and to interpret Art. II:1. Thus, the Panel's conclusion that the measure was inconsistent with Art. II:1 was reversed.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Judicial economy:** While upholding the Panel's exercise of judicial economy in respect of the European Communities' claim under ASCM Art. 3.1(a), the Appellate Body added a cautionary remark that "for purposes of transparency and fairness to the parties, a panel should, however, in all cases, address expressly those claims which it declines to examine and rule upon for reasons of judicial economy".

¹ Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry

² Other issues addressed: judicial economy; interpretation of "requirement" under GATT Art. III:4 (panel); deadline for elaboration of claims; order of consideration of parties' claims; Panel's discussion of the measure under GATS Arts. V and XVII.

EC – BED LINEN¹

(DS141)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	ADA Arts. 2, 3, 5, 12 and 15 DSU Art. 6.2	Establishment of Panel	27 October 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	30 October 2000
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	1 March 2001
			Adoption	12 March 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by the European Communities, including the European Communities' zeroing method used in calculating the dumping margin.
- **Product at issue:** Cotton-type bed linen imports from India.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – zeroing):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the practice of "zeroing", as applied by the European Communities in this case in establishing "the existence of margins of dumping", was inconsistent with Art. 2.4.2. By "zeroing" the "negative dumping margins", the European Communities had failed to take fully into account the entirety of the prices of *some* export transactions. As a result, the European Communities did not establish "the existence of margins of dumping" for cotton-type bed linen on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average normal value with the weighted average of prices of all transactions involving *all* models or types of cotton-type bed linen.
- **ADA Art. 2.2.2(ii) (dumping determination – profits calculation):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and found that the method set out in Art. 2.2.2(ii) for calculating amounts for administrative, selling and general costs and profits cannot be applied where there is data for only one other exporter or producer. The Appellate Body also found that, in calculating amounts for profits, sales by other exporters or producers not made in the ordinary course of trade may not be excluded. The Appellate Body, therefore, concluded that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 2.2.2(ii).
- **ADA Art. 3.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** The Panel found that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 3.4 by failing to consider "all" injury factors listed in Art. 3.4. The Panel also found that the European Communities could consider under Art. 3 information related to companies outside of the sample, where such information was drawn from the "domestic industry". However, the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 3.4 to the extent that it relied on information on producers not part of the "domestic industry".
- **ADA Art. 15 (S&D treatment):** The Panel found that Art. 15 requires that a developed country explore the possibilities of "constructive remedies", such as the imposition of anti-dumping duties in less than the full amount and price undertakings, before applying definitive anti-dumping duties to exports from a developing country. The Panel concluded that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 15 by failing to reply to India's request for such undertakings.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Requirements of panel request (DSU 6.2):** The Panel dismissed India's claim related to ADA Art. 6, on the grounds that India failed to identify that provision in its panel request and, thus, denied the responding party and third parties of notice. The Panel did not accept India's reliance on the fact that this provision (Art. 6) was included in its consultations request and was actually discussed during consultations, considering that consultations are a tool to clarify a dispute and often issues discussed during consultations will not be brought in the actual case.

¹ *European Communities – Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Cotton-Type Bed Linen from India*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Art. 2.2 (reasonability); ADA Art. 3 (all' imports in the context of injury analysis); ADA Art. 5.3 (examination of evidence); ADA Art. 5.4 (industry support); ADA Art. 12.2.2 (notification); identification of provisions in panel request (India's claim under Art. 3.4); *amicus curiae* submission; standard of review under ADA Art. 17.6(ii); evidentiary issues (panel – DSU Arts. 11 and 13.2).

EC – BED LINEN (ARTICLE 21.5 – INDIA)¹ (DS141)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	ADA Arts. 3 and 15	Referred to the Original Panel	22 May 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 November 2002
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	8 April 2003
			Adoption	24 April 2003

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- EC Regulation 1644/2001 pursuant to which the European Communities reassessed the original anti-dumping measure on bed linen. Also, EC Regulation 696/2002 according to which the European Communities reassessed the injury and causal link findings.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 (injury determination – volume of dumped imports):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings on this issue and concluded that the European Communities' consideration of *all* imports from *un*-examined producers as dumped for the purposes of the injury analysis was based on a presumption not supported by positive evidence. Therefore, the Appellate Body held that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 as it had not determined the "volume of dumped imports" on the basis of "positive evidence" and an "objective assessment".
- ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** The Panel rejected India's claim that the European Communities did not have information on the economic factors and indices in Art. 3.4 (i.e. inventories and capacity utilization). The Panel concluded that the European Communities had collected data on these factors and that it did conduct an overall reconsideration and analysis of the facts with respect to the injury determination, as would an objective and unbiased investigating authority. In this relation, the Appellate Body rejected India's allegation that the Panel acted inconsistently with DSU Art. 11 and ADA Art. 17.6(ii).
- ADA Arts. 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel rejected India's claim under Art. 3.5, as that provision does not require that the investigation authority demonstrate that the dumped imports *alone* caused the injury.
- ADA Art. 15 (S&D treatment):** The Panel found that the European Communities had not violated the requirement of Art. 15 by failing to explore the possibilities of constructive remedies before applying anti-dumping duties because the European Communities had suspended application of these duties on Indian imports.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's decision not to examine India's claim on "other factors" under ADA Art. 3.5, as it had been resolved by the original panel (i.e. the claim was dismissed as India had failed to make a *prima facie* case) and thus was outside the Panel's terms of reference. The Appellate Body concluded that the original panel's finding, which was not appealed and was adopted by the DSB, provided a "final resolution" of the dispute between the parties regarding that particular claim and that specific component of the implementation measure.

¹ *European Communities – Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Cotton-Type Bed Linen from India – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by India*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 21.2 (matters affecting interests of developing countries); DSU Art. 11; ADA Art. 17.6.

INDIA – AUTOS¹

(DS146, 175)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, European Communities	GATT Arts. III, XI and XVIII:B DSU Art. 19.1	Establishment of Panel	27 July 2000 (United States), 17 November 2000 (European Communities)
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 December 2001
Circulation of AB Report ^a	19 March 2002			
Respondent	India		Adoption	5 April 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** India's (i) indigenization (local content) requirement; and (ii) trade balancing requirement (exports value = imports value) imposed on its automotive sector.²
- **Product at issue:** Cars and their components.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

Indigenization requirement

- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel concluded that the measure violated Art. III:4, as the indigenization requirement modified the conditions of competition in the Indian market "to the detriment of imported car parts and components".

Trade balancing requirement

- **GATT Art. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** Having found that "any form of limitation imposed on, or in relation to importation constitutes a restriction on importation within the meaning of Art. XI", the Panel found that India's trade balancing requirement, which limited the amount of imports in relation to an export commitment, acted as a restriction on importation within the meaning of Art. XI:1, and thus violated Art. XI:1. The Panel also found that India failed to make a prima facie case that this requirement was justified under the balance-of-payments provisions of Art. XVIII:B.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** As for the aspect of the trade balancing obligations, which imposed on the purchasers of imported components on the Indian market an additional obligation to export cars or components, the Panel found that the measure created a "disincentive" to the purchase of imported products and, thus, accorded less favourable treatment to imported products than to like domestic products inconsistently with Art. III:4.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Evolution of the measures:** As regards India's claim that since the import regime that gave rise to the two requirements had already expired, and thus the Panel need not recommend to the DSB that India should bring its measures into conformity, the Panel stated that where a measure has been withdrawn so as to affect the continued relevance of the Panel's findings of violation, it is understandable for a panel to make no recommendation at all. However, the Panel found the situation in this case different, as the expiration of the import regime subsequent to the Panel's establishment did not affect the continued application of the measures. As such, the Panel recommended that the DSB request that India bring its measures into conformity with its WTO obligations.
- **Scope of GATT Arts. III and XI :** Regarding the scope of measures under (and thus the relationship between) Arts. III and XI, the Panel noted that it could not be excluded that different aspects of a measure may affect the competitive opportunities of imports in different ways, making them fall within the scope of both Art. III or XI.

¹ India – Measures Affecting the Automotive Sector

^a India withdrew its appeal prior to the oral hearing. For this reason the Appellate Body issued a short report, which did not address the substantive legal issues, and which adopted by the DSB together with the Panel Report.

² Both requirements were contained in Public Notice No. 60 and the MOUs signed between Indian government and car manufacturers.

³ Other issues addressed: burden of proof (GATT Art. XVIII:B); clarification of claims; terms of reference (measure at issue); *res judicata*; competence of panel (bilateral settlement); due process and good faith; unnecessary litigation; order of examination of claims under Arts. III and XI.

US – SECTION 301 TRADE ACT¹ (DS152)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	DSU Art. 23.2(a) and (c)	Establishment of Panel	2 March 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 December 1999
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	27 January 2000

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US legislation (i.e. Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act of 1974) authorizing certain actions by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (“USTR”), including the suspension or withdrawal of concessions or the imposition of duties or other import restrictions, in response to trade barriers imposed by other countries.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **DSU Art. 23.2(a) (prohibition on unilateral determinations – Section 304):** Based on the terms of Art. 23.2(a), the Panel first set out that it is for the WTO, through the DSU process, and not an individual WTO Member, to determine that a measure is inconsistent with WTO obligations. The Panel then concluded that Section 304 was “not inconsistent” with US obligations under Art. 23.2(a) because, while the statutory language of Section 304 in itself constituted a serious threat that unilateral determinations contrary to Art. 23.2(a) might be taken, the United States had (i) lawfully removed this threat by the “aggregate effect of the Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”)” and (ii) made a statement before the Panel that it would render determinations under Section 304 in conformity with its WTO obligations. In this regard, the Panel added the caveat, however, that should the United States repudiate or remove in any way its undertakings contained in the SAA and confirmed in statements before the Panel, then, the finding of conformity would no longer be warranted.
- **DSU Art. 23.2(a) (prohibition on unilateral determinations – Section 306):** Regarding Section 306, which mandated the USTR to consider whether another Member had implemented the DSB's recommendations within 30 days after the lapse of the reasonable period of time, the Panel concluded that Section 306 was not inconsistent with Art. 23.2(a) because any prima facie inconsistency under Section 306 was removed by the US undertakings in the SAA not to act inconsistently with its obligations under the WTO Agreement.
- **DSU Art. 23.2(c) (authorization of suspension – Sections 305 and 306(b):):** For the same reasoning as above, the Panel found that both Section 305 and Section 306(b) were not inconsistent with Art. 23.2(c), which obliges parties to follow the DSU Art. 22 procedures for determining the level of suspension of concessions or other obligations. As for both Section 306(b) (which required the USTR to determine within 30 days after the expiration of the reasonable period of time what further action to take under Section 301 in case of a failure to implement DSB recommendations) and Section 305 (which required the USTR to implement, within 60 days after the expiration of the reasonable period of time, the action it decided upon earlier under Section 306(b)), the Panel concluded once again that any inconsistency based on the mandate contained in the statutory languages of these provisions had been effectively curtailed by the undertakings given in the SAA and in statements made before the Panel.

¹ *United States – Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act of 1974*

² Other issues addressed: mandatory/discretionary legislation distinction; examination by panels of Members' law; GATT claims; VCLT.

ARGENTINA – HIDES AND LEATHER¹

(DS155)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	GATT Arts. III:2, X, XI and XX	Establishment of Panel	26 July 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	19 December 2000
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	16 February 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Argentine regulations by which representatives of the Argentine leather tanning industry were present during the customs clearance process for bovine hides export; and (ii) advance tax payments that allegedly imposed a higher tax burden on imports.
- **Product at issue:** Argentine exports of bovine hides and calf skins, semi-finished and finished leather.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

Regulations on export control

- **GATT Art. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel rejected the EC claim that the Argentine regulations on export procedures were an export restriction prohibited by Art. XI. The European Communities had failed to meet its burden of proving that the presence of the tanners' representatives during customs procedures, along with the disclosure of information about the slaughterhouses and any possible abuse of this information, was an export restriction under Art. XI:1.
- **GATT Art. X:3(a) (trade regulations – uniform, impartial and reasonable administration):** Having concluded that Art. X:3(a) applied to the measure at issue, as (i) the substance of the measure at issue was “administrative in nature” and did not establish substantive customs rules for enforcement of export laws and (ii) the measure was a law of “general application,” rather than a law applying only to the specific shipments of products, the Panel found that the measure was not administered in a reasonable and impartial manner and consequently was inconsistent with Art. X:3(a). This finding was based on the consideration that the confidentiality of information was not guaranteed (*unreasonable* administration) and the procedure allowed persons with adverse commercial interest to obtain confidential information to which they had no right (*partial* administration).

Advance tax payments

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), first sentence (like products):** Having found that advance tax payment requirements were financial burdens that tax imports in excess of domestic products (in the form of an opportunity cost (interest lost) and a debt financing (interest paid)), the Panel concluded that the requirements were in violation of Art. III:2, first sentence.
- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** Although the Panel found that the measures were necessary to secure compliance with Argentina's tax law and, thus, fell within the terms of Art. XX(d), it concluded that they could not be justified because they resulted in “unjustifiable discrimination” under the chapeau of Art. XX when they were not “unavoidable” for the operation of Argentina's tax law and when there were several alternative measures available.

¹ *Argentina – Measures Affecting the Export of Bovine Hides and the Import of Finished Leather*

² Other issues addressed: preliminary statements on the interpretation of Arts. X and XI (government measure, etc.); government “measure”.

GUATEMALA – CEMENT II¹

(DS156)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Mexico	ADA Arts. 3, 5 and 6 DSU Art. 19.1	Establishment of Panel	22 September 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	24 October 2000
Respondent	Guatemala		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	17 November 2000

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Guatemala's anti-dumping investigation on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Grey Portland cement from Mexico.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 5.3 (initiation of investigation – application) and 5.8 (initiation of investigation – insufficient evidence):** The Panel found that Guatemala violated Art. 5.3 because the application for the initiation of anti-dumping investigation did not have sufficient evidence of dumping, threat of injury and causal link to justify the initiation of the investigation. The Panel noted that the evidentiary standards of Art. 2 (dumping) and of Art. 3.7 (threat of injury) are relevant to an investigating authorities' consideration under Art. 5.3. Given that it had already found that there was insufficient evidence to justify initiation under Art. 5.3, the Panel concluded that Guatemala also violated Art. 5.8 by failing to reject such an application.
- **ADA Art. 6.1.2 and 6.4 (evidence – access):** The Panel found the following violations by Guatemala in relation to evidentiary treatment: (i) Art. 6.1.2 and 6.4 by failing to grant Mexico “regular and routine” access to certain evidence; (ii) Art. 6.1.2 by failing to make evidence available “promptly” (20-day delay); and (iii) Art. 6.4 for failing to provide timely opportunities to see evidence.
- **ADA Art. 6.5 (evidence – confidential information):** Regarding the confidential treatment given to the petitioner's submissions, the Panel found an Art. 6.5 violation because there was no record of “good cause” shown by the petitioner and the petitioner did not seem to have requested confidential treatment for the information.
- **ADA Art. 6.9 (evidence – essential facts):** The Panel found that Guatemala violated Art. 6.9 by failing to inform the parties of the “essential facts” under consideration for its definitive anti-dumping measure.
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II (evidence – facts available):** Having found that a Mexican exporter's refusal to permit verification was reasonable and that “best information available” (“BIA”) should not be used when information is verifiable and can be used in the investigation without undue difficulties, the Panel concluded that Guatemala violated Art. 6.8 by unreasonably using BIA.
- **ADA Art. 3.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** The Panel found that Guatemala violated Art. 3.4 because it failed to evaluate some injury factors (i.e. return on investments and ability to raise capital) listed in Art. 3.4.
- **DSU Art. 19.1 (Panel and Appellate Body recommendations – suggestion on implementation):** In light of the pervasiveness and fundamental nature of the violations found in this case, the Panel, under Art. 19.1, specifically recommended that Guatemala revoke its anti-dumping measure. However, Mexico's request for refund of the anti-dumping duties collected in the past was declined on the grounds that this was a systemic issue beyond the reach of the Panel's consideration in this case.

¹ *Guatemala – Definitive Anti-dumping Measures on Grey Portland Cement from Mexico* (The Appellate Body dismissed, based on procedural grounds, *Guatemala – Cement I*, which dealt with essentially the same measure and claims as those in this case.)

² Other issues addressed: ADA Arts. 2, 5.5, 5.7, 6.1, 6.2, 6.1.3, 12 (public notice); extension of POI (ADA Arts. 6.1, 6.2 and Annex II(1)); inclusion of non-governmental experts on verification team (ADA Art. 6.7 and Annex I); confidential information (Art. 6); injury and causation (Art. 3); “no prejudice” defence (panel – DSU Art. 3.8); panel composition; standard of review (ADA Art. 17.6 (i)); “harmless error” doctrine.

US – SECTION 110(5) COPYRIGHT ACT¹ (DS160)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	TRIPS Arts. 9 and 13 Berne Convention and Art. 11bis and 11	Establishment of Panel	26 May 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 June 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	27 July 2000

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Section 110 of the US Copyright Act that provides for limitations on exclusive rights granted to copyright holders for their copyrighted work, in the form of exemptions for broadcast by non-right holders of certain performances and displays, namely, “homestyle exemption” (for “dramatic” musical works) and “business exemption” (works other than “dramatic” musical works).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **“Minor exceptions” doctrine:** Regarding the US argument that limitations on exclusive rights in the US Copyright Act are justified under TRIPS Art. 13, as Art 13 “clarifies and articulates the ‘minor exceptions’ doctrine”, the Panel concluded as an initial matter: (i) that there is a “minor exceptions” doctrine that applies to Berne Convention Art. 11bis and 11³; and (ii) that the doctrine has been incorporated into the TRIPS Agreement.
- **TRIPS Art. 13 (limitations on exclusive copyrights):** The Panel clarified “three criteria” that parties have to cumulatively meet to make limitations to exclusive right under Art. 13: the limitations or exceptions (i) are confined to certain special cases; (ii) do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work; and (iii) do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder. Based on these criteria, the Panel found as follows:

“Homestyle exemption”: The Panel found that the homestyle exemption met the requirements of Art. 13, and, thus, was consistent with Berne Convention Art. 11bis(1)(iii) and 11(1)(ii) as incorporated into the TRIPS Agreement (Art. 9.1): (i) the exemption was confined to “certain special cases” as it was well-defined and limited in its scope and reach (13-18 per cent of establishments covered); (ii) the exemption did not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work, as there was little or no direct licensing by individual right holders for “dramatic” musical works (i.e. the only type of material covered by the homestyle exemption); and (iii) the exemption did not cause unreasonable prejudice to the legitimate interests of the right holders in light of its narrow scope and there was no evidence showing that the right holders, if given opportunities, would exercise their licensing rights.

“Business exemption”: The Panel found that the “business exemption” did not meet the requirements of Art. 13: (i) the exemption did not qualify as a “certain special case” under Art. 13, as its scope in respect of potential users covered “restaurants” (70 per cent of eating and drinking establishments and 45 per cent of retail establishments), which is one of the main types of establishments intended to be covered by Art. 11bis(1)(iii); (ii) second, the exemption “conflicts with a normal exploitation of the work” as the exemption deprived the right holders of musical works of compensation, as appropriate, for the use of their work from broadcasts of radio and television; and (iii) in light of statistics demonstrating that 45 to 73 per cent of the relevant establishments fell within the business exemption, the United States failed to show that the business exemption did not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder. Thus, the business exemption was found inconsistent with Berne Convention Art. 11bis(1)(iii) and 11(1)(ii).

¹ United States – Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act

² Other issues addressed: panel's request for information from the WIPO; *amicus curiae*.

³ The Berne Convention (1971), including Art. 11bis and 11 on exclusive rights granted to copyright holders, are incorporated into the TRIPS Agreement (Arts. 9-13 on copyright protection) by Art. 9 of that Agreement.

KOREA – VARIOUS MEASURES ON BEEF¹

(DS161, 169)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Australia, United States	GATT Arts. III:4, XX, XI:1 and XVII:1 AA Arts. 3, 4, 6 and 7	Establishment of Panel	26 May and 26 July 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 July 2000
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	11 December 2000
			Adoption	10 January 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Korea's measures affecting the importation, distribution and sale of beef, (ii) Korea's "dual retail system" for sale of domestic imported beef), and (iii) Korea's agricultural domestic support programmes.
- **Product at issue:** Beef imports from Australia and the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **AA Art. 3.2 (domestic support):** While upholding the Panel's conclusion that Korea miscalculated its domestic support (AMS) for beef, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's ultimate finding that Korea acted inconsistently with Art. 3.2 by exceeding its commitment levels for total support for 1997 and 1998 as the Panel had also relied on an improper methodology for its own calculations.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel's ultimate conclusion that Korea's dual retail system (requiring imported beef to be sold in separate stores) accorded "less favourable" treatment to imported beef than to like domestic beef. According to the Appellate Body, the dual retail system virtually cut off imported beef from access to the "normal" distribution outlets for beef, which modified the conditions of competition for imported beef. In this connection, the Appellate Body said that formally different treatment of imported and domestic products is not necessarily "less favourable" for imports within the meaning of Art. III:4.

(GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws): Further, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the dual retail system was not justified as a measure necessary to secure compliance with Korea's Unfair Competition Act because the dual retail system was not "necessary" within the meaning of Art. XX(d). "Necessary" requires the weighing and balancing of regulations of factors such as the contribution made by the measure to the enforcement of the law or regulation at issue, the relative importance of the common interests or values protected and the impact of the law on trade. The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that Korea failed to demonstrate that it could not achieve its desired level of enforcement using alternative measures.

- **GATT Arts. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions) and XVII:1(a) (state trading enterprises – non-discrimination obligations) and AA Art. 4.2 (tariffication):** The Panel concluded that the LPMO's failure to call, and delays in calling for, tenders, as well as its discharge practices (i.e. the LPMO's increase in its stocks of foreign beef, while failing to meet requests for that beef) led to import restrictions on beef contrary to GATT Art. XI. This also led to the conclusion that the measures were inconsistent with AA Art. 4.2, which prohibits Members from maintaining, resorting to, or reverting to any quantitative import restrictions, including non-tariff measures maintained through state-trading enterprises, which have been required to be converted into ordinary customs duties. The Panel also found that should the LPMO be viewed as a state-trading enterprise without full control over the distribution of its import quota share, the measures violated GATT Art. XVII:1(a) (a provision governing state-trading enterprises) as well, because they were inconsistent with the general principles of non-discriminatory treatment. (*Korea did not appeal this finding.*)

¹ Korea – Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef

² Other issues addressed: AA Arts. 6.4, and 7.2(a) (*de minimis* levels, current AMS for beef and current *total* AMS); GATT Arts. II and XI (grass-fed, grain fed beef distinction); certain aspects of distribution and sales system for imported beef (GATT Art. III:4); state-trading entities (GATT Art. XI and the *Ad Note*; AA Art. 4.2 and footnote 1 to Art. 4.2); requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2).

KOREA – PROCUREMENT¹

(DS163)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GPA Arts. I and XXII:2	Establishment of Panel	16 June 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	1 May 2000
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	19 June 2000

1. PROJECT AND ENTITY AT ISSUE

- **Project and entity at issue:** Construction of the Incheon International Airport (“IIA”) in Korea and Korea Airport Authority (“KAA”) and New Airport Development Group (“NADG”), which were allegedly responsible for the construction of IIA.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **GPA Art. I (scope of Korea's GPA Appendix I commitment):** The Panel found, based on the terms of Korea's concessions in its GPA Schedule and the supplementary negotiating history of the Schedule, that the entities allegedly responsible for IIA procurement – i.e. NADG or KAA – were not entities covered by Korea's GPA schedule, and thus concluded that the IIA project was not covered by Korea's commitments under the GPA.
- **GPA Art. XXII:2 (non-violation nullification or impairment):** Regarding the US non-violation claim under GPA Art. XXII:2, which was based on the frustration of reasonably expected benefits from alleged promises made during “negotiations” rather than nullification or impairment of actual concessions made, the Panel considered that the concept of non-violation could be extended to contexts other than the traditional approach. As such, the Panel decided to examine the US claim “within the framework of principles of international law (Art. 48 of the VCLT) which are generally applicable not only to performance of treaties but also to treaty negotiations” (error in treaty formation).

The Panel found that (i) under the traditional concept of non-violation, the United States failed to prove that it had reasonable expectations that a benefit had accrued, as Korea had made no concessions on the project at issue; and (ii) under the concept “error in treaty formation”, the alleged error in treaty formation in this case could not be considered “excusable” under Art. 48(1) of the VCLT², as the United States was put on notice of the existence of the entity – i.e. KAA – and the relevant legislation within the meaning of Art. 48(2) of the VCLT.

¹ Korea – Measures Affecting Government Procurement

² Art. 48 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties provides:

“Error

1. A State may invoke an error in a treaty as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty if the error related to a fact or situation which was assumed by that State to exist at the time when the treaty was concluded and formed an essential basis of its consent to be bound by the treaty.

2. Para. 1 shall not apply if the State in question contributed by its own conduct to the error or if the circumstances were such as to put that States on notice of a possible error.”

US – CERTAIN EC PRODUCTS¹

(DS165)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	GATT Arts. I, II:1(a) and II:1(b) DSU Arts. 3.7, 21.5 and 22	Establishment of Panel	16 June 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 July 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	11 December 2000
			Adoption	10 January 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Increased bonding requirements imposed on 3 March 1999 before the issuance of the Art. 22.6 Arbitrator decision on the level of concessions to be suspended (6 April 1999), which was related to the alleged European Communities' failure to implement *EC – Bananas*.
- **Product at issue:** Certain imports from the European Communities.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. I (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Panel found that the bonding requirements violated the most-favoured-nation principle of Art. I as it only applied to imports from the European Communities.
- **GATT Art. II (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel majority's finding that the bonding requirements violated Art. II:1(a) and II:1(b), first sentence, because the Panel's finding was related to the later measure (100 per cent tariff duties) that the United States had imposed subsequent to the Art. 22.6 Arbitration's decision, which was outside the Panel's terms of reference in this case. The Panel also found that the interest charges, costs and fees in connection with the additional bonds requirements violated Art. II:1(b), second sentence, as the requirements resulted in increased costs.
- **DSU Arts. 3.7, 22.6, 23.1 and 23.2(c) (prohibition on unilateral determinations):** Having found that the bonding requirements, as a prima facie "suspension of concessions or other obligations" without prior DSB authorization, violated DSU Arts. 3.7, 22.6 and 23.2(c), the Panel concluded that the United States failed to follow the DSU rules and thus violated Art. 23.1 prohibiting unilateral determinations on the WTO-consistency of a measure. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding of a DSU Art. 3.7 violation, as, if a Member violated Arts. 22.6 and 23.2(c), it also acted contrary to Art. 3.7.
- **DSU Arts. 21.5 (compliance proceedings) and 23.2(a) (prohibition on unilateral determinations):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States violated Art. 21.5 by imposing the bonding requirements, which constituted a unilateral determination of WTO-inconsistency of the European Communities' implementing measure in relation to the *EC – Bananas* case. However, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding on the violation of Art. 23.2(a), as the European Communities had neither specifically claimed nor provided evidence or arguments in support of the measure's inconsistency with Art. 23.2(a) and, thus, failed to establish a prima facie case of violation of Art. 23.2(a).

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Expired measure and panel recommendation:** The Appellate Body found that the Panel erred in recommending that a measure, which it had found no longer existed, be brought into conformity.

¹ *United States – Import Measures on Certain Products from the European Communities*

² Other issues addressed: terms of reference (measure at issue); requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2, Art. 23 claims); determination of WTO-consistency of a measure (Arts. 21.5 and 22.6); DSB authorization to suspend concessions and its effects; claim on violations of the DSU and DSB meeting rules; separate opinion by a panelist.

US – WHEAT GLUTEN¹

(DS166)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	SA Arts. 2, 4.2 and 12 DSU Art.11	Establishment of Panel	26 July 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 July 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	22 December 2000
			Adoption	19 January 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive safeguard measure imposed by the United States.
- **Product at issue:** Wheat gluten from the European Communities.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **SA Art. 2 (conditions for safeguard measures – increased imports):** The Panel found that the United States International Trade Commission's ("ITC") finding of increased imports was consistent with SA Art. 2.1 and GATT Art. XIX, as the imports data indicated a "sharp and substantial rise" through the end of the review period.
- **SA Art. 4.2(a) (injury determination – injury factors):** Reversing the Panel's legal interpretation, the Appellate Body held that investigating authorities must examine not only all the factors listed in Art. 4.2(a), but also "all other relevant factors", including those for which they have received insufficient evidence. The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel's ultimate conclusion that the ITC in this case had acted consistently with Art. 4.2(a) when it had failed to examine the wheat gluten prices/protein content relationship, as it was found not relevant.
- **SA Art. 4.2(b) (injury determination – causation):** Having reversed the Panel's interpretation of Art. 4.2(b) that imports alone must cause serious injury, the Appellate Body concluded that the proper standard was whether the increased imports demonstrated "a genuine and substantial relationship" of cause and effect with serious injury. The Appellate Body considered that an important step in this process was separating the injurious effects caused by other factors from the injurious effects caused by increased imports so as not to attribute injurious effects from other factors to those from increased imports. By applying this interpretation to the ITC's causation analysis, the Appellate Body found that the ITC had violated Art. 4.2(b) by failing to examine whether domestic "capacity increases" were causing injury at the same time as increased imports.
- **SA Arts 2.1 and 4.2 (parallelism):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that excluding Canada from the application of the safeguard measure at issue, after having included it in the investigation, was inconsistent with Arts. 2.1 and 4.1, as the sources of imports examined during the safeguard investigation and imports subject to the application of the measure must be identical. The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel that as the United States did not exclude Canada from both the investigation and the application of the measure, the issue of whether, as a general principle, a free-trade area member can exclude imports from other members of that free trade area from its safeguard measure application under GATT Art. XXIV and footnote 1 to SA did not arise in this case.
- **SA Art. 12.1(c) (notification):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's interpretation that Art. 12.1(c) required notification of a proposed safeguard measure before that measure was implemented. The Appellate Body observed that the relevant triggering event was the "taking of a decision" and the timing of notifications is governed solely by the word "immediately" contained in Art. 12.1. Having completed the analysis based on this interpretation, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and concluded that the United States satisfied the requirement under Art. 12.1(c).
- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** As the Panel's conclusion on the ITC's injury analysis, in particular, its profits allocation method, under Art. 4.2(a) was based on insufficient evidence and on statements outside the ITC Report, the Appellate Body found the Panel acted inconsistently with Art. 11 by failing to make an "objective assessment" of the facts.

¹ *United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 11 claims; SA Arts. 8 and 12 claims; judicial economy; issues related to confidential information; panel's standard of review (DSU Art. 11); adverse inference.

CANADA – PATENT TERM¹

(DS170)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	TRIPS Arts. 33 and 70	Establishment of Panel	22 September 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	5 May 2000
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	18 September 2000
			Adoption	12 October 2000

1. MEASURE AND PATENT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Canada's Patent Act, Section 45, which provided the length of the patent protection for patents filed before 1 October 1989 ("Old Act").²
- **Patent at issue:** "Old Act" patents, i.e. patents filed before 1 October 1989, which existed at the time when the TRIPS Agreement entered into force for Canada, for which the patent term may potentially be less than the required 20-year term.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **TRIPS Art. 70.1 and 70.2 (protection of existing subject matter):** (*Art. 70.2*) Having found that "a treaty applies to existing *rights*, even when those rights result from 'acts which occurred' before the treaty entered into force" and Art. 70.2 applies to existing inventions (rights) under Old Act patents whose patents were granted (acts) before the date of entry into force of the TRIPS Agreement, the Appellate Body concluded that Canada was bound by the obligation to provide existing patented inventions with a patent term of not less than 20 years from the filing date as required under Art. 33. (*Art. 70.1*) The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's finding that Art. 70.1, limiting the retroactive application of the TRIPS Agreement, did not exclude Old Act patents from the scope of the TRIPS Agreement, as "acts" and the "rights created by such acts" should be distinguished and the limitation under Art. 70.1 applies to acts related to the patent, not rights provided by patent itself.
- **TRIPS Art. 33 (term of protection for patents):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Canada's Patent Act at issue was inconsistent with Art. 33, as the term of patent protection (i.e. the date of issue of the patent plus 17 years) under Section 45 for Old Act patents did not meet the "20 years from the filing date" requirement under Art. 33. The Appellate Body considered the texts of Art. 33 unambiguous in defining "filing date plus 20 years" as the earliest date on which the term of protection of a patent may end, and this 20-year term must be "a readily discernible and specific right, and it must be clearly seen as such by the patent applicant when a patent application is filed".

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Request to accelerate the proceedings (DSU Art. 4.9):** Although the Panel was unable to accelerate the proceedings as requested by the United States, pursuant to DSU Art. 4.9 (basis for the request being that current patent holders subject to the Canadian measure were suffering irreparable harm), the Panel, with Canada's consent, limited its schedule to the minimum periods suggested in DSU Appendix 3.

¹ Canada – Term of Patent Protection

² Section 45 of Canada's Patent Act provides, "45. the term limited for the duration of every patent issued under this Act on the basis of an application filed before October 1, 1989 is seventeen years from the date on which the patent is issued."

³ Other issues addressed: "subsequent practice" (VCLT, Art. 31(3)(b)); "non-retroactivity of treaties" (VCLT Art. 28).

EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications¹

(DS174, 290)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, Australia	TRIPS Arts. 3, 4, 16, 17 and 24 GATT Arts. III:4 and XX(d)	Establishment of Panel	2 October 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 March 2005
Respondent	European Communities	TBT Annex 1.1 and 1.3	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	20 April 2005

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC Regulation related to the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin (“GIs”).
- **Product at issue:** Agricultural products and foodstuffs affected by the EC Regulation.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

National treatment (TRIPS Art. 3.1 and GATT Art. III:4)

- **Availability of protection:** The Panel found that the equivalence and reciprocity conditions in respect of GI protection under the EC Regulation³ violated the national treatment obligations under TRIPS Art. 3.1 and GATT Art. III:4 by according less favourable treatment to non-EC nationals and products, than to EC nationals and products. By providing, “formally identical”, but in fact different procedures based on the location of a GI, the European Communities in fact modified the “effective equality of opportunities” between different nationals and products to the detriment of non-EC nationals and products.
- **Application and objection procedures:** The Panel found that the Regulation’s procedures requiring non-EC nationals, or persons resident or established in non-EC countries, to file an application or objection in the European Communities through their own government (but not directly with EC member states) provided formally less favourable treatment to other nationals and products in violation of TRIPS Art. 3.1 and GATT Art. III:4, and that the GATT violation was not justified by Art. XX(d).
- **Inspection structures:** In the US Report, the Panel found that the Regulation’s requirement that third-country governments provide a declaration that structures to inspect compliance with GI registration were established on its territory violated TRIPS Art. 3.1 and GATT Art. III:4 by providing an “extra hurdle” to applicants for GIs in third countries and their products, and that the GATT violation was not justified by Art. XX(d). In the Australian report, the Panel found that these inspection structures did not constitute a “technical regulation” within the meaning of the TBT Agreement.

Relationship between GIs and (prior) trademarks

- **TRIPS Arts. 16.1, 17, 24.3 and 24.5:** The Panel found that Art. 16.1 obliges Members to make available to trademark owners a right against certain uses, *including* uses as a GI. Art. 24.5 provided no defence, as it creates an exception to GI rights, not trademark rights. Art. 24.3 only grandfathers individual GIs, not systems of GI protection. Therefore, the Panel initially concluded that the EC Regulation was inconsistent with Art. 16.1 as it limited the availability of trademark rights where the trademark was used as a GI. However, the Panel ultimately found that the Regulation, on the basis of the evidence presented, was justified under Art. 17, which permits Members to provide exceptions to trademark rights.

¹ *European Communities – Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs*

² Other issues addressed: TRIPS Art. 1, 2, 4, 8, 22, 23; Paris Convention Arts. 2 and 10*bis*; extension of submission deadline; separate panel reports; request for information from WIPO; preliminary ruling; requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); terms of reference; evidence; specific suggestions for implementation (DSU 19); order of analysis (GATT and TRIPS).

³ In order to register third-country GIs in the European Communities, third countries were required to adopt a GI protection system equivalent to that in the European Communities and provide reciprocal protection to products from the European Communities.

US – SECTION 211 APPROPRIATIONS ACT¹ (DS176)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	TRIPS Arts. 2, 3, 4, 15, 16 and 42	Establishment of Panel	26 September 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	6 August 2001
Respondent	United States	Paris Convention	Circulation of AB Report	2 January 2002
			Adoption	1 February 2002

1. MEASURE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Section 211 of the US Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998, prohibiting those having an interest in trademarks/trade names related to certain businesses or assets confiscated by the Cuban Government from registering/renewing such trademarks/names without the original owner's consent.
- **IP at issue:** Trademarks or trade names related to such confiscated goods.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

Section 211(a)(1)

- **TRIPS Art. 15 (trademarks – protectable subject matter) and Art. 2.1 (Paris Convention Art. 6quinquies A(1):):** As Art. 15.1 embodies a definition of a trademark and sets forth only the eligibility criteria for registration as trademarks (but not an obligation to register “all” eligible trademarks), the Appellate Body found that Section 211(a)(1) was not inconsistent with Art. 15.1, as the regulation concerned “ownership” of a trademark. The Appellate Body also agreed with the Panel that Section 211(a)(1) was not inconsistent with Paris Convention Art. 6quinquies A(1), which addresses only the “form” of a trademark, not ownership.

Sections 211(a)(2) and (b)

- **TRIPS Arts. 16.1 (trademarks – exclusive rights of the owners and limited exceptions) and 42 (civil and administrative procedures and remedies):** As there are no rules determining the “owner” of a trademark (i.e. discretion left to individual countries), the Appellate Body found that Section 211(a)(2) and (b) were not inconsistent with Art. 16.1. The Appellate Body, reversing the Panel, found that Section 211(a)(2) on its face was not inconsistent with Art. 42, as it gave right holders access to civil judicial procedures, as required under Art. 42, which is a provision on procedural obligations, while Section 211 affects substantive rights.
- **Paris Convention Art. 2(1) (TRIPS Art. 3.1 (national treatment):):** As to the effect on “successors-in-interest”, the Appellate Body found that Section 211(a)(2) violated the national treatment obligation, because it imposed an extra procedural hurdle on Cuban nationals. As for the effect on original owners, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel and found that Section 211(a)(2) and (b) violate the national treatment obligations as they applied to original owners who were Cuban nationals, but not to “original owners” who were US nationals.
- **TRIPS Art. 4 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** Reversing the Panel, the Appellate Body found that Section 211(a)(2) and (b) violated the most-favoured-nation obligation, because only an “original owner” who was a Cuban national was subject to the measure at issue, whereas a non-Cuban “original owner” was not.

Trade names

- **Scope of the TRIPS Agreement:** Reversing the Panel, the Appellate Body concluded that trade names are covered under the TRIPS Agreement, because, *inter alia*, Paris Convention, Art. 8 covering trade names is explicitly incorporated into TRIPS Art. 2.1 (MFN treatment).
- **TRIPS Arts. 3.1, 4 and 42 and Paris Convention:** The Appellate Body completed the Panel's analysis on trade names and reached the same conclusions as in the context of trademarks above, because Sections 211(a)(2) and (b) operated in the same manner for both trademarks and trade names.

¹ United States – Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998

² Other issues addressed: TRIPS Art. 15.2; Paris Convention, Art. 8; scope of appellate review (question of fact or law, DSU, Art. 17.6); characterization of the measure (“ownership”); information from WIPO.

US – LAMB¹

(DS177, 178)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Australia, New Zealand	SA Arts. 2 and 4 GATT Art. XIX:1	Establishment of Panel	19 November 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 December 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	1 May 2001
			Adoption	16 May 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** A definitive safeguard measure imposed by the United States.
- **Product at issue:** Fresh, chilled and frozen lamb meat from Australia and New Zealand.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments):** The Appellate Body held that an investigating authority must demonstrate the existence of unforeseen developments “in the same report of the competent authorities” as that containing other findings related to the safeguard investigation at issue to show a “logical connection” between the conditions set forth in Art. XIX and the “circumstances” such as “unforeseen developments”. As there was no such demonstration in the United States International Trade Commission (“ITC”) Report, the Panel’s ultimate finding that the United States violated Art. XIX:1(a) was upheld.
- **SA Art. 4.1(c) (injury determination – domestic industry):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that the measure was inconsistent with Art. 4.1(c), as the ITC based its serious injury analysis not only on the producers of lamb meat but also in part on lamb growers and feeders. The Appellate Body stated that the “domestic industry” under Art. 4.1(c) extends solely to the producers of the like or directly competitive products, and thus only to the lamb meat producers in this case.
- **SA Art. 4.2(a) (injury determination – threat of serious injury):** While upholding the Panel’s finding that the data the ITC relied on for the threat of serious injury analysis was not sufficiently representative of the domestic industry, the Appellate Body found that it was Art. 4.2(a) (“read together with the definition of domestic industry in Art. 4.1(c)”) that the United States had violated, rather than Art. 4.1(c) itself. Also, having concluded that a threat of serious injury analysis requires an assessment of evidence from the most recent past in the context of the longer-term trends for the entire investigative period, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s interpretation of Art. 4.2(a) and concluded (after finding that the Panel had violated DSU Art. 11) that the ITC determination was inconsistent with Art. 4.2(a) as the ITC had failed to adequately explain the price-related facts.
- **SA Art. 4.2(b) (injury determination – causation):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s interpretation that the SA requires that increased imports be “sufficient” to cause serious injury or that imports “alone” be capable of causing or threatening serious injury. Instead the Appellate Body explained that where several factors are causing injury simultaneously, “a final determination about the injurious effects caused by increased imports can only be made if the injurious effects caused by all the different causal factors are distinguished and separated”. The Appellate Body then found that the ITC had acted inconsistently with Art. 4.2(b), as the ITC Report failed to separate out the injurious effects of different factors and to explain the nature and extent of the injurious effects of the factors other than imports.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Standard of review (SA):** Panels are required to examine whether the competent authorities (i) have examined all relevant factors; and (ii) have provided a “reasoned and adequate” explanation of how the facts support their determination.

¹ *United States – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb Meat from New Zealand and Australia*

² Other issues addressed: panel’s standard of review (DSU Art. 11 in general and in relation to Art. 4.2 claim); meaning of the term “threat of serious injury”; judicial economy; requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); confidential information.

US – STAINLESS STEEL¹

(DS179)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ADA Art. 2	Establishment of Panel	19 November 1999
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 December 2000
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	1 February 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by the United States on certain steel imports.
- **Product at issue:** Stainless steel plate in coils and stainless steel sheet and strip from Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 2.4.1 (dumping determination – currency conversion):** Having found that where the prices being compared (i.e. export price and normal price) were already in the same currency, "currency conversion" was not required and thus not permissible under Art. 2.4.1, the Panel concluded that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 2.4.1 by making a currency conversion that was not required in the Sheet investigation, but did not act inconsistently with Art. 2.4.1 in the Plate investigation.
- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – unpaid sales):** In calculating a "constructed export price", the Panel found that Members are permitted to make only those adjustments identified in Art. 2.4 (i.e. allowances for costs, including duties and taxes, incurred between importation and resale), and thus concluded that the United States improperly calculated a constructed export price in respect of sales made through an affiliated importer by deducting the unpaid sales (from bankrupted buyer) as "allowances" under Art. 2.4. In respect of sales made directly to unaffiliated customers in the US market, the Panel found that the United States also acted inconsistently with Art. 4.2, because "differences in conditions and terms of sale" for which due allowances are allowed under Art. 2.4 do not encompass difference arising from the unforeseen bankruptcy of a customer and consequent failure to pay for certain sales and, thus, the United States Department of Commerce's ("USDOC") adjustment for unpaid sales through unaffiliated importers was not a permissible due allowance.
- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – multiple averaging):** The Panel concluded that using multiple averaging periods are justified only if there is a change in both prices and differences in the relative weights by volume of sales in the home market as compared to the export market within the period of investigation. Based on this conclusion, the Panel found that the USDOC had violated the Art. 2.4.2 requirement to compare "a weighted average normal value with a weighted average of all comparable export transactions" when it used multiple averaging periods in its investigations. The Panel reached this conclusion as there was no indication that the USDOC's reason for dividing up the period of investigation ("POI") was based on a difference in the relative weights by volume of sales within the POI between the home and export markets. However, the Panel found no violation of Art. 2.4.1 in respect of USDOC's use of multiple averaging periods to account for the depreciation of the won, as it considered that Art. 2.4.1 addresses the selection of exchange rates, but not the permissibility of the use of multiple averaging and that Art. 2.4.2 does not prohibit a Member from addressing a currency depreciation through multiple averaging.

¹ United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea

² Other issues addressed: ADA Art. 2.4 (fair comparison); ADA Art. 12; GATT Art. X:3; specific suggestions of implementation (DSU Art. 19.1); standard of review (ADA Art. 17).

US – HOT-ROLLED STEEL¹

(DS184)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Japan	ADA Arts. 2, 3, 6 and 9	Establishment of Panel	20 March 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 February 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	24 July 2001
			Adoption	23 August 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US definitive anti-dumping duties on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Imports of certain hot-rolled steel products from Japan.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 6.8 (evidence – facts available):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 6.8 in applying facts available to exporters, as the United States Department of Commerce ("USDOC") had rejected certain information submitted after the deadline without considering whether it was still submitted within a reasonable period of time. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 6.8 and Annex II when it applied "adverse" facts available to an exporter in respect of certain resale prices by its affiliated company despite the difficulties faced by that exporter in obtaining the requested information and USDOC's reluctance to take any step to assist it.
- **ADA Art. 9.4 (imposition of anti-dumping duties – "all others" rate):** Having found that margins established based *in part* on facts available are to be excluded in calculating an "all others" rate under Art. 9.4, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the relevant US statute requiring the inclusion of margins based partially on facts available was inconsistent as such and as applied with Art. 9.4.
- **ADA Art. 2.1 (dumping determination – "ordinary course of trade"):** The Appellate Body concluded that the USDOC's 99.5 per cent test (i.e. arm's-length test) was inconsistent with Art. 2.1 because the test did not properly assess the possibility of high-priced sales, as compared to low-priced sales, between affiliates being not "in the ordinary course of trade" within the meaning of Art. 2.1. The Appellate Body found that the USDOC's reliance on downstream sales was "in principle, permissible" under Art. 2.1.
- **ADA Art. 3.1 and 3.4 (injury determination – domestic industry):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the captive production provision in the US statute was not inconsistent as such with Art. 3, as it allowed the United States International Trade Commission ("ITC") to examine *both* the merchant market and the captive market along with the market as a whole and thus to evaluate relevant factors in an "objective manner" under Art. 3. However, the Appellate Body, reversed the Panel's finding that the statute was applied in this case consistently with Art. 3.1 and 3.4, as the ITC report did not refer to data for the captive market.
- **ADA Art. 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** Having found that the non-attribution language in Art. 3.5 requires "separating and distinguishing" the injurious effects of the other factors from the injurious effects of the dumped imports, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's interpretation and its finding that the ITC properly ensured that the injurious effects of the other factors had not been attributed to the dumped imports.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Special standard of review (ADA Art. 17.6):** Having observed that ADA Art. 17.6 distinguishes between a panel's "assessment of the facts" and its "legal interpretation" of the ADA, the Appellate Body noted the following: (i) that the standard of review under ADA Art. 17.6 complements the "objective assessment" requirement in DSU Art.11. (i.e. the panels must make an "objective" assessment of the facts in order to determine whether the domestic authorities properly established the facts and evaluated them in an objective and unbiased manner); and (ii) the same rules of treaty interpretation apply to the ADA as to other covered agreements, but under the ADA, panels must determine whether a measure rests upon a "permissible interpretation" of that Agreement.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Arts. 10 and 3; conditional appeal (ADA Art. 2.4); GATT, Art. X:3; DSU Art. 19.1; request to exclude certain evidence (ADA Art. 17.5(ii)); terms of reference (panel request).

ARGENTINA – CERAMIC TILES¹

(DS189)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ADA Arts. 2 and 6	Establishment of Panel	17 November 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 September 2001
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	5 November 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Argentina's definitive anti-dumping duties on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Imports of ceramic floors tiles from Italy.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that Art. 6.8, in conjunction with Annex II(6), requires an investigating authority to inform the party supplying information on the reasons why evidence or information is not accepted, to provide an opportunity to provide further explanation within a reasonable period, and to give, in any published determinations, the reasons for the rejection of evidence of information. The Panel then concluded that the Argentine investigating authority (“DCD”) acted inconsistently with these requirements under Art. 6.8 by failing to explain its evaluation of the information that led it to disregard in large part the information provided by exporters, resorting instead to the use of facts available. The Panel also rejected Argentina's various justifications for relying on facts available.
- **ADA Art. 6.10 (evidence – individual dumping margins):** The Panel found that the DCD acted inconsistently with Art. 6.10 by imposing the same duty rate on all imports and thus by failing to calculate individual margins for each of the four exporters in the sample and failing to provide, in its final determination, explanations on why it could not calculate individual dumping margins.
- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – adjustments for differences affecting price comparability):** The Panel first noted that Art. 2.4 requires the investigating authority to make due allowance for differences [*inter alia*, in physical characteristics] which affect price comparability and to indicate to the parties what information is necessary to ensure a fair comparison between normal value and export prices. The Panel then found that the DCD acted inconsistently with Art. 2.4 by collecting data for only one quality type and one polish type of tiles and thus by failing to make additional adjustments for other physical differences affecting price comparability.
- **ADA Art. 6.9 (evidence – essential facts):** The Panel found that the DCD violated Art. 6.9 by failing to inform the exporters of the “essential facts under consideration which formed the basis for the decision whether to apply definitive measures”. In light of the “state of the record” in this case (which contained a great deal of information collected from the exporters, the petitioner, importers and official registers), the exporters could not have been aware, simply by reviewing the complete record, that evidence submitted by petitioners, rather than that submitted by the exporters, would form the primary basis of the DCD's determination. In this regard, the Panel interpreted Art. 6.9 to mean that essential facts must be disclosed so that parties can defend their interests, for example by commenting on the completeness of the essential facts under consideration.

¹ Argentina – Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Ceramic Floor Tiles from Italy

US – COTTON YARN¹

(DS192)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Pakistan	ATC Art. 6	Establishment of Panel	19 June 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 May 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	8 October 2001
			Adoption	5 November 2001

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Transitional safeguard remedy imposed by the United States under the ATC on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Imports of combed cotton yarn from Pakistan.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ATC Art. 6.2 (transitional safeguard measure – scope of domestic industry):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's ultimate conclusion that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 6.2 by excluding from the scope of the domestic industry captive production of yarn (i.e. yarn produced by and processed and consumed within integrated producers for their own use and processing), which was found to be "directly competitive" with yarn offered for sale on the merchant (open) market. In this regard, the Appellate Body considered the term "directly competitive" to suggest a focus on the competitive relationship of products, including not only actual but also "potential competition".
- **ATC Art. 6.4 (transitional safeguard measures – attribution of serious damage):** The Appellate Body found that (i) Art. 6.4 requires a "comparative analysis" when there is more than one Member from whom imports have shown a sharp and substantial increase and (ii) under such a comparative analysis, "the full effects" of the factors (i.e. level of imports, market share and prices) can be assessed only if they are compared individually with the levels of the other Members from whom imports have also increased sharply and substantially. As such, it upheld the Panel's ultimate finding that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 6.4 by failing to examine the effect of imports from Mexico individually when attributing serious damage to Pakistan. The Appellate Body, however, declined to rule on the broader interpretive question of whether Art. 6.4 requires attribution to all Members from which imports increase in a sharp and substantial manner. (The Panel's interpretation was found to have no legal effect.) The Panel also found that the US determination of "actual threat of serious damage" was not justifiable under Art. 6.4, as the underlying US finding of serious damage in this case was found to be flawed.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11 in the context of ATC Art. 6.2):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel in this case exceeded its mandate according to the standard of review under DSU Art. 11 by considering, in the context of reviewing a determination under ATC Art. 6.2, certain data, which did not exist and thus could not have been known by the investigating authority at the time of its determination. A panel was not entitled to review the determination with the benefit of hindsight and to re-investigate *de novo*. The Appellate Body, however, emphasized the limited nature of its finding and clarified that it was not deciding a more general question of, *inter alia*, whether a panel may consider evidence relating to facts that occurred subsequent to the determination.

¹ *United States – Transitional Safeguard Measure on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan*

² Other issues addressed: serious damage; injury factors (ATC Arts. 6.2 and 6.3); investigation period (ATC Art. 6); specific suggestion for implementation (DSU Art. 19.1); panel's approach to the descriptive part of the panel report.

US – EXPORT RESTRAINTS¹ (DS194)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Art. 1.1	Establishment of Panel	11 September 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 June 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	23 August 2001

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Treatment of “export restraints”² under US countervailing duty (CVD) law (statute), in light of the relevant Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) and Preamble to CVD Regulations, and relevant United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) practice.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 1.1 (a): (1): (iv) (definition of a subsidy – financial contribution):** The Panel first concluded that an “export restraint” *cannot* constitute government-entrusted or government-directed provision of goods in the sense of subpara. (iv) of Art. 1.1(a)(1), and thus does not constitute a “financial contribution” within the meaning of Art. 1.1. According to the Panel, the “entrusts or directs” standard of subpara. (iv) requires an “explicit and affirmative action of delegation or command”, rather definition of a subsidy – than mere government intervention in the market by itself which leads to a particular result or effect.
- **Nature of the US law at issue (mandatory vs discretionary):** To answer the ultimate question of whether the United States was in violation of the ASCM, the Panel examined whether the US law at issue “required” the USDOC (i.e. executive branch of the government) to treat export restraints as “financial contributions” in CVD investigations. Having found that the US statute, as interpreted in light of the SAA and the Preamble to the CVD Regulations, did not require the USDOC to treat export restraints as “financial contribution” and that there was no measure in the form of a US “practice” that required the treatment of export restraints as a “financial contribution”, the Panel concluded that the statute at issue did not violate Art. 1.1.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Mandatory vs discretionary legislature:** Having referred to the principle that “only legislation that mandates a violation of GATT/WTO obligations can be found as such to be inconsistent with those obligations” as the “classical test”, the Panel distinguished this case (pertaining to ASCM) from the Section 301 dispute (pertaining to DSU Art. 23.2(a)) in which the panel eventually found that discretionary legislation may violate certain WTO obligations, and decided to apply the classical test to this dispute. The Panel also decided to address first the consistency of the measures with the substantive WTO rules, and then to examine the mandatory or discretionary character of the measures.

¹ *United States – Measures Treating Export Restraints as Subsidies*

² “Export restraints” for the purpose of this case were considered as referring to “a border measure that takes the form of a government law or regulation which expressly limits the quantity of exports or places explicit conditions on the circumstances under which exports are permitted, or that takes the form of a government-imposed fee or tax on exports of the product calculated to limit the quantity of exports.”

³ Other issues addressed: preliminary request to dismiss claims; operation of each measure, including USDOC’s practice (whether each instrument has a functional life of its own).

US – LINE PIPE¹ (DS202)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	SA Arts. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9	Establishment of Panel	23 October 2000
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 October 2001
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	15 February 2002
			Adoption	8 March 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US safeguard measure on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Circular-welded carbon quality line pipe imported from Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **SA Arts. 3.1 and 4.2(c) (safeguard investigation – injury determination):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the United States violated Arts. 3.1 and 4.2(c) by failing to publish in its investigation report a *discrete* finding or reasoned conclusion that the increased imports caused either "serious injury" or "threat of serious injury", on the ground that the phrase "cause or threaten to cause" should be read to mean that an investigating authority has to conclude either one or both in combination as the US authority had done in the case at hand.
- **SA Arts. 2 and 4 (parallelism):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that Korea did not make a prima facie case of violation of the "parallelism" requirement under Arts. 2 and 4, and concluded that the United States violated the Articles since it had excluded Canada and Mexico from the application of the measure without providing adequate reasoning, while including them in the investigation.
- **SA Art. 4.2(b) (injury determination – causation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the US authority violated Art. 4.2(b) as it did not provide an adequate explanation in its report as to how it had ensured that injury caused to the domestic industry was due to increase in imports and not due to the effects of other factors.
- **SA Art. 5.1 (application of safeguards – "to the extent necessary"):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that Korea had not made a prima facie case and found that, by establishing a violation under Art 4.2(b), Korea had made a prima facie case that the US measure was not limited to the extent permitted under Art. 5.1 (i.e. to the extent necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury attributed to increased imports and facilitate adjustment). The Appellate Body concluded that the United States violated Art. 5.1 as it had not rebutted Korea's prima facie case under Art. 5.1.
- **SA Art. 9.1 (developing country exception):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States was in violation of Art. 9.1 since the measure imposed duties on the product at issue imported from developing countries that represented only 2.7 per cent of total imports, which is below the 3 per cent *de minimis* level for developing countries set out in Art. 9.1.

¹ United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea

² Other issues addressed: general remarks on use of safeguard measures; SA Arts. 12.3 and 8.1, GATT Art. XXIV defence.

MEXICO – TELECOMS¹

(DS204)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATS Art I:2(a) GATS Reference Paper under Mexico's GATS Schedule	Establishment of Panel	17 April 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	2 April 2004
Respondent	Mexico	GATS Annex on Telecommunications	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	1 June 2004

1. MEASURE AND SERVICE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Mexico's domestic laws and regulations that govern the supply of telecommunication services and federal competition laws.
- **Service at issue:** Certain basic public telecommunication services, including voice telephony, circuit switched data transmission and facsimile services, supplied by US suppliers across the border into Mexico.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **GATS Art. I:2(a) (cross border supply):** The Panel found that the services at issue whereby US suppliers link their networks at the border with those of Mexican suppliers for termination within Mexico are services supplied cross-border within the meaning of Art. I:2(a), as the provision is silent as regards the place where the supplier operates, or is present, and thus is not directly relevant to the definition of "cross-border supply".
- **Mexico's Reference Paper³, Sections 2.1 and 2.2:** The Panel found that (i) Mexico's commitments under Section 2 of Mexico's Reference Paper applied to the interconnection of cross-border US companies seeking to supply the services at issue into Mexico ; and (ii) Mexico was in violation of its commitments under the provision because the interconnection rates charged by Mexico's major suppliers to US suppliers were not "cost-oriented" as they were in excess of the cost rate for providing the interconnection to the US suppliers.
- **Mexico's Reference Paper, Section 1:** The Panel found that Mexico had failed to maintain appropriate measures to prevent "anti-competitive practices" in violation of Section 1. The Panel observed that the measures had effects tantamount to those of a market sharing arrangement between suppliers and in fact required practices by Mexico's major supplier that limited rivalry and competition among competing suppliers.
- **GATS Annex on Telecommunications – Section 5(a):** The Panel found that the Annex applied to a WTO Member measures that affect the access to and use of public telecommunication transport networks and services by basic telecommunications suppliers of any other Member, and that Mexico was in violation of Section 5(a), by failing to provide US suppliers the said access on "reasonable terms" when it charged US suppliers rates in excess of a cost-oriented rate and when the uniform nature of these rates excluded price competition in the relevant market of the telecommunication services.
- **GATS Annex on Telecommunications – Section 5(b):** The Panel concluded that Mexico violated its commitments under mode 3⁴ (commercial presence) as it had not taken any steps (issuance of any law or regulation) to ensure access to and use of private-leased circuits for the supply of the said service in a manner consistent with Section 5(b). With respect to the supply of non-facilities-based services from Mexico to any other country, the Panel concluded that Mexico was in violation of Section 5(b) because it only authorized international gateway operators, which excluded by definition commercial agencies interconnecting with foreign public telecommunication transport networks and services to supply international telecommunication services.

¹ Mexico – Measures Affecting Telecommunications Services

² Other issues addressed: panel's duties under DSU Art. 12.11 (S&D considerations).

³ Mexico's specific commitments for telecommunications services under GATS Art. XVIII (Additional Commitments) consist of undertakings known as the "Reference Paper," which contains a set of pro-competitive regulatory principles applicable to the telecommunications sector.

⁴ GATS Art. I:2(c) (mode 3 – commercial presence) – supply of a service by a service supplier of one Member, through commercial presence in the territory of any other Member.

US – STEEL PLATE¹ (DS206)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	ADA Arts. 6.8, 15 and 18.4	Establishment of Panel	24 July 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 June 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	29 July 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US imposition of anti-dumping duties on certain imports manufactured by Steel Authority of India, Ltd. (SAIL).
- **Product at issue:** Certain cut-to-length carbon steel plates imported from India.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 18.4 (conformity with the ADA):** The Panel held that the US authority's practice in the application of "facts available" was not a measure that could be the subject of a claim. First, because such practice could be changed by the authority as long as it provided a reason for the change. Moreover, according to past WTO jurisprudence, a law can only be found inconsistent with WTO obligations if it mandates a violation. Second, the "practice" challenged by India was not within the scope of Art. 18.4, which only refers to "laws, regulations and administrative procedures".
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II(3) (evidence – facts available):** (as applied claim) The Panel found that the US authority acted inconsistently with the ADA in finding that SAIL had failed to provide necessary information in response to questionnaires during the course of the investigation and in consequently basing their determination entirely on "facts available", because the information provided by SAIL met all criteria laid down in Annex II(3) and, therefore, it was a must for the US authority to use that information in their determination. (as such claim) The Panel rejected India's claim that the US legislation required resort only to "facts available" in circumstances in which Art. 6.8 and Annex II(3) do not permit submitted information to be disregarded. As for India's argument that the US authority's practice reflected a policy where "facts available" were relied upon in circumstances outside the scope of Annex II(3), the Panel stated that this was a mere exercise of discretion, and the legislation itself did not, on its face, mandate WTO-inconsistent behaviour.
- **ADA Art. 15 (S&D treatment):** The Panel rejected India's claim under Art. 15, first sentence, stating that the provision imposed no specific or general obligation on the United States to undertake any particular action with respect to India's status as a developing country. The Panel also rejected India's claim under the second sentence of the Article, stating that it only requires administrative authorities to *explore* the possibilities of constructive remedies and cannot be understood to require any particular outcome.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India*

CHILE – PRICE BAND SYSTEM¹

(DS207)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Argentina	AA Art. 4.2 GATT Art. II:1(b)	Establishment of Panel	12 March 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	3 May 2002
Respondent	Chile		Circulation of AB Report	23 September 2002
			Adoption	23 October 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Chile's Price Band System, governed by Rules on the Importation of Goods, through which the tariff rate for products at issue could be adjusted to international price developments if the price fell below a lower price band or rose beyond an upper price band.
- **Product at issue:** Wheat, wheat flour, sugar and edible vegetable oils from Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panels findings under GATT Art. II:1(b), second sentence, on the grounds that it was a claim that had not been raised by Argentina in its panel request or any subsequent submissions, and the Panel, by assessing a provision that was not part of the matter before it, acted *ultra petita* and in violation of DSU Art. 11. The Appellate Body also stated that consideration by a Panel of claims not raised by the complainant deprived Chile of its due process rights under the DSU.
- **AA Art. 4.2, footnote 1 (market access):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings that the term "ordinary customs duty" was to be understood as referring to "a customs duty which is not applied to factors of an exogenous nature" and Chile's price band system was not an "ordinary customs duty", as it was assessed on the basis of exogenous price factors. The Appellate Body however upheld the Panel's finding that Chile's price band system was designed and operated as a border measure sufficiently similar to "variable import levies" and "minimum import prices" within the meaning of footnote 1 and therefore prohibited by Art. 4.2. Thus, the Appellate Body concluded that Chile's price band system was inconsistent with Art. 4.2.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Panel's terms of reference:** The Appellate Body stated that it was appropriate to rule on the Chile Price Band System as it currently stood, taking into account the amendments enacted after the establishment of the Panel, on the grounds that the Panel request was broad enough to cover future amendments and that the amendment did not change the essence of the measure under challenge. The Appellate Body also added that ruling on the Chile Price Band System currently in place would be in line with its obligations under DSU Arts. 3.4 and 3.7 to secure a positive solution of the dispute at hand.

¹ Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products

² Other issues addressed: Working Procedure Appellate Review Rule 20(2)(d); passive observers; "subsequent practice" (VCLT Art. 31.3(b)).

CHILE – PRICE BAND SYSTEM (ARTICLE 21.5 – ARGENTINA)¹ (DS207)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Argentina	AA Art. 4.2 GATT 1994 Art. II:1(b), second sentence	Referred to the Original Panel	20 January 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 December 2006
Respondent	Chile	WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4	Circulation of AB Report	7 May 2007
			Adoption	22 May 2007

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The amended price band system applied by Chile, under which the total amount of duties imposed on imports of wheat, wheat flour and sugar would vary, through the imposition of additional specific duties or through the concession of rebates on the amounts payable. When the reference price determined by the Chilean authorities fell below the lower threshold of a price band, a specific duty was added to the the *ad valorem* most-favoured-nation tariff. Conversely, when the reference price was higher than the upper threshold of the price band, imports would benefit from a duty rebate.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- AA Art. 4.2 (market access – conversion of certain measures into ordinary customs duties):** The Panel found that the amended price band system continued to be a border measure similar to a variable import levy and a minimum import price and was therefore inconsistent with Art. 4.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture. This finding was upheld by the Appellate Body.
- GATT Art. II:1(b) (schedules of concessions):** Having found that the amended price band system was inconsistent with AA Art. 4.2, the Panel considered that an additional finding on GATT Art. II:1(b) was not needed in order to resolve the dispute, and consequently exercised judicial economy. Noting the extended arguments of the parties on this issue, however, the Panel made some general observations regarding the issue of the proper mandate of a compliance Panel.
- WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4 (WTO conformity of laws, regulations and administrative procedures):** In view of its determination under AA Art. 4.2, the Panel considered that an additional finding on the amended price band system under WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4. was not needed and therefore exercised judicial economy.
- The Panel accordingly concluded that Chile had failed to implement the recommendations and rulings of the DSB in the original dispute. This finding was also upheld by the Appellate Body.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** In an unappealed section of its report, the Panel advanced some general observations regarding the issue of the proper mandate of a WTO compliance Panel under DSU Art. 21.5. The Panel suggested that, while a compliance panel may consider new claims not raised before the original panel, in order for those new claims to be “properly put” before such compliance panel, three conditions must be present: (i) the claim is identified by the complainant in its request for the establishment of the compliance panel; (ii) the claim concerns a new measure, adopted by the respondent allegedly to comply with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB; and (iii) the claim does not relate to aspects of the original measure that remain unchanged in the new measure and were not challenged in the original proceedings or, if challenged, were addressed in those proceedings and not found to be WTO-inconsistent.

¹ *Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Argentina*

EGYPT – STEEL REBAR¹

(DS211)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Turkey	ADA Arts. 2, 3 and 6	Establishment of Panel	20 June 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 August 2002
Respondent	Egypt		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	1 October 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Egypt's definitive anti-dumping measures.
- **Product at issue:** Steel rebar imported from Turkey.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 3.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** The Panel interpreted evaluation under Art. 3.4 to mean a process of analysis and interpretation of the facts established, in relation to each listed factor. In the light of this interpretation, the Panel concluded that Egypt acted inconsistently with Art. 3.4 in failing to evaluate six of the factors (productivity, actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, employment, wages and ability to raise capital or investments) as claimed by Turkey but was not in violation with regard to two of the factors (capacity utilization, return on investment).
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II(6) (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that with respect to the investigation of two exporters, Egypt was in violation of Art. 6.8 and Annex II(6), as the investigating authorities, having identified and received the requested information from those companies, nevertheless concluded that the companies had failed to provide the “necessary information” and did not inform the companies that their responses were being rejected nor give them the opportunity to provide further information or clarification.
- **Rejected Claims:** The Panel found that Turkey had not established its claims under the following Articles:
 - **ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 (injury determination – volume of dumped imports):** The Panel concluded that Art. 3.2 did not require that a price-cutting analysis be conducted at any particular level of trade and that the Egyptian authorities had provided the justification for their choice of the level of trade at which prices were compared;
 - **ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** With regard to the authorities' failure to develop “positive evidence” in respect of a link between dumped imports and injury to domestic industry, the Panel stated that: (i) there was no basis on which to find a violation for a type of evidence or analysis not explicitly required or even mentioned in the Agreement and not pursued by an interested party during the domestic investigation; and (ii) there was “substantial simultaneity”, between the time periods of the investigations for dumping and injury for the authorities to determine whether injury was caused by the dumping; and
 - **ADA Art 2.4 (dumping determination - fair comparison):** The Panel stated that the request for certain cost information did not impose an unreasonable burden of proof upon the companies within the meaning of Art. 2.4, which seeks to ensure a fair comparison, through various adjustments as appropriate, of export price and normal value.
- **ADA Art. 6.7 (evidence – “on-the-spot” investigation):** The Panel noted that the use of the word “may” in the Article meant that “on-the-spot” investigations are permitted but not required and, therefore, found no violation.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Standard of review:** As regards Turkey's claims under Art 6.8 and Annex II(5), Annex II(7), the Panel, after a detailed review of the evidence submitted to the investigating authority, determined that an objective and unbiased investigating authority could have reached the determinations challenged by Turkey, and, therefore, found that the Egyptian authority was not in violation of the respective provisions.

¹ *Egypt – Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Arts. 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.4, 6.1.1, 6.2, 6.8, ADA Annex II (1,3,5,6 and 7).

US – COUNTERVAILING MEASURES ON CERTAIN EC PRODUCTS¹ (DS212)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1, 14 and 21	Establishment of Panel	10 September 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 July 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	9 December 2002
			Adoption	8 January 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US countervailing duty law governing the treatment of subsidies provided to state-owned companies later privatized, including certain subsidy calculation methodologies developed by the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”).
- **Product at issue:** Products exported to the United States from the European Communities by privatized companies that were previously state-owned and that received government subsidies before their privatization, in particular products by GOES from Italy.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Arts. 1 (definition of a subsidy) and 14 (benefit – calculation of amount of subsidy):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel in its findings and stated instead that privatizations at arm’s length and at fair market value gave rise to a rebuttable presumption that a benefit ceased to exist after such privatization. It shifts the burden on the investigation authority to establish that the benefits from the previous financial contribution does indeed continue beyond such privatization.
- **ASCM Art. 19.1 (original investigation), Art. 21.2 (administrative review) and Art. 21.3 (sunset review):** Based on its analysis above on Arts. 1 and 14, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that the “same person” methodology was as such inconsistent with Arts. 19.1, 21.2 and 21.3. Based on this methodology and without further analysis, the USDOC had concluded that a privatized enterprise continued to receive the benefits of a previous financial contribution, irrespective of the price paid for the purchase by the new owners of the privatized enterprise. The Appellate Body also stated that since the methodology was as such inconsistent with the ASCM, it followed that the application of the method in individual cases would also be inconsistent with the ASCM.
- **Mandatory vs discretionary legislation:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s findings that the US law itself mandated a particular method of determining the existence of a “benefit” that was contrary to the ASCM. The Appellate Body concluded that the law did not prevent the USDOC from complying with the ASCM, although it noted that the finding did not preclude the possibility that a Member violates its WTO obligations, where it enacts legislation that grants discretion to its authorities to act in violation of its WTO obligations.

¹ *United States – Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities*

² Other issues addressed: Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rules 16(1) and 20(2)(d); *amicus curiae* submission.

US – COUNTERVAILING MEASURES ON CERTAIN EC PRODUCTS (ARTICLE 21.5 – EC)¹ (DS212)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 10, 14, 19 and 21	Referred to the Original Panel	27 September 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 August 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	27 September 2005

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- United States Department of Commerce's ("USDOC") revised sunset determinations (under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)² regarding the likelihood-of-subsidization on products from France, the United Kingdom and Spain.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- Re-determination on France:** Having noted that the ASCM does not provide a particular methodology for analysing whether a privatization is conducted at arm's length and for fair market value ("FMV"), the Panel found that given the complexity of the privatization process involved, the USDOC's *individual* analysis of the conditions of the privatization for each category of share offering was reasonable. The Panel also concluded that the USDOC's analysis and conclusion that the employee share offering was not for FMV was not unreasonable. The Panel ultimately found that the United States had not failed to implement the DSB's recommendations by maintaining the existing countervailing duties given that (i) there is no obligation to recalculate a rate of subsidization in a sunset review; and (ii) the finding that a small part of the benefit passes through to the privatized producer can serve as the basis of the affirmative likelihood-of-subsidization conclusion and the maintenance of the duties.
- Re-determination on the United Kingdom:** The Panel found that the United States failed to implement the DSB's recommendations with respect to its likelihood-of-subsidization determination on the United Kingdom, as it had failed to determine (as opposed to merely assuming) whether the privatization was at arm's length and for FMV. Having also found that ASCM Art. 21.3 requires the investigating authority during a (revised) sunset review to take into account *all* the evidence placed on the record in making its determination of likelihood-of-subsidization, the Panel concluded that the USDOC's refusal to consider new evidence presented during the Section 129 proceedings was inconsistent with ASCM Art. 21.3.
- Re-determination on Spain:** For the same reason as above in respect of the USDOC's re-determination on the United Kingdom (i.e. failure to determine whether the privatization occurred at arm's length and for FMV), the Panel found that the United States had failed to implement the DSB's recommendations regarding Spain. However, the Panel rejected the European Communities' claim that the USDOC's treatment of evidence on the record was inconsistent with ASCM Art. 21.3, as the Panel was not aware of any new evidence that had been presented by the European Communities during the Section 129 proceedings concerning the products from Spain.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Panel concluded that the European Communities' new claim on the likelihood-of-injury was not properly before it. The Appellate Body clarified that this claim related to an aspect of the original measure, rather than the "measure taken to comply". Allowing such a claim might jeopardize the principles of fundamental fairness and due process by exposing the United States to the possibility of a finding of violation on an aspect of the original measure that the United States was entitled to assume was consistent with its obligations under the relevant agreement given the absence of a finding of violation in the original report.

¹ *United States – Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities, Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities*

² This determination was based on a new privatization methodology, which included a baseline presumption that non-recurring subsidies benefit the recipient over a period of time and are therefore allocable over that period. This presumption can be rebutted by proving, *inter alia*, the sale was at arm's length and for FMV.

³ Other issues addressed: measures taken to comply; terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2, European Communities' claim on the USDOC's likelihood-of-injury determination); issues of a "fundamental nature".

US – CARBON STEEL¹ (DS213)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Art. 21.3	Establishment of Panel	10 September 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	3 July 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	28 November 2002
			Adoption	19 December 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US laws, regulations, administrative procedures and policy bulletin governing “sunset” reviews of countervailing duties (“CVDs”), and their application in a sunset review of a CVD order on imports from Germany (the US authorities' decision not to revoke the CVD order).
- **Product at issue:** Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products imported from Germany.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 21.3 (sunset review – *de minimis* standard):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the US law was in violation of Art 21.3, on the grounds that Art. 21.3 does not require the application of a 1 per cent *de minimis* standard in sunset reviews. The Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel's reasoning that the *de minimis* requirement of Art. 11.9 of the ASCM (which applies to original investigations) is implied in Art. 21.3, on the grounds that Art. 21.3 does not have an express reference to the *de minimis* standard nor is there a textual link (cross-reference) between the two Articles.
- **ASCM Art. 21.3 (sunset review – initiation by investigating authority):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the automatic self-initiation of sunset reviews by investigating authorities under US law and accompanying regulations are consistent with the ASCM. The Appellate Body stated that its review of the context of Art. 21.3 revealed no indication that the ability of authorities to self-initiate a sunset review is conditioned on compliance with any evidentiary standards, including those set forth in Art. 11.4. (as such claim) The Appellate Body found no reason to disturb the Panel's finding that although the US measure imposed severe limitations on the ability of the authority to come up with a new rate of subsidization, it did not preclude the assessment of a likely rate of subsidization by the authority. Therefore, the US measure did not *mandate* WTO-inconsistent behaviour and, as such, was not in violation of Art. 21.3. (as applied claim) The Panel noted that the US authority had made the determination that the revocation of the CVD would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of subsidization, which “likelihood” determination, the Panel stated, should have been based on an adequate factual basis. The Panel found the application of US CVD law in the particular sunset review to be inconsistent with Art. 21.3 as the US authority had failed to take into account a document submitted by the German exporters that would have been relevant in its analysis on the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidization. (This Panel finding of a violation was not appealed.)

¹ *United States – Countervailing Duties on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany*

² Other issues addressed: panel's terms of reference; DSU Article 11; mandatory and discretionary distinction.

US – OFFSET ACT (BYRD AMENDMENT)¹ (DS217, 234)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Australia, Brazil, Chile, European Communities, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Canada, Mexico	ADA Arts. 5 and 18 ASCM Arts. 11 and 32	Establishment of Panel	12 July 2001 (Australia, Brazil, Chile, European Communities, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Thailand), 10 September 2001 (Canada, Mexico)
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 September 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	16 January 2003
			Adoption	27 January 2003

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US Continued Dumping and Subsidy Act of 2000 under which anti-dumping and countervailing duties assessed on or after 1 October 2000 were to be distributed to the affected domestic producers for qualifying expenditures.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 18.1 (specific action against dumping) and ASCM Art. 32.1 (specific action against subsidies):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's analysis that the US measure was a specific action against dumping of exports and of subsidies as it was related to the determination of, and designed and structured to dissuade the practice of, dumping or subsidization. On this basis the Appellate Body held that the US measure was inconsistent with the ADA and the ASCM as it was a specific action that was not permissible under the said agreements.
- **ADA Art. 5.4 (initiation of dumping investigation – application by domestic industry) and ASCM Art. 11.4 (initiation of subsidy investigation – application by domestic industry):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings that the measure at issue was inconsistent with ADA Art. 5.4 and ASCM Art. 11.4. Emphasizing that the interpretation of these Articles must be based on the principles of interpretation in the VCLT, which focus on the ordinary meaning of the words of the provision, the Appellate Body stated that it found difficulty with the Panel's approach of continuing the analysis beyond the ordinary meaning of the text of the provisions of the ADA to examine whether the measure at issue defeated the object and purpose of these provisions. The Appellate Body concluded that the requirement of Arts. 5.4 and 11.4 were fulfilled when a sufficient number (quantity) of domestic producers have expressed support for the application and, contrary to the Panel's analysis, the investigation authority is not required to examine the motives (quality) of domestic producers that elect to support the investigation.
- **WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4 (WTO conformity of laws, regulations and administrative procedures):** The Appellate Body concluded that the US measure was in violation of Art. XVI:4, as it was inconsistent with ADA Art. 18.1 and ASCM Art. 32.1. Therefore, the Appellate Body found that the US measure nullified or impaired benefits accruing to the appellees under those agreements.

¹ United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000

² Other issues addressed: good faith fulfilment of treaty obligations (DSU Arts. 7, 9.2 and 17.6).

EC – TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS¹ (DS219)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ADA Arts. 1, 2 and 3 GATT Art. VI:2	Establishment of Panel	24 July 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	7 March 2003
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	22 July 2003
			Adoption	18 August 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC Regulation imposing anti-dumping duties on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** Malleable cast iron tube or pipe fittings imported from Brazil.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties) and ADA Art. 1 (principles):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that there was nothing in the ADA that requires investigating authorities to reassess a determination of dumping on the basis of a devaluation occurring during the period of investigation ("POI"), and thus upheld the Panel's rejection of Brazil's claims.
- **ADA Art. 2.2.2, chapeau (dumping determination – normal value):** The Panel rejected Brazil's claim that the EC authorities should have excluded low volume sales figures from their calculation of "normal value" on the ground that the chapeau only allows investigating authorities to exclude data from production and sales that were not made in the ordinary course of trade. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings.
- **ADA Art. 3.2 (injury determination – volume of imports) and 3.3 (injury determination – cumulative assessment of the effects of imports):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that European Communities did not act inconsistently with Art. 3.2 and 3.3 by cumulatively assessing the effects of the dumped imports. The Appellate Body concluded volumes and prices could be assessed cumulatively without a prior country-specific assessment.
- **ADA Art. 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** While upholding the Panel's ultimate finding that the European Communities did not violate Art. 3.5, the Appellate Body rejected the reasoning used by the Panel and found that (i) under the particular facts of the case the European Communities had no obligation to examine the collective effects of all "causal" factors in determining whether injury to domestic industry might have been caused by those factors; and (ii) the European Communities had determined the cost of production difference to be minimal; and the factor claimed to be injuring the domestic industry had effectively been found not to exist.
- **ADA Arts. 6.2 (evidence – defence of parties' interests) and 6.4 (evidence – access):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings and found instead that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 6.2 and 6.4 by failing to disclose to the interested parties certain information. The undisclosed information was relevant to the interested parties, had already been used by the EC authorities in the investigation, and was not confidential.

¹ *European Communities – Anti-Dumping Duties on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings from Brazil*

² Other issues addressed: "implicit" analysis of the "growth" factor (ADA Art. 3.4); exhibit as evidence and Panel's obligation (Arts. 3.1, 3.4 and 17.6(i)); panels terms of reference.

US – SECTION 129(C)(1) URAA¹ (DS221)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	GATT ADA ASCM	Establishment of Panel	23 August 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 July 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	30 August 2002

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of the United States, which established, *inter alia*, a mechanism that permitted the agencies concerned to issue a second determination (a “section 129 determination”), where such action was appropriate, to respond to the recommendations in a WTO panel or Appellate Body report.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- The Panel rejected Canada’s claim that Section 129(c)(1) mandated action that was inconsistent with the GATT, the ADA and the ASCM, as the Panel found that Canada had failed to establish its claim.

Canada claimed that Section 129(c)(1) had the effect of precluding the United States from implementing adverse WTO reports with respect to what it termed “prior unliquidated entries”² (i.e. entries made before the end of the reasonable period of time for implementing adverse WTO reports that were not liquidated as of that date).

The Panel found, however, that Section 129(c)(1) applied only to the treatment of unliquidated entries (i.e. entries that occurred “on or after” the end of the reasonable period of time) and did not apply to the so-called “prior unliquidated entries”. Therefore, the Panel was not convinced by Canada’s assertion that Section 129(c)(1) nevertheless had the effect of precluding the United States from implementing adverse WTO reports with respect to “prior unliquidated entries”. In other words, the Panel concluded that because Section 129(c)(1) did not apply to “prior unliquidated entries,” it neither required nor precluded the United States to act in a certain way in its treatment of “prior unliquidated entries”.

Since Canada failed in establishing that Section 129(c)(1) had the effect of precluding the United States from implementing adverse WTO reports with respect to “prior unliquidated entries”, the Panel did not consider it necessary to examine whether Canada was correct in arguing that the GATT, the ADA and the ASCM required the United States to implement adverse WTO reports with respect to such “prior unliquidated entries”.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **As such challenge:** The Panel stated that it was clear that a Member may challenge a statutory provision of another Member as such, provided that the statutory provision mandated the other Member to take action that was inconsistent with its WTO obligations or not to take action which was required by its WTO obligations. Thus, the Panel considered that Canada’s principal claims would be sustained only if Canada established that Section 129(c)(1) mandated the United States either to take action that was inconsistent with the WTO obligations or not to take action which was required by those WTO provisions.

¹ *United States – Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act*

² “Liquidation”, refers to the process by which the US Customs Service makes a final settlement with the importer regarding the final, definitive amount of duties owed. Accordingly, the Customs Service either returns to the importer any excess amount of the deposit paid by the importer over the definitive duties owed or collects from the importer an additional amount to the extent that the definitive duties owed are greater than the deposit. The US Customs Service liquidates based on the amount of definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties owed as provided in the final, definitive duty determinations made by the United States Department of Commerce.

³ Other issues addressed: terms of reference.

CANADA – AIRCRAFT CREDITS AND GUARANTEES¹

(DS222)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ASCM Arts. 1 and 3.1(a)	Establishment of Panel	12 March 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 January 2002
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	19 February 2002

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Financing, loan guarantees or interest rate support provided by the Canadian Export Development Corporation (EDC) and other export credits, guarantees including equity guarantees etc. provided by the *Investissement Québec* (IQ) to the Canadian civil aircraft industry.
- **Industry at issue:** Civil aircraft industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Arts. 1 (definition of a subsidy) and 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – as such challenge):** The Panel found that the EDC and IQ programmes as such were not inconsistent with Art. 3.1(a) as Brazil had failed to demonstrate any specific provision in the relevant legal instruments that suggested that the EDC and IQ programmes (and related measures) mandated the conferral of a benefit, and thereby subsidization, within the meaning of Art. 1. The Panel found that even if EDC had the “ability”, and the IQ “could” confer such a benefit, this did not necessarily mean that these programmes were required to do so.
- **ASCM Arts. 1 (definition of an export subsidy) and 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – as applied challenge):** The Panel relied on, inter alia, the definition of “benefit” established by the Appellate Body³, i.e. that a benefit will be conferred where a recipient received a “financial contribution” on terms more favourable than those available to the recipient in the market.

On this basis, the Panel found that since the EDC loan financing to Air Wisconsin was at rates better than those available commercially, it therefore conferred a benefit and was a subsidy under Art. 1.1(b). The Panel also found that this was a prohibited subsidy under Art. 3.1(a) as Canada itself did not deny this fact and admitted that the subsidy programme in question was intended to support Canada's export trade and hence qualified as an “export subsidy”.

Similarly, the Panel found that certain EDC finance transactions⁴ conferred “benefits” on the individual recipients and also constituted prohibited export subsidies under Art. 3.1(a). However, in the case of certain other EDC financing transactions⁵, the Panel found that Brazil had failed to establish the existence of a benefit to the individual recipients. The Panel concluded that in these instances no subsidy existed, and therefore no violation could be found of Art. 3.1(a).

In the case of IQ equity guarantees, the Panel examined the level of fees charged before the issuing of guarantees, and found that only one of the IQ equity guarantee transactions at issue conferred a benefit within the meaning of Art. 1. The Panel found that this transaction was neither *de jure* nor *de facto* export contingent, and therefore it did not breach Art. 3.1(a).

In the case of IQ loan guarantees, the Panel found that Brazil had not established that one of the two guarantees at issue conferred a benefit under Art. 1, or that the other guarantee, which did confer a benefit, was contingent upon export performance. Thus, the Panel found that Brazil had failed to establish that either of the two IQ loan guarantees were inconsistent with Art. 3.1 (a).

¹ Canada – Export Credits and Loan Guarantees for Regional Aircraft

² Other issues addressed: Art 21.5 panel's jurisdiction; DSU Art. 6.2 and 13.1; as applied challenge; Item (k); business confidential information.

³ Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft. WT/DS70/AB/R, adopted 20 August 1999, para. 157.

⁴ In respect of Comair and Air Nostrum.

⁵ In respect of Atlantic Coast Airlines, Atlantic Southeast Airlines, Comair, Kendell and Air Nostrum.

EC – SARDINES¹ (DS231)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Peru	TBT Annex 1.1 and Art. 2.4	Establishment of Panel	24 July 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 May 2002
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	26 September 2002
			Adoption	23 October 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC Regulation establishing common marketing standards for preserved sardines, including a specification that only products prepared from *Sardina pilchardus* could be marketed/labelled as preserved sardines.
- **Product at issue:** Two species of sardines found in different waters – *Sardina pilchardus Walbaum* (mainly in Eastern North Atlantic, in the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea) and *Sardinops sagax sagax* (mainly in the Eastern Pacific along coasts of Peru and Chile).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **TBT Agreement Annex 1.1 (technical regulation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the EC Regulation was a "technical regulation" within the meaning of Annex 1.1 as it fulfilled the three criteria laid down in the Appellate Body report in *EC – Asbestos*: (i) the document applied to an identifiable product or group of products; (ii) it lays down one or more product characteristics; and (iii) compliance with the product characteristics was mandatory.
- **TBT Agreement Art. 2.4 (international standard):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the definition of "standard" does not require that a standard adopted by a "recognized body" be approved by consensus. Therefore, the standard in question, Codex Stan 94, fell within the scope of Art. 2.4 as well.
- **TBT Agreement Art. 2.4 (international standard – burden of proof):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the European Communities had the burden of proving that the relevant international standard was ineffective and inappropriate under Art. 2.4 and found, instead, that the burden rested on Peru to prove that the standard was effective and appropriate to fulfil the legitimate objectives pursued by the European Communities through the EC Regulation. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's alternative finding that Peru had adduced sufficient evidence and legal arguments to demonstrate that the international standard was not ineffective or inappropriate to fulfil the legitimate objectives pursued by the European Communities (of market transparency, consumer protection and fair competition), since it had not been established that most consumers in most member states of the European Communities have always associated the common name "sardines" only with *Sardina pilchardus Walbaum*.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- The Appellate Body found that it could accept and consider an *amicus curiae* brief submitted by Morocco, a WTO Member that was not a third party to the dispute, although ultimately it did not take the brief into account.

¹ European Communities – Trade Description of Sardines

² Other issues addressed: working procedures for Appellate Review (Rule 30(1) – request for passive observer status); temporal scope of TBT Art. 2.4; DSU Art. 11.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER III¹ (DS236)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Arts. 1.1, 14, 17 and 20	Establishment of Panel	5 December 2001
			Circulation of Panel Report	27 September 2002
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	1 November 2002

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Preliminary countervailing duty determination and preliminary critical circumstances determination made by the US authorities in respect of lumber imports and US laws on expedited reviews and “administrative reviews” in the context of countervailing measures.
- **Product at issue:** US softwood lumber imports from Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (iii) (definition of a subsidy – financial contribution):** The Panel concluded that the US authorities' determination that the Canadian provincial stumpage programme constituted a “financial contribution” by the government within the terms of Art. 1.1(a)(iii) was not inconsistent with the ASCM. The Panel considered that the act of the Canadian government of allowing companies to cut the trees amounted to the “supply” of standing timber, which is a good within the meaning of Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iii).
- **ASCM Art. 14 and 14(d) (benefit – calculation of amount of subsidy):** The Panel concluded that the US authorities acted inconsistently with Art. 14 and 14(d) by using the US stumpage prices instead of the prevailing market conditions for the product at issue in Canada, the country of provision or purchase, as required by Art. 14(d), in determining whether a “benefit” accrued from the Canadian government to the recipient.
- **ASCM Art. 1.1(b) (definition of a subsidy – benefit):** The Panel found that where a downstream producer of subject merchandise is unrelated to the allegedly subsidized upstream producer of the input, an authority is not allowed to simply assume that a benefit has passed through. Therefore, by failing to examine whether the independent lumber producers had paid an arm's-length price for the logs they purchased, the US authorities' determination that a benefit had accrued to those producers was inconsistent with the ASCM.
- **As such challenge:**² The Panel rejected Canada's as such challenge of the US statute and regulations on expedited and administrative review, as it did not mandate/require the US authorities to act inconsistently with the ASCM.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Retroactive application (ASCM Art. 20.6):** The Panel concluded that the US authorities' application of provisional measures retroactively was inconsistent with the ASCM.
- **Provisional measures (ASCM Arts. 17.3 and 17.4):** The Panel concluded that the timing (less than 60 days after initiation of investigation) and duration (for a period more than four months) of the US authorities' application of the provisional measures was in violation of the requirements of Art. 17.3 and 17.4.

¹ *United States – Preliminary Determination With Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber From Canada*

² The as such challenge was brought under GATT Art. VI:3, ASCM Agreement Arts. 10, 19.3, 19.4, 21.2, 32.1 and 32.5 and WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4.

ARGENTINA – PRESERVED PEACHES¹ (DS238)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Chile	SA Arts. 2.1, 4.1 and 4.2 GATT Art. XIX:1(a)	Establishment of Panel	18 January 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	14 February 2003
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	15 April 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Argentina's safeguard measures imposed, in the form of specific duties, on preserved peaches from all countries other than MERCOSUR States and South Africa.
- **Product at issue:** Preserved peaches imported into Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments):** The Panel noted the two distinct requirements under Art. XIX:1(a) to be fulfilled before the imposition of safeguard measures: (i) demonstration of increased imports and (ii) demonstration of unforeseen developments. The Panel concluded that on the facts of the case it was not evident that the Argentine authorities had discussed or offered any explanation on why the developments were “unforeseen” at the time of the negotiation of the obligations, and, therefore, that they had not fulfilled the criteria of Art. XIX:1(a).
- **SA Arts. 2.1 and 4.2(a) and GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (conditions for safeguard measures – increased imports):** The Panel noted that the increase in imports must be “qualitative” as well as “quantitative”, and concluded that the Argentine authorities had failed to demonstrate that: (i) they had considered trends in imports in absolute terms, which significantly showed a decline over the period of analysis; and (ii) the increase in imports from one base year to another constituted an increase in quantities relative to domestic production. Therefore, the Panel found that Argentina had not fulfilled the criteria of the relevant provisions and had acted inconsistently with the SA.
- **SA Arts. 2.1, 4.1(b), 4.2(a) and GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (conditions for safeguard measures – threat of serious injury):** The Panel concluded that Argentina had acted inconsistently with the relevant provisions, as it had demonstrated in its determination on a threat of serious injury, neither the relevant factors having a bearing on the domestic industry nor that the serious injury was clearly imminent so as to constitute a threat under the relevant Articles.

¹ Argentina – Definitive Safeguards Measure on Imports of Preserved Peaches

ARGENTINA – POULTRY ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES¹

(DS241)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ADA Arts. 2, 3, 5 and 6	Establishment of Panel	17 April 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 April 2003
Respondent	Argentina		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	19 May 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive anti-dumping measures, in the form of specific anti-dumping duties, imposed by Argentina on imports from Brazil for a period of three years.
- **Product at issue:** Poultry from Brazil imported into Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art. 5.3 (initiation of investigation – application):** The Panel found that, by basing the determination of initiation of an investigation on “some” instances of dumping, Argentina violated Art. 5.3 as a dumping determination should be made in respect of the product as a whole for “all” comparable transactions, not for individual transactions.
- **ADA Art. 5.8 (initiation of investigation – insufficient evidence):** The Panel found that Argentina violated Art. 5.8 as it failed to reject an application for investigation which was based on insufficient evidence following the issuance of a negative injury determination from the relevant investigation authority.
- **ADA Art. 6.8 (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that Argentina was not in violation of Art. 6.8 when it disregarded information submitted by a company that had not fulfilled procedural provisions of the domestic law. As information submitted by such companies was not considered “appropriately submitted” within the meaning of Art. 6.8, Argentina was held not to be in violation as regards one other claim under this Article. However, Argentina was found in violation of Art. 6.8 by rejecting information received from three other companies, as the Panel could not find, in the record of the investigation, a reference to any of the reasons provided by Argentina for the rejection.
- **ADA Art. 6.10 (evidence – individual dumping margins):** The Panel found that Argentina violated Art. 6.10 as it did not calculate an individual dumping margin for two companies. The Panel found that an investigating authority should calculate the dumping margin for each individual exporter regardless of whether it was provided with partial, unreliable or unusable information from the exporters or producers.
- **ADA Arts. 2.4 and 2.4.2 (dumping determination – fair comparison):** The Panel found Argentina in violation of Art. 2.4 as it did not make freight cost adjustments to its calculation of the normal value in the case of a company that had provided supporting documents. However, the Panel found no violation in the case where the company had failed to provide supporting documentation. The Panel found Argentina in violation of Art. 2.4.2 as it established weighted average normal values on the basis of statistical samples of domestic sales transactions.
- **ADA Art. 3.1 and 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel stated that where an authority examines different injury factors using different periods, a prima facie case is made that it failed to conduct an “objective” examination. Since Argentina did not provide a justification for its use of different periods, it failed to rebut the prima facie case and was found in violation of Art. 3.1. The Panel found no violation of Art. 3.5 as there was nothing to suggest that the injury period should not exceed the dumping period, provided that the entire dumping period was included within the period of review for injury.
- **ADA Art. 3 (injury determination – non-dumped imports):** The Panel found Argentina had violated Art. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 by including “non-dumped” imports from two companies in the injury analysis.
- **DSU Art. 19.1 (Panel and Appellate Body recommendations – suggestion on implementation):** The Panel suggested for implementation that Argentina repeal the definitive anti-dumping measure at issue.

¹ Argentina – Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil

² Other issues addressed: procedural requirements under ADA Art. 6, ADA Arts. 4 and 9; relevance of prior proceedings before MERCOSUR Tribunal.

US – TEXTILES RULES OF ORIGIN¹ (DS243)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	ROA Art. 2	Establishment of Panel	24 June 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	20 June 2003
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	21 July 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Rules of origin applied by the United States to textiles and apparel products and used in administering the textile quota regime maintained by the United States under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (“ATC”), in particular the US Trade and Development Act of 2000.
- **Product at issue:** Made-up non-apparel articles, also known as “flat goods”, such as bedding articles and home furnishing articles, of export interest to India.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ROA Art. 2(b) (trade objectives):** The Panel rejected India's claim and concluded that although the objectives of protecting the domestic industry against import competition and of favouring imports from one Member over imports from another may in principle be considered to constitute “trade objectives” for which rules of origin may not be used, India had failed to establish that US rules of origin were being administered to pursue trade objectives in violation of Art. 2(b).
- **ROA Art. 2(c), first sentence (restrictive, distorting or disruptive effects):** The Panel rejected India's claim on the grounds that for there to be a violation of Art. 2(c), it must be proved that there is a causal link between the challenged rules of origin itself and the prohibited effects. The Panel further recognized that it would not always and necessarily be sufficient for a complaining party to show that the challenged rules of origin adversely affect one Member's trading as it may favourably affect the trade of other Members. The Panel concluded that India had not provided enough relevant evidence that the US measures created “restrictive”, “distorting” or “disruptive” effects on international trade.
- **ROA Art. 2(c), second sentence (fulfilment of certain conditions):** The Panel rejected India's claim, noting that distinctions maintained in order to define the product coverage of particular rules of origin were distinct from conditions of the kind referred to in Art. 2(c), second sentence (which prohibits the imposition of condition/s unrelated to manufacturing or processing as a prerequisite to conferral of origin). The Panel concluded that India did not establish that the measures at issue required the fulfilment of conditions prohibited by Art. 2(c), second sentence.²
- **ROA Art. 2(d) (discrimination):** The Panel concluded that Art. 2(d) applies to discrimination between goods that are the “same”, not those that are “closely related”. The Panel further concluded that India had failed to demonstrate that the US legislation was in violation of Art. 2(d).

¹ *United States – Rules of Origin for Textiles and Apparel Products*

² The Panel rejected India's interpretation of the phrase “unduly strict requirements” under Art. 2(c) second sentence that rules of origin requirements are “unduly strict” if they are burdensome and do not have to be imposed to determine the country to which the good in question has a significant economic link, and concluded that there was no violation under the said provision.

US – CORROSION RESISTANT STEEL SUNSET REVIEW¹

(DS244)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Japan	ADA Art. 11.3	Establishment of Panel	22 May 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	14 August 2003
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	15 December 2003
			Adoption	9 January 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) US statute for sunset review of anti-dumping duties, in conjunction with the Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”), certain provisions of the US regulations related to sunset reviews and the Sunset Policy Bulletin; and (ii) application of the aforementioned measures in the sunset review determination of the product at issue.
- **Product at issue:** Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Japan.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

Sunset review

- **ADA Art. 11.3 (continuation of dumping and injury):** The Appellate Body made some general observations with regard to such a determination: (i) the second condition of Art. 11.3 involved a prospective determination on the part of the investigating authorities, requiring a forward-looking analysis of what would be likely to occur if the duty were terminated; (ii) as to the standard of “likely”, a positive determination may be made only if the evidence demonstrated that dumping would be “probable” (not possible or plausible) if the duty were terminated; and (iii) Art. 11.3 does not prescribe any particular methodology to be used by investigating authorities in making a likelihood determination.
- **ADA Arts. 11.3 and 2.4 (fair comparison):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and concluded that the United States violated Art. 11.3 by relying on dumping margins calculated in previous reviews using the “zeroing” methodology. While there is no obligation under Art. 11.3 for investigating authorities to calculate or rely on dumping margins in determining the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping, they must calculate dumping margins in conformity with Art. 2.4 should they choose to rely upon margins in making their likelihood determination.
- **ADA Arts. 11.3 and 6.10 (individual dumping margins):** The Appellate Body concluded that the United States was not in violation of Arts. 6.10 and 11.3 by making a “likelihood” determination in a sunset review on an order-wide basis. The Appellate Body observed that Art. 11.3 does not expressly state that a likelihood determination must be separately made for each known producer (or on a company-specific basis), and that Art. 6 (which is relevant and applies to Art. 11.3 investigations by virtue of the cross reference in Art. 11.4) is also silent on this matter.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **As such challenge:** In order to determine whether an as such challenge was possible in the present case, the Appellate Body first looked at the type of measures that can be the subject of dispute settlement proceedings and second whether there were any limitations upon the types of measures that may, as such, be the subject of dispute settlement under DSU Art. 3.3 or the applicable covered agreement. The Appellate Body found, contrary to the Panel, that the Sunset Policy Bulletin can be challenged in WTO dispute settlement. The Appellate Body did not, however, find any provision of the Bulletin to be inconsistent, as such, with the Anti-Dumping Agreement.

¹ United States – Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan

JAPAN – APPLES¹

(DS245)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	SPS Arts. 2.2, 5.7 and 5.1 DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	3 June 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 July 2003
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	26 November 2003
			Adoption	10 December 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Certain Japanese measures restricting imports of apples on the basis of concerns about the risk of transmission of fire blight bacterium.
- **Product at issue:** Apples from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **SPS Art. 2.2 (sufficient scientific evidence):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the measure was maintained "without sufficient scientific evidence" inconsistently with Art. 2.2, as there was a clear disproportion (and thus no rational or objective relationship) between Japan's measure and the "negligible risk" identified on the basis of the scientific evidence.
- **SPS Art. 5.7 (provisional measure):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the measure was not a provisional measure justified within the meaning of Art. 5.7, as the measure was not imposed in respect of a situation "where relevant scientific evidence is insufficient". Having noted that the pertinent question under Art. 5.7 is whether the body of available scientific evidence does not allow, in quantitative or qualitative terms, the performance of an adequate assessment of risks as required under Art. 5.1 and as defined in Annex A of the SPS Agreement, the Appellate Body found that in light of the Panel's finding of a large quantity of high-quality scientific evidence describing the risk of transmission of fire blight through apple fruit, there was "the body of available scientific evidence" in this case that would allow "the evaluation of the likelihood of entry, establishment or spread" of fire blight in Japan through apples exported from the United States.
- **SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the measure was not based on a risk assessment as required under Art. 5.1 because the pest risk analysis relied on by Japan (i.e. "1999 PRA") failed to evaluate (i) the likelihood of entry, establishment or spread of fire blight specifically through apple fruit; and (ii) the likelihood of entry "according to the SPS measures that might be applied". In this regard, the Appellate Body noted that the obligation to conduct an assessment of "risk" under Art. 5.1 is not satisfied merely by a general discussion of the disease sought to be avoided by the imposition of the SPS measure, rather an evaluation of the risk must connect the possibility of adverse effects with an antecedent or cause (i.e. in this case, transmission of fire blight "through apple fruit"). Also, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's view that the definition of "risk assessment" requires that the evaluation of the entry, establishment or spread of a disease be conducted according to the sanitary or phytosanitary measures which might be applied, not merely measures which are being currently applied.

¹ *Japan – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples*

² Other measures addressed: burden of proof; objective assessment under DSU Art. 11; sufficiency of notice of appeal (Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rule 20(2)(d)); terms of reference; admissibility of evidence; consultation with scientific experts (SPS Art. 11.2 and DSU Art. 13.1).

JAPAN – APPLES (ARTICLE 21.5 – US)¹

(DS245)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	SPS Arts. 2 and 5 DSU Art. 11	Referred to the Original Panel	30 July 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	23 June 2005
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	20 July 2005

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Japan's revised restrictions on imports of apples from the United States with the following modifications: (i) reduction of annual inspections from three to one; (ii) reduction of the buffer zone from 500 to ten meters; and (iii) elimination of the requirement that crates be disinfected.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- SPS Art. 2.2 (sufficient scientific evidence):** Regarding the US claim that the Japanese compliance measures were inconsistent with the rulings and recommendations of the DSB because they were not based on “sufficient” scientific evidence, the Panel found that “sufficiency” is a “relational concept between two elements: the scientific evidence and the measure at issue” and found that for each measure at issue, except the certification requirement that fruits were free from fire blight, was not supported by “sufficient scientific evidence”.
- SPS Art. 5.1 (risk assessment):** The Panel found that in “the absence of any scientific evidence of a fire blight-risk posed by mature, symptomless apple fruit, any risk analysis which concludes otherwise would not ‘take into account available scientific evidence,’ and would not meet the requirements for a risk assessment under Article 5.1”. Having reviewed the scientific studies in this regard, including the comments by the scientific experts, the Panel held that the new studies relied upon by Japan did not support the findings in the 2004 Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) that “mature apples could be latently infected”. Consequently the Panel held that “the 2004 PRA is not an assessment, as appropriate to the circumstances, of the risks to plant life or health, within the meaning of Article 5.1 of the SPS Agreement”.
- SPS Art. 5.6 (appropriate level of protection – alternative measures):** The Panel concluded that Japan acted inconsistently with Art. 5.6 because the alleged compliance measure was “more trade-restrictive than required to achieve their appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection” within the meaning of Art. 5.6. The Panel found that if the United States “only exports mature, symptomless apples, the alternative measure proposed by the United States [i.e. the requirement that apples imported into Japan be mature and symptomless] meets the requirements of Art. 5.6 as a substitute to Japan's current measure”. In this regard, the Panel concluded that this alternative measure: (i) was reasonably available taking into account technical and economic feasibility; (ii) achieved Japan's appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection; and (iii) was significantly less restrictive to trade than the SPS measure at issue, and thus satisfied the three-pronged test confirmed by the Appellate Body in *Australia – Salmon*.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** After the establishment of the Panel, Japan adopted the Operational Criteria (OC) which were designed to function as guidelines for the compliance measures. As for the US request for a preliminary ruling that the OC was not a “measure taken to comply” on the grounds that the measure (i) was adopted after the establishment of the Panel; and (ii) was not vested with legal binding force, the Panel rejected the US arguments and held that it was obliged under DSU Art. 11 to objectively examine the facts before it: “[a]s soon as the [OC] were brought to the attention of the United States and the Panel, they became an official statement of how Japan intended to implement its legislation on fire blight on which the United States and the Panel could rely”.

¹ *Japan – Apples Affecting the Importation of Apples – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States*

² Other issues addressed: SPS Arts. 2.2 and 5.2; GATT Art. XI; and AA Art. 4.2.

EC – TARIFF PREFERENCES¹ (DS246)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	India	GATT Art. I:1 Enabling Clause para. 2(a)	Establishment of Panel	27 January 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	1 December 2003
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	7 April 2004
			Adoption	20 April 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** European Communities' generalized tariff preferences ("GSP") scheme for developing countries and economies in transition. In particular, special arrangement under the scheme to combat drug production and trafficking (the "Drug Arrangements"), the benefits of which apply only to the listed 12 countries experiencing a certain gravity of drug problems.²
- **Product at issue:** Products imported from India vs products imported from the 12 countries benefiting from the Drug Arrangements under the EC GSP scheme.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Panel found that the tariff advantages under the Drug Arrangements were inconsistent with Art. I:1, as the tariff advantages were accorded only to the products originating in the 12 beneficiary countries, and not to the like products originating in all other Members, including those originating in India.
- **Enabling Clause, para. 2(a):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that the Enabling Clause is an "exception" to GATT Art. I:1, and concluded that the Drug Arrangements were not justified under para. 2(a) of the Enabling Clause, as the measure, *inter alia*, did not set out any objective criteria, that, if met, would allow for other developing countries "that are similarly affected by the drug problem" to be included as beneficiaries under the measure. In this regard, although upholding the Panel's conclusion, the Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel's reasoning and found that not every difference in tariff treatment of GSP beneficiaries necessarily constituted discriminatory treatment. Granting different tariff preferences to products originating in different GSP beneficiaries is allowed under the term 'non-discriminatory' in footnote 3 to para. 2, provided that the relevant tariff preferences respond positively to a particular "development, financial or trade need" and are made available on the basis of an objective standard to "all beneficiaries that share that need".

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Burden of proof (Enabling Clause):** The Appellate Body noted that, as a general rule, the burden of proof for an "exception" falls on the respondent. Given "the vital role played by the Enabling Clause in the WTO system as means of stimulating economic growth and development", however, when a measure taken pursuant to the Enabling Clause is challenged, a complaining party must allege more than mere inconsistency with Art. I:1 and must identify specific provisions of the Enabling Clause with which the scheme is allegedly inconsistent so as to define the parameters within which the responding party must make its defence under the requirements of the Enabling Clause. The Appellate Body found that India in this case sufficiently raised para. 2(a) of the Enabling Clause in making its claim of inconsistency with GATT Art. I:1.

¹ *European Communities – Conditions for the Granting of Tariff Preferences to Developing Countries*

² The 12 countries benefiting from the Drug Arrangements are the following: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

³ Other issues addressed: nature of Enabling Clause; dissenting panellist. Art. XX(b) defence; enhanced third party rights (DSU Art. 10); joint representation of India and Paraguay by private counsel.

US – STEEL SAFEGUARDS¹

(DS248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 259)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Brazil, China, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland	GATT Art. XIX:1 SA Arts. 2, 3.1 and 4	Establishment of Panel	3 June 2002 (EC); 14 June 2002 (Japan, Korea); 24 June 2002 (China, Switzerland, Norway); 8 July 2002 (New Zealand); 29 July 2002 (Brazil)
			Circulation of Panel Report	2 May 2003
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	10 November 2003
			Adoption	10 December 2003

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US definitive safeguard measures on a wide range of steel products.
- **Product at issue:** Certain steel product imports², except for those from Canada, Mexico, Israel and Jordan.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS³

- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings (i) that an investigating authority must provide a "reasoned conclusion" in relation to "unforeseen developments" for each specific safeguard measure at issue; and (ii) that the United States International Trade Commission ("ITC") relevant explanation was *not* sufficiently reasoned and adequate and thus inconsistent with GATT Art. XIX:1(a).
- **SA Arts. 2.1 and 3.1 (conditions for safeguard measures – increased imports):** Recalling the relevant legal standard that it elaborated in *Argentina – Footwear Safeguards* and rejecting the US argument (comparison of end-points), the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusions that the measures on CCFRS, hot-rolled bar and stainless steel rod were inconsistent with Arts. 2.1 and 3.1 because the United States failed to provide a "reasoned and adequate" explanation of how the facts (i.e. downward trend at the end of the period of investigation) supported the determination with respect to "increased imports" of these products. However, the Appellate Body, reversing the Panel's finding with respect to "tin mill products and stainless steel wire", found that the ITC determination containing "alternative explanations" was not inconsistent with Arts. 2.1 and 4, as the Safeguards Agreement does not necessarily "preclude the possibility of providing multiple findings instead of a single finding in order to support a determination" under Arts. 2.1 and 4.
- **SA Arts. 2 and 4 (parallelism):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ITC did not satisfy the "parallelism" requirement, as it should have considered any imports excluded from the application of the measure as an "other factor" in the causation and non-attribution analysis under Art. 4.2(b) and it should have provided one single joint, rather than two separate, determination[s] (i.e. excluding either Canada and Mexico, or, alternatively, Israel and Jordan) based on a reasoned and adequate explanation on whether imports from sources other than the FTA partners (i.e. Canada, Israel, Jordan, and Mexico), *per se*, satisfied the conditions for the application of a safeguard measure.
- **SA Arts. 2.1, 3.1 and 4.2(b) (conditions for safeguard measures – causation):** As regards the Panel's findings of violations for the ITC's causation analyses concerning all products other than stainless steel rod, the Appellate Body (i) reversed the Panel's findings with respect to tin mill and stainless steel wire based on its reversal of the Panel's decision on increased imports, and (ii) declined to rule on the issue of causation for all the other seven products based on its findings of violations in respect of previous claims discussed above.

¹ *United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products*

² Specifically, these products included the following: CCFRS (certain carbon flat-rolled steel); tin mill products; hot-rolled bar; cold-finished bar; rebar; welded pipe; FFTJ; stainless steel bar, stainless steel wire; and stainless steel rod.

³ Other issues addressed: issuance of separate panel reports (DSU Art. 9.2); time period for data relied upon by the ITC; judicial economy (panel); *amicus curiae* submission; conditional appeals (Appellate Body's completion of panel's analysis); ITC's divergent findings.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER IV¹ (DS257)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Arts. 1.1(a)(1)(iii), 2, 10, 14(d) and 32 GATT Art. VI:3	Establishment of Panel	1 October 2002
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 August 2003
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	19 January 2004
			Adoption	17 February 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US final countervailing duty determination.
- **Product at issue:** Certain softwood lumber imports from Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (iii) (definition of a subsidy – financial contribution):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States Department of Commerce's ("USDOC") "[d]etermination that the Canadian provinces were providing a financial contribution in the form of the provision of a good by providing standing timber to timber harvesters through the stumpage programmes" was not inconsistent with Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iii). It found that the ordinary meaning of "goods" should not be read so as to exclude tangible items of property, like trees, that are severable from land and also, that the way in which the municipal law of WTO Member classifies an item cannot in itself be determinative of the interpretation of provisions of the WTO covered agreements. The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's finding that through the stumpage arrangements, the provincial governments "provide" such goods within the meaning of Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iii).
- **ASCM Art. 14(d) (benefit – calculation of amount of subsidy):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and held that "an investigating authority may use a benchmark other than private prices in the country of provision, when it has been established that private prices of the goods in question in that country are distorted, because of the predominant role of the government in the market as a provider of the same or similar goods." It thus reversed the Panel's consequential findings that the United States acted inconsistently with Arts. 10, 14, 14(d) and 32.1 by imposing countervailing duties based on US stumpage prices rather than using the "prevailing market conditions" in Canada. However, it was unable to complete the legal analysis of whether the USDOC's determination of benefit was consistent with Art. 14(d).
- **GATT Art. VI:3/ASCM Art. 10 and 32.1 (pass-through of benefit):** The Appellate Body concluded that "where countervailing duties are used to offset subsidies granted to producers of input products, while the duties are to be imposed on processed products, and where input producers and downstream processors operate at arm's length, the investigating authority must establish that the benefit conferred by a financial contribution directly on input producers is passed through, at least in part, to producers of the processed product subject to the investigation." Thus it upheld the Panel's finding that the USDOC's failure to conduct a pass-through analysis in respect of arm's-length sales of logs by timber harvesters who own sawmills to unrelated producers of softwood lumber was inconsistent with Arts. 10 and 32.1 and GATT Art. VI:3. However, it reversed the Panel's finding with respect to sales of lumber by sawmills to unrelated lumber manufacturers.

¹ *United States – Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada*

² Other issues addressed: ASCM Art. 2 (specificity); *amicus curiae* submission; Appellate Body's working procedures (Rule 24(1) – deadline for third participant's submission); terms of reference.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER IV (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA)¹ (DS257)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ASCM Arts. 10 and 32 DSU Art. 19.1	Referred to the Original Panel	14 January 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	1 August 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	5 December 2005
			Adoption	20 December 2005

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) revised countervailing duty determination (i.e. “Section 129 determination”).² The “First Assessment Review”,³ including the pass-through analysis in the Review.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- ASCM Arts. 10 and 32.1/GATT Art. VI:3 (pass-through):** The Panel found the United States failed to implement the DSB recommendations from the original proceedings and imposed countervailing duties inconsistently with ASCM Arts. 10 and 32.1 and GATT Art. VI:3, because the USDOC, in both the Section 129 Determination and the First Assessment Review, did not conduct a pass-through analysis in respect of certain sales. As the United States did not appeal the Panel's substantive findings on this claim, and the Appellate Body had upheld the Panel's finding below on the scope of the measures in this proceeding, the Appellate Body did not disturb the Panel's substantive findings in this regard.
- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** On the question of whether and to what extent a panel acting pursuant to Art. 21.5 may assess a measure that the implementing Member maintains is *not* “taken to comply”, but is nevertheless identified in the complainant Member's request for recourse to an Art. 21.5 panel, the Appellate Body noted that it is not up to either the complaining or implementing Member to decide whether a particular measure is one that is “taken to comply”. It explained that a panel's mandate under Art. 21.5 is not necessarily limited to an examination of an implementing Member's measure declared to be “taken to comply”. The Appellate Body noted that “some measures with a particularly *close relationship* to the declared ‘measure taken to comply’ and to the recommendations and rulings of the DSB may also be susceptible to review by a panel acting under Art. 21.5”. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding in this case that the pass-through analysis in the First Assessment Review fell within the Panel's scope of examination of the “measure taken to comply” because of the close connection between the Section 129 determination and the First Assessment Review.⁴ The fact that the First Assessment Review was not initiated in order to comply with the DSB's recommendations and operated independently of the Section 129 determination was not sufficient to overcome the multiple and specific links between the final countervailing duty determination, the Section 129 Determination, and the pass-through analysis in the First Assessment Review.

¹ *United States – Final Countervailing Duty Determination with respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada*

² Section 129 of the US Uruguay Round Agreements Act provides the legal basis for the US to implement adverse WTO decisions by making a re-determination(s) on the issues found to be WTO-inconsistent by the Panel/AB.

³ The “First Assessment Review” in this case refers to the US first administrative review of the countervailing duties on imports of softwood lumber from Canada, which provided for (i) retrospective final assessment of the countervailing duties to be levied on import entries of softwood lumber from Canada between 22 May 2002 and 31 March 2003; as well as (ii) the basis to set the cash deposit rate to be levied on imports of softwood lumber from Canada as of 20 December 2004.

⁴ For example, the Appellate Body referred to the following connections in this case: the same subject-matter (i.e. countervailing duty proceedings), the same product at issue (i.e. softwood lumber), the same “pass-through” methodology used, the same relationship with the USDOC's Final Countervailing Duty Determination, the timing of the publication and effective dates of both proceedings, and the fact that the cash deposit rate resulting from the Section 129 Determination was updated or superseded by the cash deposit rate resulting from the First Assessment Review.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER V¹ (DS264)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ADA Arts. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 18	Establishment of Panel	8 January 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	13 April 2004
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	11 August 2004
			Adoption	31 August 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US final anti-dumping duties.
- **Product at issue:** Certain softwood lumber products from Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

Dumping determination

- **ADA Art. 2.4 and 2.4.2 (zeroing):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's (majority) finding that the US acted inconsistently with the first sentence of Art. 2.4.2 in determining dumping margins on the basis of a methodology incorporating zeroing in the aggregation of results of comparisons of weighted average normal value with a weighted average of prices of all comparable export transactions. The Appellate Body ruled in this case only on the first methodology provided for in Art. 2.4.2, first sentence, that is weighted average normal value compared with a weighted average of export prices
- **ADA Art. 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2 and 2.4 (allocation of financial expenses):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's legal interpretation under Art. 2.2.1.1 of the phrase "consider all available evidence on the proper allocation of costs" that an investigating authority is never required to "compare various cost allocation methodologies to assess their advantages and disadvantages" and thus reversed the Panel's finding that the United States Department of Commerce ("USDOC") did not act inconsistently thereof.
- **ADA Art. 2.6 (like product):** The Panel held that the USDOC's approach to defining like product was not inconsistent with Art. 2.6: the USDOC had defined the "product under consideration" – i.e. softwood lumber products – using narrative description and tariff classification.
- **ADA Art. 2.4 (fair comparison – adjustments):** The Panel found that Canada did not establish that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 2.4 in not granting the requested adjustment for differences in dimension, because an objective and unbiased investigating authority "could have concluded that data before USDOC did not demonstrate that the remaining differences in dimensions affected price comparability".

Initiation and subsequent investigation

- **ADA Art. 5.2 (application):** The Panel found that the Canada failed to establish that the United States had acted inconsistently with Art. 5.2. as the petitioner's application [for an investigation] contained information (i) on prices at which softwood lumber was sold when destined for consumption in Canada, (ii) on its constructed value in Canada, and (iii) on export prices to the United States, as required by Art. 5.2.
- **ADA Art. 5.3 and 5.8 (sufficient evidence):** The Panel found that the United States did not violate Art. 5.3, as an unbiased and objective investigating authority could have concluded that there was sufficient evidence on dumping in the application to justify the initiation of an investigation. It also found that the authority did not violate Art. 5.8, as there was sufficient evidence to justify initiation under Art. 5.3. It further noted that Art. 5.8 does not oblige an authority to continue to assess the sufficiency of the evidence in the application and to terminate an investigation if other information undermines the sufficiency of that evidence.

¹ United States – Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada

² Other issues addressed: COP calculation – by-product offset (Art. 2.2.1.1); role of annexes to parties' submissions; terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2); evidence not before the investigating authority (ADA Art. 17.5(ii)).

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER V (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA)¹ (DS264)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ADA Art. 2	Referred to the Original Panel	1 June 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	3 April 2006
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	15 August 2006
			Adoption	1 September 2006

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Revised anti-dumping duty determination pursuant to Section 129 of the Uruguay Agreements Act: the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) recalculated the anti-dumping rates for the exporters, based on a transaction-to-transaction comparison (“T-T comparison”), as opposed to weighted average-to-weighted average comparison (“W-W comparison”) under ADA Art. 2.4.2, first sentence. In this connection, a negative amount (where export price was higher than normal value) was treated as “zero”.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – zeroing in T-T comparisons):** Having set out that the Appellate Body's findings in the original proceedings, including the prohibition of the zeroing practice, were limited to the “W-W comparison” and did not apply to the “T-T comparison” under Art. 2.4.2, the Panel found that “the US interpretation of the first sentence of Art. 2.4.2, in the context of the T-T comparison methodology, as not precluding zeroing would seem at a minimum to be permissible”.

The Appellate Body however reversed the Panel's findings and found, instead, that the use of zeroing is not permitted under the T-T comparison methodology set out in Art. 2.4.2 because “[t]he ‘margins of dumping’ established under this methodology are the results of the aggregation of the transaction-specific comparisons of export prices and normal value”, and “[i]n aggregating these results, an investigating authority must consider the results of all of the comparisons and may not disregard the results of comparisons in which export prices are above normal value.”

- ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – fair comparison):** As regards the requirement under Art. 2.4 that “a fair comparison shall be made between the export price and the normal value”, the Panel found that the use of the zeroing methodology at issue could not be deemed “unfair” in the context of Art. 2.4 since it had already been found to be consistent with Art. 2.4.2.

The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and found that the use of zeroing under the T-T comparison methodology in the Section 129 determination was inconsistent with the “fair comparison” requirement in Art. 2.4 because it distorted the prices of certain export transactions, which were not considered at their real value, and artificially inflated the magnitude of dumping, resulting in higher margins of dumping and making a positive determination of dumping more likely.

On the above basis, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's conclusion that the United States has implemented the DSB's recommendations and rulings to bring its measure into conformity with its obligations under the ADA.

¹ United States – Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada

EC – EXPORT SUBSIDIES ON SUGAR¹

(DS265, 266, 283)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Australia, Brazil, Thailand	AA Arts. 3, 8 and 9.1	Establishment of Panel	29 August 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 October 2004
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	28 April 2005
			Adoption	19 May 2005

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC measures relating to subsidization of the sugar industry, namely, a Common Organization for Sugar (CMO) (set out in Council Regulation (EC) No. 1260/2001): two categories of production quotas – “A sugar” and “B sugar” – were established under the Regulation. Further, sugar produced in excess of A and B quota levels is called C sugar, which is not eligible for domestic price support or direct export subsidies and must be exported.
- **Industry at Issue:** Sugar industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **EC export subsidy commitment levels for sugar:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that footnote 1 in the EC Schedule relating to preferential imports from certain ACP countries and India did not have the legal effect of enlarging or otherwise modifying the European Communities' quantity commitment level contained in Section II, Part IV of its Schedule.
- **AA Arts. 9.1(c), 3.3 and 8 (export subsidies – exports of C sugar):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the European Communities violated Arts. 3.3 and 8 by exporting C sugar because export subsidies in the form of payments on the export financed by virtue of government action within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c) were provided in excess of the European Communities' commitment level. In this regard, the European Communities provided two types of “payments” within the meaning of Art. 9.1(c) for C sugar producers, i.e. (i) sales of C beet below the total costs of production to C sugar producers; and (ii) transfers of financial resources, through cross-subsidization resulting from the operation of the EC sugar regime. Further, the Panel concluded that the European Communities had not demonstrated, pursuant to AA Art. 10.3, that exports of C sugar that exceeded the European Communities' commitment levels since 1995 had not been subsidized.
- **AA Arts. 9.1(a), 3 and 8 (export subsidies – export of ACP/India equivalent sugar):** The Panel found that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Arts. 3 and 8 since the evidence indicated that European Communities' exports of ACP/India equivalent sugar received export subsidies within the meaning of Art. 9.1(a) and the European Communities had not proved otherwise.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Judicial economy (export subsidies under ASCM and AA):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel's exercise of judicial economy in respect of the complainant's claims under ASCM Art. 3 (after having found a violation by the European Communities of AA Arts. 3.3 and 8) was false, as different and more rapid remedies were available to the complainant respectively under ASCM (Art. 4.7) and AA (through DSU Art. 19.1).
- **Reversal of burden of proof (AA Art. 10.3):** The Panel explained that AA Art. 10.3 reverses the usual rule of burden of proof such that once the complainant has proved that the respondent is exporting a certain commodity in quantities exceeding its commitment levels, then the respondent must prove that such an excessive amount of exports is not subsidized.

¹ *European Communities – Export Subsidies on Sugar*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 9.2 (separate panel reports), Art. 10.2 (enhanced third party rights); notification of third parties' interest in participating; confidentiality information; timing of objection to the panel's jurisdiction; terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2); *estoppel* from pursuing the dispute; *amicus curiae* (confidentiality); consideration of new arguments (AB); extension of time for appeal and circulation of report (AB, DSU Art. 16.4, 17.5); private counsel (AB); good faith (DSU, Art. 3.10, 7.2, 11); sufficiency of notice of appeal (Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rule (20)(2)(d)).

US – UPLAND COTTON¹

(DS267)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	AA Arts. 3.3, 8. 9.1(a) and 10 ASCM Arts. 3, 5(c) and 6.3(c)	Establishment of Panel	18 March 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 September 2004
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	3 March 2005
			Adoption	21 March 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US agricultural “domestic support” measures, export credit guarantees and other measures alleged to be export and domestic content subsidies.
- **Product at issue:** Upland cotton and other products covered by export credit guarantees.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **AA Art. 13 (due restraint (peace clause):):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the “Peace Clause” in the AA did not apply to a number of US measures, including domestic support measures for upland cotton.
- **ASCM Art. 6.3(c) (serious prejudice):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the effect of subsidy programme at issue – i.e. marketing loan programme payments, Step 2 (*user marketing*) payments, market loss assistance payments, and counter-cyclical payments – is significant price suppression within the meaning of Art. 6.3(c), causing serious prejudice to Brazil's interests within the meaning of Art. 5(c).

The Panel found that other US domestic support programmes (i.e. production flexibility contract payments, direct payments, and crop insurance payments) did not cause serious prejudice to Brazil's interests because Brazil failed to prove a necessary causal link between these programmes and significant price suppression.

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) and (b), AA, Art. 9.1(a) (export substitution subsidies and import subsidies – step 2 Payments):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Step 2 payments to *domestic* users of US upland cotton were subsidies contingent on the use of domestic over imported goods that are prohibited under ASCM Arts. 3.1(b) and 3.2. The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's findings that Step 2 payments to *exporters* of US upland cotton constitute subsidies contingent upon export performance within the meaning of AA Art. 9.1(a) and, consequently, the United States had acted inconsistently with AA Arts. 3.3 and 8. In addition, the Appellate Body found that the Step 2 payments to exporters were prohibited export subsidies that were inconsistent with ASCM Arts. 3.1(a) and 3.2.
- **AA Art. 10.1 and ASCM Arts. 3.1(a) and 3.2 (export subsidies – export credit guarantees):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that US export credit guarantee programmes at issue were “export subsidies” within the terms of the ASCM, and thus, circumvented the US export subsidy commitments in violation of AA Art. 10.1 and violated ASCM Arts. 3.1(a) and 3.2 of the ASCM. The Appellate Body, in a majority opinion, also upheld the Panel's finding that AA Art. 10.2 does not exempt export credit guarantees from the export subsidy disciplines in Art. 10.1. One member of the Appellate Body, however, in a separate opinion, expressed the contrary view that Art. 10.2 exempts export credit guarantees from the disciplines of Art. 10.1 until international disciplines are agreed upon.
- **ASCM Arts. 4.7 and 7.8 (panel recommendations):** The Panel recommended that (i) as for prohibited subsidies (export credit guarantees and step 2 payments), the United States withdraw them without delay (i.e. in this case, within six months of the date of adoption of the Panel/AB Report or 1 July 2005 (whichever was earlier))³; and (ii) as for subsidies found to cause serious prejudice, the United States should take appropriate steps to remove their adverse effects or withdraw the subsidy.

¹ *United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Arts. 11, 12.7, 17.5; terms of reference (expired measures, consultations); burden of proof; judicial economy; Appellate Body's scope of review (fact vs law); sufficiency of notice of appeal (Working Procedures for Appellate Review, Rule 20(2)); statement of available evidence (ASCM Art. 4.2); GATT Art. XVI; Item (j) of the illustrative list of the ASCM.

³ On 3 February 2006, the United States Congress approved a bill that repeals the Step 2 subsidy programme for upland cotton. The bill was signed into law on 8 February 2006, and took effect on 1 August 2006.

US – UPLAND COTTON (ARTICLE 21.5 – BRAZIL)¹ (DS267)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ASCM Arts.3, 5(c), 6.3(c), and item (j) of the Illustrative List, AA Arts. 8 and 10.1, DSU Arts. 11 and 21.5	Referred to the Original Panel	28 September 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 December 2007
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	2 June 2008
			Adoption	20 June 2008

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- US export credit guarantees and agricultural domestic support measures relating to cotton, pig meat, poultry meat and other agricultural products.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- AA Arts. 10.1 and 8, and ASCM Arts 3.1(a), 3.2 and the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies, item (j):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that export credit guarantees provided under the revised GSM 102 programme were "export subsidies" because the premiums charged were inadequate to cover the long-term operating costs and losses of the programme, within the meaning of item (j) of the Illustrative List. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding under item (j) despite having found that the Panel's analysis of certain quantitative evidence concerning the financial performance of the revised GSM 102 programme did not meet the requirements of DSU Art. 11. Upon finding that the Panel acted inconsistently with DSU Art. 11, the Appellate Body completed the analysis and found that the Panel's finding on the structure, design, and operation of the revised GSM 102 programme, in the light of the quantitative evidence, provided a sufficient evidentiary basis for the conclusion that the revised GSM 102 programme operates at a loss within the meaning of item (j). The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's consequential finding that the United States acted inconsistently with AA Arts. 10.1 and 8, and ASCM Art. 3.1(a) and 3.2, and therefore that the United States had failed to comply with the DSB's recommendations and rulings.
- ASCM Arts. 5(c) and 6.3(c) (serious prejudice):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that the United States failed to comply with the DSB's recommendations and rulings in that the effect of marketing loan and counter-cyclical payments provided to United States upland cotton producers was significant price suppression in the world market for upland cotton within the meaning of ASCM Art. 6.3(c), constituting "present" serious prejudice to the interests of Brazil within the meaning of ASCM Art. 5(c).

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that Brazil's claims concerning export credit guarantees for pig meat and poultry meat were properly within the scope of the Art. 21.5 proceedings. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Brazil's claims concerning marketing loan and counter-cyclical payments provided after 21 September 2005 were properly within the scope of the Art. 21.5 proceedings.

¹ *United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Brazil*

² Other issues addressed: Appellate Body's scope of review (fact vs law); panels' discretion to seek information (DSU Art. 13); request for open hearing; the propriety of the panel's composition; designation of a Member as a "least developing country"; terms of reference (DSU Art. 6.2).

US – OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS SUNSET REVIEWS¹

(DS268)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Argentina	ADA Arts. 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 18 and Annex II	Establishment of Panel	19 May 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 July 2004
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	29 November 2004
			Adoption	17 December 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US anti-dumping duties as well as laws, regulations and practice governing sunset reviews under the Sunset Policy Bulletin (SPB).
- **Product at issue:** Oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

Sunset review (ADA Art. 11.3): as such violations

- **SPB (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the SPB was a "measure" subject to WTO dispute settlement; however, due to what it considered to be an insufficient analysis, it found that the Panel had failed to make an objective assessment of the matter within the meaning of DSU Art. 11 and reversed the Panel's finding that Section II.A.3 of the SPB was inconsistent, as such, with Art. 11.3. It did not complete the analysis on this issue.
- **"Affirmative and deemed waiver provisions":**³ The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the waiver provisions relating to waiver of participation in sunset review proceedings were, as such, inconsistent with the requirements relating to the likelihood of dumping determination under Art. 11.3 because they required assumptions about a company's likelihood of dumping. Also, having concluded that the respondents' incomplete substantive submissions should still be taken into account, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the deemed waiver was inconsistent as such with Art. 6.1 and 6.2 (evidence). However, it reversed the Panel's finding of inconsistency regarding respondents who file no submission.

Sunset review (ADA Art. 11.3): as applied (ITC's determination⁴) violations

- **Likelihood of injury:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the obligations in Art. 3 "do not apply to "likelihood of injury" determinations carried out in sunset reviews". It rejected Argentina's argument that Art. 11.3, *per se*, imposes "substantive obligations" on investigating authorities to make sunset review determinations in a particular manner. It found that the Panel did not err in interpreting the term "injury" under Art. 11.3 based on the parameters of injury determinations in Art. 3, as it considered that other factors including those in Art. 3 may be relevant in a given "likelihood-of-injury" determination. Thus, it upheld the Panel's findings: (i) that the ITC determination at issue was consistent with the "likelihood" standard of Art. 11.3; and (ii) that the standard of continuation or recurrence of injury "within a reasonably foreseeable time" as provided in the Tariff Act and as applied in the review at issue was consistent with Art. 11.3.
- **Cumulation analysis:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that: (i) Art. 11.3 does not preclude investigating authorities from cumulating the effects of likely dumped imports in the course of their "likelihood-of-injury" determinations; and (ii) the conditions for the use of cumulation set out in Art. 3.3 do not apply in sunset reviews.

¹ *United States – Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina*

² Other issues addressed: terms of reference and panel requests; types of evidence that can support an investigating authority's findings; GATT Arts. VI and X:3(a); WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4.

³ Under the provisions, the United States Department of Commerce ("USDOC") would consider that an interested party had waived participation in one of two ways: (i) "affirmative waiver" when an interested party waives participation by filing an explicit statement in this regard; and (ii) "deemed (or implicit) waiver" when an interested party submits an incomplete substantive response to the notice of initiation.

⁴ ITC (International Trade Commission).

US – OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS SUNSET REVIEWS (ARTICLE 21.5 – ARGENTINA)¹ (DS268)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Argentina	ADA Arts. 11.3, 11.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5.1, 6.6 and 6.9	Referred to the Original Panel	17 March 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	30 November 2006
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	12 April 2007
			Adoption by the DSB	11 May 2007

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- Amended US regulatory provisions regarding waivers by exporters of their right to participate in the section of sunset review investigations conducted by the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”); and a re-determination by the USDOC (the Section 129 Determination) on the likelihood that imports of oil country tubular goods (“OCTG”) from Argentina would be dumped if the anti-dumping duty order were revoked or the investigation were terminated.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/APPELLATE BODY FINDINGS

- ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – likelihood of dumping):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the amended waiver provisions were, as such, inconsistent with ADA Art. 11.3. The Appellate Body noted that, under the “amended” waiver provisions, a company-specific finding by the USDOC was now based on “positive evidence” (and not a mere “assumption”) since an exporter waiving its right of participation from the USDOC section of the sunset review investigation now had to sign a statement that it was likely to dump if the order were revoked or the investigation terminated. Further, the Appellate Body observed that the amended waiver provisions did not preclude the USDOC from considering other evidence on the record of the sunset review before making an order-wide determination of likelihood of dumping.
- DSU Art. 21.5 (measure taken to comply):** The Panel found, and the Appellate Body agreed, that the USDOC's analysis on the decline in the volume of dumped imports – one of the two factual bases of the original likelihood of dumping determination, and which had been incorporated into the Section 129 Determination at issue – was part of the “measure taken to comply” within the meaning of Art. 21.5. Consequently, the Appellate Body let stand the Panel's conclusion that the USDOC's findings regarding the volume of dumped imports and the “likely past dumping” (which had not been appealed) lacked a sufficient factual basis and failed to meet the requirements of Art. 11.3.
- ADA Arts. 11.3 and 11.4 (review of anti-dumping duties – evidence and procedure):** The Panel found, and the Appellate Body agreed, that the USDOC did not act inconsistently with ADA Arts. 11.3 or 11.4 by developing a new evidentiary basis, pertaining to the initial sunset review period, for its Section 129 Determination.
- ADA Art. 6 (evidence):** The Panel found that the USDOC did not act inconsistently with Arts. 6.1 and 6.2 by not issuing supplemental questionnaires and a preliminary determination and by not holding a hearing. It did, however, act inconsistently with Art. 6.4 by failing to make certain information available to Argentine exporters. The USDOC acted inconsistently with Art. 6.5.1 by not requiring petitioners to submit a non-confidential summary of certain confidential information. The USDOC did not act inconsistently with Art. 6.6 with regard to satisfying itself as to the accuracy of certain information. The USDOC did not violate its notification obligation under Art. 6.9.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Judicial economy:** The Panel applied judicial economy with regard to certain claims raised by Argentina.
- Panel and Appellate Body recommendations – suggestion on implementation (DSU Art. 19.1):** The Panel and the Appellate Body declined Argentina's request to make a suggestion, pursuant to DSU Art. 19.1, that the United States revoke the anti-dumping duty order on Argentina's OCTG.

¹ *United States – Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Argentina*

EC – CHICKEN CUTS¹

(DS269, 286)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Brazil, Thailand	EC Schedule GATT Art. II:1	Establishment of Panel	7 November 2003 (Brazil) 21 November 2003 (Thailand)
			Circulation of Panel Report	30 May 2005
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	12 September 2005
			Adoption	27 September 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC measures pertaining to the tariff reclassification from heading 02.10 (relating to, *inter alia*, salted chicken) to heading 02.07 (relating to, *inter alia*, frozen chicken) of certain frozen boneless chicken cuts impregnated with salt.
- **Product at issue:** Frozen boneless chicken cuts impregnated with salt, with a salt content of 1.2-3 per cent.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. II:1 (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's ultimate finding that the EC measures (relating to tariff classification) imposed duties on the products at issue in excess of the relevant heading of the EC tariff commitment because under the EC Schedule, tariffs on frozen meat (02.07) are higher than on salted meat (02.10) and, thus, violated Arts. II:1(a) and (b).

Interpretation³ of the term at issue "salted" in EC Schedule

- **Ordinary meaning (VCLT Art. 31(1):):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that "in essence, the ordinary meaning of the term 'salted' ... indicates that the character of a product has been altered through the addition of salt" and that "there is nothing in the range of meanings comprising the ordinary meaning of the term 'salted' that indicates that chicken to which salt has been added is not covered by the concession contained in heading 02.10 of the EC Schedule".
- **Context (VCLT Art. 31(2):):** Having considered relevant context including explanatory notes to the EC schedule and the Harmonized System for Tariff Classification for the interpretation of the term "salted", the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the term "salted" in the relevant EC tariff commitment was not necessarily characterized by the notion of long-term preservation as argued by the European Communities, but rather encompassed both concepts, i.e. "preparation" and "preservation" by the addition of salt.
- **Subsequent practice (VCLT 31(3): (b):):** The Appellate Body, reversing the Panel's interpretation and application of the concept "subsequent practice" within the meaning of Art. 31(3)(b), provided its own interpretation of "subsequent practice" to the extent that the importing Member's practice alone could not constitute "subsequent practice". Consequently, it reversed the Panel's conclusion that the EC practice of classifying the products at issue under heading 02.10 between 1996 and 2002 amounted to "subsequent practice" within the meaning of VCLT 31(3) (b).
- **Circumstances of conclusion (VCLT 32):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that the supplementary means of interpretation considered under VCLT Art. 32 (including circumstances of conclusion at the time of tariff negotiations, such as European Communities' legislation on customs classification, the relevant judgments of the European Court of Justice and EC classification practice) confirmed that the products at issue were covered by the tariff commitment under heading 02.10 of the EC Schedule.

¹ *European Communities – Customs Classification of Frozen Boneless Chicken Cuts*

² Other issues addressed: measures and products within terms of reference; executive summaries of submissions (panel working procedures, para. 12); separate panel reports; jurisdiction of the World Customs Organization (DSU Art. 13.1 – expert consultation).

³ In this case, both the Panel and the Appellate Body provided detailed analyses on treaty (EC Schedule) interpretation pursuant to the customary rules of treaty interpretation embodied in the VCLT Arts. 31 and 32.

KOREA – COMMERCIAL VESSELS¹ (DS273)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 3.1(a), 3.2, 4.7, 5(c) and 6.3(a)	Establishment of Panel	21 July 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	7 March 2005
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	11 April 2005

1. MEASURE AND INDUSTRY AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Korea's various measures relating to alleged subsidies to its shipbuilding industry.²
- **Industry at issue:** Korean shipyard industry.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS³

ASCM Art. 3.1(a) and 3.2 (export subsidies)

- **Measures as such:** Having found that the KEXIM legal regime ("KLR"), APRG and PSL programmes did not "mandate" the conferral of a "benefit," the Panel rejected EC claims that these measures as such were inconsistent with Art. 3.1(a) and 3.2.
- **Measures as applied:** The Panel found that certain "KEXIM guarantees" under the APRG programme were prohibited export subsidies (specific subsidies contingent upon export performance) under Art. 3.1(a) and 3.2 and rejected Korea's argument that item (j) (i.e. export credit guarantee) of the Illustrated List could work as an affirmative defence, on the ground that item (j) does not fall within the scope of footnote 5⁴ of ASCM. The Panel also found that certain "KEXIM loans" under the PSL programme were prohibited export subsidies and rejected Korea's defence under item (k) (export credit grants) since the PSLs (as credits to shipbuilders rather than foreign buyers) were not export credits.

ASCM Part III (actionable subsidies)

- **Subsidies (debt restructurings):** The Panel rejected the EC claims that the debt restructurings of Korean shipyards involved subsidization or that shipyards received subsidies through tax concessions, after having found: (i) that the European Communities had not demonstrated the existence of a benefit or subsidization in respect of the restructuring of DHI; (ii) that the European Communities had not demonstrated that either the decision to restructure or the terms were "commercially unreasonable" for Halla; (iii) that the European Communities had not argued that the determination that the going concern value for Daedong exceeded its liquidation was not proper; and (iv) in respect of Daewoo, as the assets were allocated at book value as part of the spin-off, there was no gain and thus no basis for any tax exemption.
- **ASCM Arts. 5(c) and 6.3(c) (serious prejudice):** The Panel rejected the EC claim that the subsidized APRG and PSL transactions at issue seriously prejudiced its interests by causing significant price depression within the meaning of Art. 6.3(c), finding that the evidence or arguments did not demonstrate that the subsidized transactions had such an aggregate effect.

ASCM Art 4.7 (recommendation)

- The Panel recommended that Korea withdraw the individual APRG and PSL subsidies within 90 days.

¹ Korea – Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels

² The Act Establishing the Export-Import Bank of Korea ("KEXIM"); the Pre-Shipment Loan ("PSL") and Advance Payment Refund Guarantee ("APRG") schemes established by KEXIM; Individual Granting of PSLs and APRGs by KEXIM to Korean shipyards; Corporate restructuring measures; Special Tax Treatment Control Law ("STTCL").

³ Other issues addressed: Annex V (information gathering procedure); additional procedures for BCI; relationship of the consultations and panel requests; admissibility of certain arguments and data; Annex V(7) adverse inferences; panel request (DSU Art. 6.2).

⁴ Footnote 5 states that "measures listed in Annex I as not constituting export subsidies shall not be prohibited".

CANADA – WHEAT EXPORTS AND GRAIN IMPORTS¹

(DS276)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. XVII:1 and III:4	Establishment of Panels	31 March and 11 July 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	6 April 2004
Respondent	Canada		Circulation of AB Report	30 August 2004
			Adoption	27 September 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Canadian Wheat Board (“CWB”) Export Regime² and requirements related to the import of grain into Canada.
- **Product at issue:** Wheat and grains from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS³

GATT Art. XVII:1 (State Trading Enterprise (“STE”))

- **Relationship between paras. (a) and (b) of Art. XVII:1:** The Appellate Body reasoned that subpara. (a) is the general and principal provision, and subpara. (b) explains it by identifying the types of differential treatment in commercial transactions that are most likely to occur in practice. Therefore, most, if not all, claims raised under Art. XVII:1 will require a sequential analysis of both subparas. (a) and (b). At the same time, because both subparas. (a) and (b) define the scope of that non-discrimination obligation, panels would not always be in a position to make any finding of violation of Art. XVII:1 until they have properly interpreted and applied both provisions. The Appellate Body, however, rejected Canada’s contention that the Panel’s approach constituted legal error. Although the Panel refrained from explicitly defining the relationship between the first two subparas. of Art. XVII:1 and proceeded on the basis of an assumption that inconsistency with subpara. (b) is sufficient to establish a breach of Art. XVII:1, its analytical approach was nevertheless considered consistent with the Appellate Body’s interpretation. The Panel took several analytical steps under subpara. (a), in particular, identifying price differentiation allegedly practiced by the CWB, as conduct that could constitute prima facie discrimination under subpara. (a).
- **“Commercial considerations”:** The Appellate Body found that the United States’ claim was based on a mischaracterization of a statement made by the Panel and, therefore, dismissed this ground of appeal. In examining an additional argument submitted by the United States, the Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that although STEs must act in accordance with “commercial” considerations, this is not equivalent to an outright prohibition on STEs using their privileges whenever such use might “disadvantage” private enterprises.
- **“Enterprises of the other Members”:** The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel’s finding that the phrase “enterprises of the other Members” in the second clause of (b) includes “enterprises interested in buying the products offered for sale by an export STE” but not “enterprises selling the same product as that offered for sale by the export STE (i.e. competitors of the export STE)”. It stated that this phrase refers to the opportunity to become an STE’s counterpart but not to replace the STE as a participant in the transaction.
- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** The Appellate Body rejected US allegations that the Panel had not made an objective assessment of the facts and the measure: (i) as for the legal and special privileges granted to the CWB, it found that the Panel properly took them into account but had found them to be of limited relevance; (ii) as regards the CWB’s legal framework, it stated that the United States had not put forward arguments demonstrating such an error.

GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations) and *GATT Art. XX(d)* (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws)

- The Panel found that Sections 57(c) and 56(1) of the Canada Grain Act were, as such, inconsistent with Art. III:4 and were not justified under Art. XX(d) as a measure necessary to secure compliance with Canada’s laws and regulations. It also found that Sections 150(1) and 150(2) of the Canada Transportation Act, taken together, were, as such, inconsistent with Art. III:4. This finding was not appealed.

¹ *Canada – Measures Relating to Exports of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain*

² The CWB legal framework, provision of exclusive and special privileges to the CWB, and certain actions of Canada and the CWB related to the sale of wheat.

³ Other issues addressed: judicial economy; timeliness of request for preliminary ruling.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER VI¹

(DS277)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	ADA Arts. 3, 12 and 17 ASCM Arts. 15 and 22.5 DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	7 May 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 March 2004
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	26 April 2004

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties imposed by the United States.
- **Product at issue:** Softwood lumber from Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 3.7/ASCM Art. 15.7 (injury determination – threat of material injury):** The Panel concluded that the International Trade Commission's ("ITC") "threat of material injury" determination was inconsistent with ADA Art. 3.7 and ASCM Art. 15.7, because, in light of the totality of the factors considered and the reasoning in the ITC's determination, an objective and unbiased investigating authority could not have made a finding of a likely imminent substantial increase in imports.
- **ADA Art. 3.5 and 3.7/ASCM Art. 15.5 and 15.7 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel found that the ITC's causation analysis was inconsistent with ADA Art. 3.5 and ASCM Art. 15.5 because it was based upon the likely effect of substantially increased imports in the near future, which had already been found to be inconsistent with ADA Art. 3.7 and ASCM Art. 15.7.

Also, the Panel considered that the overall absence of discussion of factors other than dumped/subsidized imports potentially causing injury in the future would lead to the conclusion that the ITC determination was inconsistent with the non-attribution obligation under ADA Art. 3.5 and ASCM Art. 15.5 (i.e. injuries caused by these other factors not be attributed to the subject imports).

- **ADA Art. 3.4/ASCM Art. 15.4 (injury determination – injury factors):** The Panel rejected Canada's claim that the ITC acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 3.4 and ASCM Art. 15.4 by failing to consider the injury factors listed in these provisions in its threat of injury determination. Although the factors to be considered in making an "injury" determination under these provisions should also apply to a "threat of injury" determination, once such an analysis has been carried out in the context of an investigation of present injury, no relevant provision in ADA Art. 3 and ASCM Art. 15 requires a second analysis of the injury factors in cases involving threat of injury. In this case, the ITC considered the relevant injury factors in the context of finding no present material injury and then took this into account in its threat of injury determination. The Panel, thus, concluded that once the ITC had properly considered the injury factors as part of its present injury analysis, it was not necessary to conduct a second consideration of these factors as part of its threat of injury analysis.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11 and ADA Art. 17.6):** The Panel did not resolve the question of whether the application of the general standard of review (DSU Art. 11) or the application of both the general standard (DSU Art. 11) and the special standard (ADA Art. 17.6) to the same determination would lead to differing outcomes, as it was not faced, in this case, with the situation where the existence of violation depended on the question of whether there was more than one permissible interpretation of the text of the ADA.

¹ *United States – Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada*

² Other issues addressed: unsolicited *amicus curiae* submission; standard of review (DSU Art. 11 and ADA Art. 17.6); positive evidence and objective examination (ADA Art. 3.1/ASCM Art. 15.1); special care in threat cases (ADA Art. 3.8/ASCM Art. 15.8); notification requirements (ADA Art. 12.2.2/ASCM Art. 22.5); ADA Art. 3.2/ASCM Art. 15.2.

US – SOFTWOOD LUMBER VI (ARTICLE 21.5 – CANADA)¹

(DS277)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Canada	DSU Art. 11 ADA Art. 3 ASCM Art. 15	Referred to the Original Panel	25 February 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 November 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	13 April 2006
			Adoption	9 May 2006

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- United States International Trade Commission's ("ITC") re-determination, pursuant to Section 129 of the US Uruguay Round Agreements Act², on its threat of injury finding in respect of softwood lumber imports from Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS³

- DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** On the grounds that the Panel had articulated and applied an improper standard of review under DSU Art. 11, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the United States' Section 129 determination was not inconsistent with the ADA and the ASCM. Due to insufficient "uncontested facts" on the record, however, the Appellate Body declined to complete the analysis on the substantive question of whether the United States' re-determination was consistent with the ADA and the ASCM.

In this regard, the Appellate Body, first, clarified the proper standard of review to be applied by a panel reviewing determinations of national investigating authorities: (i) in examining factual issues, "a panel must neither conduct a *de novo* review nor simply defer to the conclusions of the national authority"; and (ii) a panel must conduct a "critical and searching" analysis of the information contained in the record to see if the conclusions reached and the explanations given by the investigating authority were "reasoned and adequate". Applying this standard to the present case, the Appellate Body found that the Panel in this case had not engaged in the sufficient degree of scrutiny and failed to engage in the type of critical and searching analysis, as required by Art. 11, in light of, *inter alia*, the brevity of the Panel's analyses of various issues. In particular, it found the following "serious infirmities" in respect of the Panel's application of the standard of review: (i) the Panel's repeated reliance on the test that Canada had not demonstrated that an objective and unbiased authority could not have reached the conclusions of the ITC imposed an undue burden on the complaining party; (ii) the Panel's repeated references to the ITC's conclusions as "not unreasonable" was inconsistent with the standard of review previously articulated by the Appellate Body; (iii) the Panel failed to analyse the ITC's findings in the light of alternative explanations of the evidence; and (iv) the Panel failed to analyse the "totality of factors and evidence", as opposed to individual pieces of evidence, considered by the ITC.

- DSU Art. 21.5 panel proceedings (relationship with the original proceedings):** The Appellate Body noted that although an Art. 21.5 panel is not bound by the findings of the original panel, "this does not mean that a panel operating under Article 21.5 of the DSU should not take account of the reasoning of an investigating authority in an original determination, or of the reasoning of the original panel", as Art. 21.5 proceedings are part of a "continuum of events". The Appellate Body found that given the nature of the Section 129 determination, the Panel did not err in articulating its role under Art. 21.5 by stating, *inter alia*, that the Panel "is not limited by its original analysis and decision – rather, it is to consider, with a fresh eye, the new determination before it, and evaluate it in light of the claims and arguments of the parties in the Article 21.5 proceeding".

¹ *United States – Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada*

² Section 129 of the US Uruguay Round Agreements Act provides the legal basis for the US to implement adverse WTO decisions by making a re-determination(s) on the issues found to be WTO-inconsistent by the Panel/AB.

³ Other issues addressed: nature of threat of material injury determination (ADA Art. 3.7/ASCM Art. 15.7); distinct standards of review for the ADA and the ASCM; AB's working procedures.

US – ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES ON OIL COUNTRY TUBULAR GOODS¹ (DS282)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Mexico	ADA Arts. 3 and 11	Establishment of Panel	29 August 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	20 June 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	2 November 2005
			Adoption	28 November 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Determinations by the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) and the International Trade Commission (“ITC”) in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duties on Oil Country Tubular Goods (“OCTG”) imports as well as laws and regulations governing sunset reviews.
- **Product at issue:** OCTG imports from Mexico.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ADA Art 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the Sunset Policy Bulletin (“SPB”) as such was inconsistent with ADA Art. 11.3 due to the Panel's failure to make “an objective assessment of the matter and the facts of the case” as required by DSU Art. 11. The Panel initially found that the SPB established an “irrebuttable presumption” of likelihood of dumping inconsistently with ADA Art. 11.3, as the USDOC treated the standard set out in SPB as conclusive or determinative as to the “likelihood” of continuation or recurrence of dumping in “sunset reviews”.
- **ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – likelihood of dumping):** The Panel concluded that the USDOC's determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping in the sunset review at issue was inconsistent with Art. 11.3 because it had failed to consider relevant evidence submitted by Mexican exporters and almost exclusively relied on the basis of a decline in imports volumes alone.
- **ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – likelihood of injury as such and as applied):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that US laws dealing with the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury in sunset reviews were not inconsistent as such with Arts. 11 or 3, because Art.11.3 does not establish any rules regarding the time-frame for such determination and the temporal elements of Art. 3.7 and 3.8 are not directly applicable in sunset reviews. The Appellate Body also stated that where the determination of likelihood of dumping is flawed, it does not follow that the likelihood of injury determination is *ipso facto* flawed as well. The Panel found that the ITC did not act inconsistently with Arts. 11.3 or 3 in its determination of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury.
- **ADA Arts. 3.3 (injury determination – cumulation analysis) and 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – cumulation analysis):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the ITC's decision to conduct a cumulative assessment of imports from different countries in its likelihood of injury determination was not inconsistent with Arts. 3.3 and 11.3. The Panel found that “the silence of the [AD] Agreement on cumulation in sunset reviews” must mean that cumulation is permitted, and hence the conditions under Art. 3.3 only apply to original investigations, not to sunset reviews.
- **ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – causation):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel did not act inconsistently with DSU Art. 11 in rejecting Mexico's claims relating to causation, as it considered that Art. 11.3 does not require re-establishing a causal link (established under Art. 3), as a matter of legal obligation, in a sunset review and that “what is essential for an affirmative determination under Art. 11.3 is proof of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury, if the duty expires”.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Art. 11.2; GATT Art. X:2; submission of evidence at late stages; a prima facie case; panel's analysis of the evidence; terms of reference; jurisdiction to address certain issues on its own motion: panel's exercise of judicial economy; Mexico's request to make a specific recommendation for implementation.

US – GAMBLING¹ (DS285)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>GATS Arts. XIV(a) and XIV(c) and XVI</i>	Establishment of Panel	<i>21 July 2003</i>
			Circulation of Panel Report	<i>10 November 2004</i>
Respondent	<i>United States</i>		Circulation of AB Report	<i>7 April 2005</i>
			Adoption	<i>20 April 2005</i>

1. MEASURE AND SERVICE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Various US measures relating to gambling and betting services, including federal laws such as the “Wire Act”, the “Travel Act” and the “Illegal Gambling Business Act” (“IGBA”).
- **Service at issue:** Cross-border supply of gambling and betting services.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **Scope of GATS commitments:** The Appellate Body upheld, based on modified reasoning, the Panel's finding that the US GATS Schedule included specific commitments on gambling and betting services. Resorting to “document W/120” and the “1993 Scheduling Guidelines”³ as “supplementary means of interpretation” under Art. 32 of the VCLT, rather than context (Art. 31), the Appellate Body concluded that the entry, “other recreational services (except sporting)”, in the US Schedule must be interpreted as including “gambling and betting services” within its scope.
- **GATS Art. XVI:1 and 2 (market access commitment):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States acted inconsistently with Art. XVI:1 and 2, as the US federal laws at issue, by prohibiting the cross-border supply of gambling and betting services where specific commitments had been undertaken, amounted to a “zero quota” that fell within the scope of, and was prohibited by, Art. XVI:2(a) and (c). However, it reversed a similar finding by the Panel on state laws because it considered that Antigua and Barbuda (“Antigua”) had failed to make a prima facie case with respect to these state laws.
- **GATS Art. XIV(a) (general exceptions – necessary to protect public morals):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the US measures were designed “to protect public morals or to maintain public order” within the meaning of Art. XIV(a), but reversed the Panel's finding that the United States had not shown that its measures were “necessary” to do so because the Panel had erred in considering consultations with Antigua to constitute a “reasonably available” alternative measure. The Appellate Body found that the measures were “necessary”: The United States had made a prima facie case showing of “necessity” and Antigua had failed to identify any other alternative measures that might be “reasonably available”. With respect to the Art. XIV(c) defence, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel due to its erroneous “necessity” analysis and declined to make its own findings on the issue.

The Appellate Body modified the Panel's finding with respect to the chapeau of Art. XIV. The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the measures did not meet the requirements of the chapeau because the United States had discriminated in the enforcement of those measures. However, the Appellate Body upheld the second ground upon which the Panel based its finding, namely that in the light of the Interstate Horseracing Act (which appeared to authorize domestic operators to engage in the remote supply of certain betting services), the United States had not demonstrated that its prohibitions on remote gambling applied to both foreign and domestic service suppliers, i.e. in a manner that did not constitute “arbitrary and unjustifiable discrimination” within the meaning of the chapeau.

¹ *United States – Measures Affecting the Cross-Border Supply of Gambling and Betting Services*

² Other issues addressed: confidentiality of panel proceedings; terms of reference; the relevance of statements by a party to the DSB; measure at issue (total prohibition); practice as a measure; establishment of a prima facie case; late submission of a defence (DSU Art. 11); burden of proof.

³ “W/120”, entitled “Services Sectoral Classification List”, was circulated by the GATT Secretariat in 1991. It contains a list of relevant service “sectors and subsectors”, along with “corresponding CPC” numbers – from the UN Provisional Product Classification – for each subsector. The “1993 Scheduling Guidelines” were set out in an “Explanatory Note” issued by the Secretariat in 1993.

US – GAMBLING (ARTICLE 21.5 – ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA)¹ (DS285)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>GATS Art. XIV chapeau</i> <i>DSU Arts. 17.14 and 21.5</i>	Referred to the Original Panel	<i>19 July 2006</i>
			Circulation of Panel Report	<i>30 March 2007</i>
Respondent	<i>United States</i>		Circulation of AB Report	<i>NA</i>
			Adoption	<i>22 May 2007</i>

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The Wire Act, the Travel Act and the Illegal Gambling Business Act relating to cross-border supply of gambling and betting services.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **DSU Art. 21.5 (measures taken to comply):** No “measures taken to comply” existed within the meaning of Art. 21.5 because, since the original proceeding, there had been no change to the measures found WTO-inconsistent, nor to their application, their interpretation, or the factual or legal background bearing on them or their effects.
- **DSU Art. 17.14 (adoption of Appellate Body reports):** In accordance with Art. 17.14, an Appellate Body Report is a final decision on the claims and defences ruled upon in that Report with respect to the measures at issue as they existed at the time of the original panel proceeding. An Appellate Body Report is not simply a final decision on the evidence presented in the original proceeding. A compliance panel may not make a different finding on a claim or a defence already ruled upon without any change relevant to the measures at issue.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Chapeau (GATS Art. XIV):** This relates to the application of measures and not simply their wording. Hence, a change in the administrative or judicial enforcement of the same measures at issue might be sufficient to comply with the DSB recommendation based on an inconsistency with the chapeau of GATS Art. XIV.
- Even if the compliance panel were entitled to re-open a defence ruled upon, the United States presented no evidence in the compliance proceeding regarding the GATS-consistency of the measures at issue that would justify a different finding from that reached in the original proceeding.
- Antigua presented additional evidence in the compliance proceeding regarding intrastate commerce that could have been the basis for additional findings on the consistency of the measures at issue with the chapeau of GATS Art. XIV, but in view of DSU Art. 17.14 the compliance panel was not entitled to make any further findings on this issue.

¹ *United States – Measures Affecting the Cross-Border Supply of Gambling and Betting Services*

² Other issues addressed: measures adopted after establishment of a panel serving as evidence of facts; DSU Art. 19.1, 19.2 (effect of a DSB recommendation); DSU Art. 21.3 (relevance in a compliance proceeding of a prior request for a reasonable period of time to comply, and of statements made to an Art. 21.3 arbitrator).

EC – APPROVAL AND MARKETING OF BIOTECH PRODUCTS¹

(DS291, 292, 293)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, Canada, Argentina	SPS Arts. 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 7, 8, 10.1; Annex B(1), C(1)(a), C(1)(b), C(1) (c), C(1)(e)	Establishment of Panel	29 August 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 September 2006
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	21 November 2006

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Alleged general EC moratorium on approvals of biotech products; (ii) EC measures allegedly affecting the approval of specific biotech products; and (iii) EC member State safeguard measures prohibiting the import/marketing of specific biotech products within the territories of these member States.
- **Product at issue:** Agricultural biotech products from the United States, Canada and Argentina.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²GENERAL EC MORATORIUM

- **Existence of moratorium:** The Panel found that a general *de facto* moratorium on approvals of biotech products was in effect on the date of panel establishment, i.e., August 2003. It was general in that it applied to all applications for approval pending in August 2003 under the relevant EC legislation, and *de facto* because it had not been formally adopted. Approvals were prevented through actions/omissions by a group of five EC member States and/or the European Commission.
- **SPS Arts. 5.1 (risk assessment) and 2.2 (sufficient scientific evidence):** The Panel found that the EC decision to apply a general moratorium was a decision concerning the application/operation of approval procedures, i.e., a procedural decision to delay final substantive approval decisions. It was not applied for achieving the EC level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection and, hence, was not an "SPS measure" subject to Arts. 5.1 or 2.2.
- **SPS Annex C(1): (a) and Art. 8 (control, inspection and approval procedures):** The Panel found that the general moratorium led to undue delay in the completion of the EC approval procedure conducted in respect of at least one biotech product at issue and thereby to the European Communities acting inconsistently with Annex C(1)(a) and, by implication, Art. 8.

Product-specific measures

- **SPS Annex C(1): (a) and Art. 8 (control, inspection and approval procedures):** The Panel found that in 24 of the 27 product-specific approval procedures it examined, the procedure had not been completed without undue delay. In respect of these procedures, the European Communities had, therefore, acted inconsistently with Annex C(1)(a) and, by implication, Art. 8.

EC member State safeguard measures

- **SPS Arts. 5.1, 2.2 and 5.7 (provisional measure):** According to the Panel, the record did not indicate that there was insufficient evidence to conduct a risk assessment within the meaning of Art. 5.1 and Annex A(4) for the biotech products subject to safeguard measures. As a result, Arts. 5.1 and 2.2 were applicable. In this regard, the Panel found that none of the safeguard measures at issue were based on a risk assessment as required under Art. 5.1 and defined in Annex A(4). By maintaining measures contrary to Art. 5.1, the European Communities had, by implication, also acted inconsistently with Art. 2.2.

¹ *European Communities – Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products*

² Other issues addressed: unauthorized disclosure of confidential interim panel reports; consultation of scientific experts; submission of new evidence at interim review stage; DSU Art. 6.2: specificity required in case of *de facto* measures; findings on measures no longer in existence on the date of panel establishment and on measures that subsequently cease to exist; DSU 19: qualified recommendation; VCLT Art. 31(3)(c): relevance of other rules of international law to the interpretation of the WTO Agreement; precautionary principle in international law; precautionary approach: (i) in the context of SPS Annex C(1)(a), (ii) in the context of SPS Art. 5.1; SPS Annex A(1): (i) scope of SPS Agreement (e.g. environment, labelling, co-existence), (ii) meaning of "SPS measure"; relationship between the SPS Agreement and the TBT Agreement; SPS Art. 5.1: meaning of "appropriate to the circumstances"; SPS Art. 5.7: (i) relationship with SPS Arts. 2.2 and 5.1, (ii) relevance of appropriate level of sanitary or phytosanitary protection, (iii) time at which insufficiency of scientific evidence is to be assessed; GATT Art. III:4.

US – ZEROING (EC)¹ (DS294)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ADA Arts. 9.3, 2.4 and 2.4.2 GATT Art. VI:2	Establishment of Panel	19 March 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 October 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	18 April 2006
			Adoption	9 May 2006

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US application of the so-called “zeroing methodology” in determining dumping margins in anti-dumping proceedings as well as the zeroing methodology as such.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

As applied claims

- **ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties):** Reversing the Panel, the Appellate Body found that the zeroing methodology, as applied by the United States in the administrative reviews at issue, was inconsistent with ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2, as it resulted in amounts of anti-dumping duties that exceeded the foreign producers’ or exporters’ margins of dumping. Under ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2, investigating authorities are required to ensure that the total amount of anti-dumping duties collected on the entries of a product from a given exporter shall not exceed the margin of dumping established for that exporter.
- **ADA Art. 2.4, third to fifth sentences (dumping determination – due allowance or adjustment):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that, conceptually, zeroing is not ‘an allowance or adjustment’ falling within the scope of Art. 2.4, third to fifth sentences, which covers allowances or adjustments that are made to take into account the differences relating to characteristics of the export and domestic transactions, such as differences in conditions and terms of sale, taxation, levels of trade, etc. Thus, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that zeroing is not an impermissible allowance or adjustment under Art. 2.4, third to fifth sentences.

As such claims

- **Zeroing methodology as such:** Although it disagreed with some aspects of the Panel’s reasoning, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that the United States’ zeroing methodology (which is not in a written form), as it relates to original investigations in which the weighted-average-to-weighted-average comparison method is used to calculate margins of dumping, can be challenged, as such, in WTO dispute settlement (given the sufficient evidence before the Panel), and that it is a “norm” that is inconsistent, as such, with ADA Art. 2.4.2 (original investigation) and GATT Art. VI:2.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Measure:** The Appellate Body found that an unwritten rule or norm can be challenged as a measure of general and prospective application in WTO dispute settlement. It emphasized, however, that particular rigour is required on the part of a panel to support a conclusion as to the existence of such a “rule or norm” that is not expressed in the form of a written document. A complaining party must establish, through sufficient evidence, at least (i) that the alleged “rule or norm” is attributable to the responding Member; (ii) its precise content; and (iii) that it does have “general and prospective” application.

¹ *United States – Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (“Zeroing”)*

² Other issues addressed: standard of review (ADA Art. 17.6(ii)); ADA Art. 2.4, first sentence (fair comparison); conditional appeal (Art. 2.4.2); ADA Art. 11.1 and 11.2; “measure” (general (DSU Art. 3.3) and under ADA); mandatory/discretionary distinction; DSU Art. 1.1 (Panel’s obligations); prima facie case; judicial economy (Panel); “standard zeroing procedures”; zeroing “practice” as such; dissenting opinion (Panel).

US – ZEROING (EC) (Article 21.5 – EC)¹ (DS294)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	DSU Arts. 8.7, 11, 19 and 21.5 ADA Arts. 9.3, 9.4 and 11.3	Referred to the Original Panel	25 September 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 September 2008
Respondent	United States	GATT 1994 Art. VI:2	Circulation of AB Report	14 May 2009
			Adoption	11 June 2009

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The United States discontinued the use of zeroing in original investigations in which the weighted average-to-weighted average comparison methodology was used. The United States Department of Commerce issued Section 129 determinations in which it recalculated, without zeroing, the margins of dumping for the orders covered in the original proceedings.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the reviews subsequent to the original determination that pre-dated the adoption of the recommendations and rulings of the DSB did not fall within the Panel's terms of reference. The Appellate Body found, instead, that five specific sunset reviews had a sufficiently close nexus with the declared measures taken to comply, and with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB, so as to fall within the Panel's terms of reference. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that two specific periodic reviews, which established assessment rates calculated with zeroing after the end of the reasonable period of time ("RPT"), fell within the Panel's terms of reference, insofar as those periodic reviews had a sufficiently close nexus, in terms of nature, effects, and timing, with the declared measures taken to comply and with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB.
- ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 (scope of compliance obligations):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel and found that the recommendations and rulings of the DSB required the United States to cease using zeroing by the end of the RPT, even when the assessment review had been concluded before the end of the RPT. The Appellate Body considered that the United States' implementation obligations extended to connected and consequent measures that are mechanically derived from the results of an assessment review and applied in the ordinary course of the imposition of anti-dumping duties. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the United States had acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 by assessing and collecting anti-dumping duties calculated with zeroing in two specific periodic reviews concluded after the end of the RPT.
- ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties – zeroing):** Having reversed the Panel's findings in this regard, the Appellate Body found that the United States had acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 11.3 in five sunset reviews in which zeroing was relied upon. This resulted in the extension of the relevant anti-dumping duty orders beyond the expiry of the RPT.
- Alleged arithmetical error:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the European Communities could not raise claims before the Art. 21.5 Panel in relation to an alleged arithmetical error in the calculation of margins of dumping because it could have raised them in the original proceedings, but failed to do so. However, the Appellate Body was unable to complete the analysis and therefore did not rule on whether the United States had failed to comply by not correcting such alleged error in one of its implementing measures.
- ADA Art. 9.4 (calculation of the "all others" rate):** The Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel's interpretation that Art. 9.4 imposes no obligation in the calculation of the "all others" rate when all margins of investigated exporters individually are zero, de minimis, or based on facts available. However, the Appellate Body found it unnecessary to make findings on the European Communities' claim regarding the calculation of the "all others" rate in three specific cases.

¹ *United States – Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins ("Zeroing") – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities*

² Other issues addressed: panel composition (DSU Arts. 8.7 and 21.5 and the Director-General's composition of the Panel with three new panelists); a request for a suggestion on implementation (DSU Art. 19.1).

MEXICO – ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES ON RICE¹

(DS295)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ADA Arts. 3, 5.8, 6, 9, 11 12 and 17	Establishment of Panel	7 November 2003
			Circulation of Panel Report	6 June 2005
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	29 November 2005
			Adoption	20 December 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Mexico's definitive anti-dumping duties; several provisions of Mexico's Foreign Trade Act; and the Federal Code of Civil Procedure.
- **Product at issue:** Long-grain white rice from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 (injury determination – period for the injury investigation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Mexico violated Art. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5, as it based its determination of injury on a period of investigation which ended more than 15 months before the initiation of the investigation, and thus it had failed to make an injury determination based on positive evidence, and involving an objective examination of the volume and price effects of the alleged dumped imports or the impact of the imports on domestic producers at the time measures were imposed under Art. 3.
- **ADA Art. 3.1 (injury determination – use of data from part of the investigation period):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the investigating authority's injury analysis was inconsistent with Art. 3.1 because it examined only part of the data from the investigation period and the choice of the limited period of investigation reflected the highest import penetration, which therefore was not the data of "an unbiased and objective" investigating authority.
- **ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 (evidence on price effects and volumes):** Having agreed with the Panel that important assumptions relied upon by Mexico's investigating authority were "unsubstantiated" and hence not based on positive evidence, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the investigating authority's injury analysis with regard to the volume and price effects of dumped imports was inconsistent with Arts. 3.1 and 3.2.
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II(7) (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that the Mexican investigating authority's reliance on facts available for the dumping margin determination was inconsistent with Art. 6.8, read in light of Annex II(7), as it found no basis to consider that the authority undertook the evaluative, comparative assessment that would have enabled it to gauge whether the information provided by the applicant was the best available or that it used the information with "special circumspection" as required by Annex II(7).
- **ADA Arts. 6.1 and 12.1 (notification):** Having found that the notification requirements under Arts. 6.1 and 12.1 apply only to interested parties for which the investigating authority had *actual knowledge* (not those for which it could have obtained knowledge), the Appellate Body reversed the Panel finding that Mexico's authority violated Art. 6.1 and 12.1 by not notifying all interested parties of the investigation initiation and of the information required of them. However, the Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that, pursuant to Art. 6.8 and Annex II, the dumping margin for an exporter could not be calculated on the basis of adverse facts available from the petition where that firm did not receive notice of the information required by the investigating authority.
- **ADA Art. 5.8 (termination of investigation):** Upholding the Panel's finding that the investigation in respect of the individual exporter for which a zero or *de minimis* dumping margin is found should be immediately terminated under Art. 5.8, second sentence, the Appellate Body concluded that Mexico violated Art. 5.8 "by not terminating the investigation in respect of two US exporters in such a situation".

¹ Mexico – Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Beef and Rice, Complaint with Respect to Rice

US – COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATION ON DRAMS¹

(DS296)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ASCM Arts. 1, 2 and 15 DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	23 January 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 February 2005
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	27 June 2005
			Adoption	20 July 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US final countervailing duty order on imports from Korea.
- **Product at issue:** DRAMS and memory modules containing DRAMS from Hynix of Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (iv) (definition of a subsidy – “entrusts” or “directs”):** The Panel found that the ordinary meanings of “entrusts” and “directs” must contain a notion of delegation or command. The Appellate Body explained that although “direction” or “command” are two means by which a government may provide a financial contribution, the scope of actions covered by “entrustment” and “delegation” could extend beyond what is covered by the terms “direction” and “command” if strictly construed. It explained that “entrustment” occurs where a government gives responsibility to a private body, and “direction” where the government exercises its authority over a private body and that, in both cases, “the government uses a private body as proxy to effectuate one of the types of financial contributions listed in paras. (i) through (iii).” It also said that involvement of some form of “threat or inducement” could serve as evidence of entrustment or direction.
- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review – entrustment and direction analysis):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel failed to apply the proper standard of review under DSU Art. 11 by (1) engaging improperly in a *de novo* review of the evidence before the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”) by failing to consider the USDOC evidence in its totality and requiring, instead, that individual pieces of evidence, in and of themselves, establish entrustment or direction; (2) excluding certain evidence on the record from its consideration; and (3) relying on evidence that was not on the record of the USDOC. The Appellate Body found that the errors found above invalidated the basis for the Panel’s conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to support the USDOC finding of entrustment or direction, and so reversed the Panel’s finding that the USDOC’s determination of entrustment or direction of certain Hynix creditors was inconsistent with Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iv).
- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review – benefit and specificity analysis):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel’s findings on “benefit” and “specificity” was premised exclusively on its finding on entrustment or direction. Since it had reversed the Panel’s finding on entrustment or direction, it found no basis to uphold the Panel’s finding on benefit and “specificity”. Consequently, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s finding that the USDOC’s benefit determination was inconsistent with Art. 1.1(b) and similarly reversed the Panel’s finding that the USDOC’s determination of specificity was inconsistent with Art. 2. The Appellate Body did not complete the analysis in either case.

¹ *United States – Countervailing Duty Investigation on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMS) from Korea*

² Other issues addressed: ASCM Art. 15.2 (import volumes and price effects); Art. 15.4 (economic factors); Art. 15.5 (causation); Arts. 15.2 and 15.4 (domestic industry, subject imports, and non-subject imports); Art. 15.5 (non-attribution); Art. 12.6 (verification meetings); DSU Art. 19.1 (panel recommendations).

EC – COUNTERVAILING MEASURES ON DRAM CHIPS¹

(DS299)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ASCM Arts. 1, 2, 12, 14 and 15	Establishment of Panel	23 January 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	17 July 2005
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	3 August 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC definitive countervailing duties.
- **Product at issue:** Dynamic Random Access Memory (“DRAM”) Chips from Hynix of Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (iv) (definition of a subsidy – financial contribution):** The Panel held that the European Communities' “financial contribution” finding with respect to one of Korea's five alleged subsidy programmes³ was inconsistent with Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iv), as it considered that the evidence before the EC investigating authority (i.e. government official's presence at Hynix's Creditor Council meeting) was insufficient for it to reasonably conclude that the Korean government entrusted or directed the private banks to purchase Hynix convertible bonds. The Panel held that the European Communities' finding on the other four programmes was consistent with Art. 1.1(a).
- **ASCM Arts. 1.1(b) and 14 (definition of a subsidy – benefit):** The Panel found that the European Communities failed to establish the “existence” of a “benefit” from the financial contribution provided under one of the programmes (i.e. Syndicated Loan) within the meaning of Art 1.1(b), as it had ignored the loans provided by some of the banks relevant to the programme. It held that the European Communities' findings with respect to the other programmes were consistent with Art. 1.1(b). The Panel also found that the calculation of the “amount” of “benefit” conferred was inconsistent with Arts. 1.1(b) and 14 because the European Communities' grant methodology treated loans, loan guarantees, and debt-to-equity swap similarly to grants even though they could not reasonably have conferred the same benefit.
- **ASCM Arts. 1.2 and 2.1(c) (definition of a subsidy – specificity):** The Panel found that the European Communities did not act inconsistently with Arts. 1.2 and 2.1(c) in its specificity determinations for both (i) the KDB debenture programme, as it had reasons to conclude that the subsidy was *de facto* specific in the sense of Art. 2.1(c) (e.g. predominant use by certain enterprises) and (ii) the May and October 2001 Restructuring Programmes, as these restructuring programmes were specifically undertaken for Hynix.
- **ASCM Art. 12.7 (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that the European Communities did not act inconsistently with Art. 12.7 in relying on “facts available”, including secondary sources such as press reports, as part of its subsidy determination, since it was not unreasonable under the circumstances for the European Communities to conclude that necessary information had been requested but not provided by Korea.
- **ASCM Art. 15.4 (injury determination – relevant economic factors):** The Panel found that the European Communities acted inconsistently with Art. 15.4 by not evaluating the “wages” factor in its evaluation of all relevant economic factors.
- **ASCM Art. 15.1 and 15.5 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel found that the European Communities acted inconsistently with its obligation to not attribute to subsidized imports injuries caused by the “economic downturn in the market”, “overcapacity”, and “other (non-subsidized) imports”, as it failed to provide a satisfactory explanation of the nature and extent of the injurious effects of these other factors causing injury. However, it rejected non-attribution and causation claims related to the “inventory burn” factor.

¹ EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips

² Other issues addressed: ASCM Art. 15.1 (general); ASCM Arts. 15.1 and 15.2 (imports volume; price effects).

³ European Communities' finding on the “May 2001 Restructuring Programme” was found inconsistent. The other four programmes at issue were “Syndicated Loan”, “KEIC Guarantee”, “KDB Debenture Programme” and “October 2001 Restructuring Programme”.

EC – COMMERCIAL VESSELS¹

(DS301)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	GATT Arts. III:4, I:1 and III:8(b) DSU Art. 23.1	Establishment of Panel	19 March 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 April 2005
Respondent	European Communities	ASCM Art. 32	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	20 June 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The European Communities' Temporary Defensive Mechanism for Shipbuilding (the "TDM Regulation") of 2002, under which contract-related operating aid provided by EC member States for the building of certain ships were considered compatible with the common market.
- **Product at issue:** Container ships, product and chemical tankers as well as LNG carriers.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations) and III:8(b) (national treatment – subsidies exception):** The Panel concluded that the state aid subject to the TDM Regulation was covered by GATT Art. III:8(b) because it provided for "the payment of subsidies exclusively to domestic producers", and therefore the TDM Regulation, the national TDM schemes (in this case, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain) and the EC decisions authorizing the schemes were not inconsistent with GATT Art. III:4.
- **GATT Arts. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment) and III:8(b) (national treatment – subsidies exception):** Based on its conclusion that the TDM Regulation was covered by GATT Art. III:8(b) and that, as a result, the subsidies under the TDM Regulation were not covered by the expression "matters referred to in paras. 2 and 4 of Article III" in Art. I:1, the Panel concluded that the TDM Regulation and the national TDM schemes were not inconsistent with GATT Art. I:1.
- **ASCM, Art. 32.1 (specific action against a subsidy):** The Panel found that the TDM Regulation was a specific action because it had a strong correlation and inextricable link with the constituent elements of a subsidy but it was not taken against a subsidy of another member (Korea in this case) within the meaning of Art. 32.1. The Panel concluded that, in addition to the measure's (TDB Regulation in this case) impact on the conditions of competition, there must be some additional element for the measure to be considered an action "against" a subsidy: an element inherent in the "design and structure" of the measure that serves to dissuade, or encourage the termination of, the practice of subsidization. Therefore, the Regulation and the national TDM schemes mentioned above were found not to be in violation of Art. 32.1.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Prohibition on unilateral determinations (DSU Art. 23.1):** The Panel concluded that since "it is undisputed that the European Communities adopted the TDM Regulation without having recourse to the DSU," the European Communities acted inconsistently with DSU Art. 23.1. As a consequence, the national TDM schemes were also inconsistent with DSU Art. 23.1.

¹ *European Communities – Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 19.1 (panel recommendation for expired measures); consideration of new measures by acceding EC member States; status of EC member States as respondents.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – IMPORT AND SALE OF CIGARETTES¹

(DS302)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Honduras	GATT Arts. II, III:2 and 4, X:1 and 3(a), XI:1 and XX(d) DSU Art. 19:1	Establishment of Panel	9 January 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	26 November 2004
Respondent	Dominican Republic		Circulation of AB Report	25 April 2005
			Adoption	19 May 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Dominican Republic's general measures relating to import charges and fees and other measures specific to import and sale of cigarettes.
- **Product at issue:** Cigarettes imported from Honduras as well as all imported products in the case of transitional surcharge measure and the foreign exchange fee.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

Stamp requirement

- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that the stamp requirement, which required tax stamps to be affixed to cigarette packets in the Dominican Republic, “accords less favourable treatment to imported cigarettes than that accorded to the like domestic products, contrary to GATT Art. III:4”. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that this requirement was not necessary within the meaning of Art. XX(d) as, *inter alia*, there were “reasonably available” alternative WTO-consistent measures and, thus, the measure was not justified under Art. XX(d).

Bond requirement

- **GATT Arts. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions) and III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that Honduras failed to establish that the bond requirement, under which cigarette importers had to post a bond to ensure payment of taxes, operated as an import restriction contrary to Art. XI:1. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's rejection of Honduras's claim under Art. III:4, and agreed with the Panel that a detrimental effect of a measure on a given imported product does not necessarily imply that the measure accords less favourable treatment to imports if the effect is explained by factors unrelated to the foreign origin of the product, such as the market share of the importer.

Transitional surcharge and foreign exchange fee

- **GATT Art. II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – other duties or charges):** The Panel found that the transitional surcharge imposing certain surcharges on all imports was a border measure that was neither an ordinary customs duty, nor a charge or duty that fell under Art. II:2, and therefore was an “other duty or charge” that was inconsistent with Art. II:1(b). Also, having concluded that the foreign exchange fee was not an ordinary customs duty, but imposed on imported products only, the Panel found that the fee was a border measure in the nature of an other duty or charge inconsistent with Art. II:1(b). The Panel also found that the fee was not an exchange measure justified by Art. XV:9(a).

Selective consumption tax (“SCT”)

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), first sentence (like products), and Art. X (publication and administration of trade regulations):** While the Panel had found that the SCT, for which the value of imported cigarettes was determined, was inconsistent with Art. III:2, first sentence, Art. X:3(a) and Art. X:1, the Panel did not recommend that the measure be brought into conformity as the measure at issue was “no longer in force”.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the tax stamp requirement was not “necessary” within the meaning of Art. XX(d) and therefore it was not justified under this provision.

¹ *Dominican Republic – Measures Affecting the Importation and Internal Sale of Cigarettes*

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 11 (objective assessment); Appellate Body's recommendation in respect of the measure that has been already modified (DSU Art. 19.1); request of information from IMF; scope of products (panel request, DSU Art. 6.2); terms of reference (subsequent amendments to the measures after panel establishment); Honduras's claim against the timing of SCT payments in conjunction with the bond requirement (DSU Art. 6.2).

MEXICO – TAXES ON SOFT DRINKS¹

(DS308)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. III and XX(d)	Establishment of Panel	6 July 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	7 October 2005
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	6 March 2006
			Adoption	24 March 2006

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Mexico's tax measures under which soft drinks using non-cane sugar sweeteners were subject to 20 per cent taxes on (i) their transfer and importation; and (ii) specific services provided for the purpose of transferring soft drinks and bookkeeping requirements.
- **Product at issue:** Non-cane sugar sweeteners such as High Fructose Corn Syrup ("HFCS") and beet sugar and soft drinks sweetened with such sweeteners.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

National treatment

- **GATT Arts. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), first sentence (like products):** As for soft drinks sweetened with HFCS, the Panel found that the tax measures were inconsistent with Art. III:2, first sentence, as these drinks were subject to internal taxes (20 per cent transfer and services taxes) in excess of taxes imposed on like domestic products – i.e. soft drinks sweetened with cane sugar (exemption from those taxes).
- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), second sentence (directly competitive or substitutable products):** As for non-cane sugar sweeteners such as HFCS, the Panel found that the tax measures were inconsistent with Art. III:2, second sentence as "the dissimilar taxation (i.e. 20 per cent transfer and services taxes)" imposed on "directly competitive or substitutable imports (HFCS) and domestic products (cane sugar)" was applied in a way that afforded protection to domestic production.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel concluded that Mexico acted inconsistently with Art. III:4 in respect of non-cane sugar sweeteners, such as HFCS, by according them less favourable treatment (through tax measures as well as bookkeeping requirements) than that accorded to like domestic products (cane sugar).

Exceptions clause

- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Mexico's measures, which sought to secure compliance by the United States with its obligations under the NAFTA, did not constitute measures "to secure compliance with laws or regulations" within the meaning of Art. XX(d). The Appellate Body stated that the terms "laws or regulations" under Art. XX(d) refer to the rules that form part of the domestic legal order (including domestic legislative acts intended to implement international obligations) of the WTO Member invoking Art. XX(d) and do not cover obligations of *another* WTO Member. The Appellate Body also held that a measure can be said to be designed "to secure compliance" even if there is no guarantee that the measure will achieve its intended result with absolute certainty, and that the use of coercion is not a necessary component of a measure designed "to secure compliance".

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Panel's jurisdiction:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's decision that under the DSU, it had no discretion to decline to exercise its jurisdiction in a case that had been properly brought before it.

¹ Mexico – Tax Measures on Soft Drinks and Other Beverages

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 11 (panel's findings on Art. XX(d)); *amicus curiae* submission; preliminary ruling; burden of proof; terms of reference; Mexico's request for Panel's recommendations (DSU Art. 19.1).

KOREA – CERTAIN PAPER¹ (DS312)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Indonesia	ADA Arts. 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 and Annex II	Establishment of Panel	27 September 2004
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 October 2005
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	28 November 2005

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Anti-dumping duties imposed by Korea on certain imports.
- **Product at issue:** "Business information paper and wood-free printing paper" from Indonesia.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **ADA Arts. 2,2, 6.8 and Annex II(3) (dumping determination – facts available):** The Panel found that the Korean investigating authority (i.e. KTC) did not act inconsistently with Art. 6.8 and Annex II(3) when it resorted to facts available for the calculation of normal value for two Indonesian exporters because the information requested (financial statements and accounting records) had not been submitted "within a reasonable period of time". In addition, the data submitted to the KTC after the deadline were not verifiable within the meaning of Annex II(3) in light of the fact that the exporters refused to submit corroborating information during the verification. The Panel also found that the KTC complied with its obligation under Annex II(6) to inform the exporters of its decision to use facts available. The Panel also found that the KTC did not act inconsistently with Art. 2.2 in basing its normal value determination on constructed value under Art. 2.2, as the data (on domestic sales) submitted by the exporters were not verifiable.
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II(7) (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that the KTC acted inconsistently with Art. 6.8 and Annex II(7) in respect of its dumping margin determination for one of the exporters by failing to compare information on normal value obtained from secondary sources (i.e. information in the application by the petitioners) against other independent sources.
- **ADA Arts. 6.10 and 9.3 (treatment of certain exporters and a single exporter):** Having found that Art. 6.10, when read in context with Art. 9.3, does not necessarily preclude treating distinct legal entities as a single exporter for dumping determinations as long as it is shown that the structural and commercial relationship between the subject companies is sufficiently close to be considered as a single exporter, the Panel found that the KTC did not act inconsistently with Arts. 6.10 or 9.3 because one parent company had a considerable controlling power over the operations of the three subject Indonesian companies as its subsidiaries.
- **ADA Art. 6.7 (evidence – disclosure obligation):** The Panel found that the KTC's disclosure of the verification results (which was confined to its decision to resort to facts available) *vis-à-vis* the subject exporters fell short of meeting the disclosure standard under Art. 6.7 because it failed to inform them of the verification results (i.e. adequate information regarding all aspects of the verification) in a manner that would have allowed them to properly prepare their case for the rest of the investigation.

¹ Korea – Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia

² Other issues addressed: ADA Art. 3.4 (impact of dumped imports); Art. 6.5 (confidential treatment); Art. 2.4 (price comparability); Art. 2.6 (like products); Arts. 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 (price analysis); Arts. 3.4 and 3.5 (Korean industry's imports); Arts. 6.2, 6.4, 6.9, 12.2 and 12.2.2 (disclosure obligations); terms of reference; confidentiality.

KOREA – CERTAIN PAPER (ARTICLE 21.5 – INDONESIA)¹ (DS312)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Indonesia	ADA Arts. 1, 2, 6 and Annex II GATT 1994 Art. VI	Referred to the Original Panel	23 January 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 September 2007
Respondent	Korea		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 October 2007

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The re-determination by the Korean Trade Commission (“KTC”) in the anti-dumping investigation on “business information paper and wood-free printing paper” from Indonesia, carried out for to implement DSB rulings and recommendations following the original dispute settlement proceedings.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II (7) (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that the KTC acted inconsistently with its obligations under Art. 6.8 of Annex II (7) in the calculation of interest expenses for two of the Indonesian companies subject to the implementation proceedings at issue. It found that the KTC failed to apply special circumspection in its determination whether using a manufacturing company's interest expenses for a trading company would be proper, and in the corroboration of such interest expense with the interest expenses of some other companies.
- ADA Art. 6.2 (evidence – opportunity for interested parties):** The Panel found that the KTC acted inconsistently with the obligation set forth under Art. 6.2 by failing to allow Indonesian exporters to comment on the KTC's injury re-determination.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Prima facie case:** The Panel found that Indonesia failed to make a prima facie case in connection with its claims under ADA Arts. 6.4, 6.5 and 6.9 regarding alleged disclosure violations, and its claim regarding the alleged acceptance of new information from the Korean industry.
- Judicial economy:** The Panel applied judicial economy to a number of Indonesia's claims regarding the use of best information available, and those regarding alleged procedural violations in the implementation proceedings at issue.
- Request for an implementation suggestion:** The Panel rejected Indonesia's request that the Panel suggest that Korea implement the Panel's findings in these proceedings by basing the calculation of interest expenses of the two Indonesian companies at issue on the data pertaining to a certain trading company.

¹ Korea – Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Indonesia

EC – SELECTED CUSTOMS MATTERS¹ (DS315)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Art. X:3(a) and (b) DSU 6, 12, and 13	Establishment of Panel	21 March 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 June 2006
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	13 November 2006
			Adoption by the DSB	11 December 2006

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The European Communities' administration of various customs laws and regulations, and the omission of the European Communities to provide for the prompt review and correction of administrative actions relating to customs matters.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/APPELLATE BODY FINDINGS²

Panel's terms of reference

- **Measure at issue (Art. X:3(a):)** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that when a violation of GATT Art. X:3(a) is being claimed, the "measure at issue" must be the "manner of administration" of a legal instrument; a WTO Member is not precluded from setting out in a panel request any act or omission attributable to another WTO Member as the measure at issue.
- **The European Communities' system as a whole:** The Panel rejected the United States' Art. X:3(a) challenge of European Communities' customs administration *overall*, on the grounds, *inter alia*, that the words "including, but not limited to" in its panel request did not have the legal effect of incorporating into the Panel's terms of reference *all* areas of European Communities' customs administration. The Appellate Body reversed the Panel, finding instead that the type of customs instruments included in the panel request, as well as its wording and intent, demonstrated the United States' intention to make an *as a whole* or *overall* challenge.
- **As such challenge:** The Panel concluded that the United States was precluded from making an as such challenge with respect to the "design and structure" of the European Communities' system of customs administration as its panel request made no explicit reference to the terms as such or *per se* and indicated only a concern with administration and actions by member State customs authorities. The Appellate Body did not agree that the United States was making an as such claim since the challenge was not to the substantive content of the relevant European Communities customs legislation in panel request, but to the overall system of customs administration. Further, the United States' arguments regarding "design and structure" were made in support of its *as a whole* challenge, which the Appellate Body had already found to be sufficiently disclosed in the panel request.

GATT Art. X:3(a)

- **GATT Art. X:3(a) (trade regulations – uniform, impartial and reasonable administration):** Regarding the requirement of "uniform administration" in Art. X:3(a), the Appellate Body found that a distinction must be made between the legal instrument being administered and a legal instrument that regulates the application or implementation of that instrument. The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that, without exception, Art. X:3(a) relates to the application of laws and regulations, but not to laws and regulations as such. Instead, the Appellate Body found that legal instruments that regulate the application or implementation of laws, regulations, decisions, and administrative rulings of the kind described in GATT Art. X:1 can be challenged under Art. X:3(a).

GATT Art. X:3(b)

- **GATT Art. X:3(b) (trade regulations – prompt review of administrative action on customs matters):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Art. X:3(b) does not require that first instance review decisions must govern the practice of *all* the agencies entrusted with administrative enforcement *throughout the territory* of a particular WTO Member.

¹ *European Communities – Selected Customs Matters*

² Other issues addressed: GATT Art. XXIV:12; DSU Arts. 6.2, 12 and 13; temporal limitations of a panel's terms of reference.

EC AND CERTAIN MEMBER STATES – LARGE CIVIL AIRCRAFT¹

(DS316)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	ASCM Arts. 1, 2, 3.1(a), 5(a), 5(c), and 6.3	Establishment of Panel	20 July 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	30 June 2010
Respondents	European Communities, France, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom		Circulation of AB Report	18 May 2011
			Adoption	1 June 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Subsidies allegedly granted by the European Communities and certain EC member States to Airbus large civil aircraft, including (i) "Launch Aid"/"Member State Financing" (LA/MSF) contracts; (ii) European Investment Bank loans; (iii) infrastructure-related measures; (iv) corporate restructuring measures (debt forgiveness, equity infusions and grants); and (v) research and development funding.
- **Product at issue:** Large civil aircraft developed, produced and sold by Airbus.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Appellate Body found that a subsidy is *de facto* export contingent within the meaning of Art. 3.1(a) and footnote 4 if the granting of the subsidy "is geared to induce the promotion of future export performance by the recipient". This standard cannot be met simply by showing that anticipated exportation is the reason for granting the subsidy. Rather, the satisfaction of the standard must be assessed by examining the measure granting the subsidy and the facts surrounding the granting of the subsidy, including the design, structure, and modalities of operation of the measure. The Appellate Body, having reversed the Panel's legal standard, was unable to complete the analysis as to whether the challenged LA/MSF measures were *de facto* export contingent.
- **ASCM Arts. 5(c) and 6.3 (adverse effects – serious prejudice (displacement and lost sales):** The Appellate Body upheld, although narrower in scope, the Panel's finding that the LA/MSF measures and certain non-LA/MSF measures, found to constitute specific subsidies caused serious prejudice to the interests of the United States within the meaning of Art. 5(c). In reaching this conclusion, the Appellate Body clarified that a panel was not permitted to simply rely on the complaining Member's identification of a product, but was required under Art. 6.3 to make an independent product market determination to ascertain the specific products that compete in the same market.
- **ASCM Art. 5(a) (injury/threat of injury):** The Panel found that the United States had failed to demonstrate material injury or threat of material injury to the United States LCA industry, and therefore rejected a claim under Art. 5(a).
- **ASCM Art. 7.8 (remedies – "to remove adverse effects or withdraw the subsidy"):** The Appellate Body stated that to the extent it upheld the Panel's findings with respect to actionable subsidies that caused adverse effects or such findings were not been appealed, the Panel's recommendation pursuant to Art. 7.8 stands. Art. 7.8 provides in relevant part that "the Member granting each subsidy found to have resulted in such adverse effects, 'take appropriate steps to remove the adverse effects or ... withdraw the subsidy'".

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Additional procedures to protect confidential information:** At the joint request of the parties, the Appellate Body, for the first time in an appellate proceeding, adopted additional procedures to protect the business confidential information and highly sensitive business information submitted in the proceedings. In submitting the request, the parties argued that disclosure of such information could be "severely prejudicial" to the originators of the information, that is, to the LCA manufacturers at the heart of the dispute and possibly to the manufacturers' customers and suppliers.

¹ *European Communities – Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft*

² Other issues addressed: temporal scope of the ASCM; extinguishment of past subsidies through partial privatizations and other transactions; withdrawal of past subsidies through cash extractions; pass-through of past subsidies to current producer; information-gathering procedure and adverse inferences (ASCM Annex V); existence of a financial contribution (ASCM Art. 1.1(a)(1)); existence of a benefit (ASCM Art. 1.1(b)); specificity of subsidies (ASCM Art. 2); enhanced third party rights (DSU Art. 10); open Panel meetings and Appellate Body hearings; measures allegedly not subject to consultations; measure not yet in existence at time of panel establishment; failure to identify measures in the panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); non-retroactivity of treaties (VCLT Art. 28); relevance of other rules of international law to the interpretation and application of the WTO Agreement (VCLT Art. 31(3)(c)); status of EC member States as respondents; appeals on issues involving application of the law to the facts; Member's freedom to formulate its complaint; objective assessment of the matter (DSU Art. 11).

US – CONTINUED SUSPENSION CANADA – CONTINUED SUSPENSION¹ (DS320, 321)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	DSU Arts. 22.8, 23.1, 23.2(a), 21.5 and 3.7, SPS Arts. 5.1 and 5.7	Establishment of Panel	27 February 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 March 2008
Respondents	United States Canada		Circulation of AB Report	16 October 2008
			Adoption	14 November 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The continued suspension of WTO concessions by the United States and Canada resulting from the *EC – Hormones* disputes.²
- **Product at issue:** A number of products affected by the suspension of concessions by the United States and Canada.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **DSU Arts. 23.1 (prohibition on unilateral determinations) and 3.7 read together with Art. 22.8 (duration of suspension):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panels' finding that the European Communities had not established a violation of DSU Arts. 23.1 and 3.7 as a result of a breach of Art. 22.8, because it was not established that the measure found to be inconsistent with the SPS Agreement in the *EC – Hormones* dispute had been removed.
- **DSU Arts. 23.1 and 23.2(a) (prohibition on unilateral determinations – maintaining suspension of concessions):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panels' finding that Canada and the United States had breached DSU Art. 23.1 by maintaining the suspension of concessions after the notification of Directive 2003/74/EC. It also reversed the Panels' finding that Canada and the United States had breached Art. 23.2(a) by making a unilateral determination that Directive 2003/74/EC is WTO-inconsistent.
- **DSU Art. 21.5 (review of implementation of DSB rulings):** The Appellate Body found that when the parties disagree whether the implementing measure achieves compliance, both parties have a duty to engage in WTO dispute settlement procedures, and that the proper procedure for this purpose is compliance proceedings under Art. 21.5.

3. OTHER ISSUES³

- **Risk assessment and provisional measure (SPS Arts. 5.1 and 5.7):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panels' findings that the import ban relating to oestradiol-17 β was not based on a risk assessment as required by Art. 5.1, and that the provisional import ban relating to the other five hormones did not meet the requirements of Art. 5.7. However, the Appellate Body was unable to complete the analysis and therefore made no findings as to the consistency or inconsistency of the definitive and provisional import bans with Arts 5.1 and 5.7.
- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body found that the Panels failed to comply with Art. 11 in the consultations with certain scientific experts.

¹ *Canada – Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC – Hormones Dispute and Canada – Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC – Hormones Dispute*

² In particular, the European Communities challenged the continued suspension of concessions after notification to the DSB of Directive 2003/74/EC, amending Council Directive 96/22/EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stock-farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists.

³ Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 11 (standard of review); DSU Art. 21.5 (jurisdiction and burden of proof); DSU Art. 22.8 (removal of the inconsistent measure); SPS Art. 5.1 (misuse or abuse; specificity; quantification; and standard of review); SPS Art. 5.7 (sufficiency of the evidence; relationship with level of protection; and existence of international standard).

US – ZEROING (JAPAN)¹ (DS322)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Japan	ADA Arts. 2, 9 and 11 GATT 1994 Arts. VI DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	28 February 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	20 September 2006
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	9 January 2007
			Adoption by the DSB	23 January 2007

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The United States' "zeroing" procedures in the context of original investigations, periodic reviews, new shipper and changed circumstances reviews, and sunset reviews; and the application of "zeroing" in an original investigation, periodic reviews, and sunset review determinations.
- **Product at issue:** Various carbon steel and bearing products from Japan.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

As such claims

- **ADA Arts. 2.1, 2.4 and 2.4.2 and GATT Arts. VI:1 and VI:2 (zeroing in transaction-to-transaction comparisons in original investigations):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the United States did not act inconsistently with Arts. 2.1, 2.4, and 2.4.2 by maintaining zeroing procedures in original investigations when calculating margins of dumping on the basis of transaction-to-transaction comparisons. The Appellate Body noted that because dumping and margins of dumping can only be found to exist in relation to the product under investigation, and not at the level of an individual transaction, all of the comparisons of normal value and export price must be considered. By disregarding certain comparison results, the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 2.4.2, with the "fair comparison" requirement of Art. 2.4, given that zeroing artificially inflates the magnitude of dumping.
- **ADA Arts. 2.1, 2.4, 9.1, 9.3 and 9.5 and GATT Arts VI:1 and VI:2 (zeroing in periodic reviews and new shipper reviews):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that zeroing in periodic and new shipper reviews was not inconsistent with the ADA and relevant articles of the GATT. The Appellate Body found, instead, that the United States had acted inconsistently with ADA Arts. 9.3 and 9.5 and GATT Art. VI:2, and with the "fair comparison" requirement of ADA Art. 2.4, as explained above.

As applied claims

- **ADA Arts. 2, 9.1, 9.3, 9.5 and 11 and GATT Arts. VI:1 and VI:2 (zeroing in specific periodic reviews and sunset reviews):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding regarding zeroing used in 11 periodic review determinations and 2 sunset reviews, and found that the United States had acted inconsistently with ADA Arts. 2.4 and 9.3, GATT Art. VI:2, and ADA Art. 11.3.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Measure:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States' zeroing procedures constituted a measure that could be challenged as such in WTO dispute settlement proceedings, and rejected the United States' claim under DSU Art. 11 that the Panel did not assess objectively whether a single rule or norm exists by virtue of which the USDOC applies zeroing, regardless of the basis upon which export price and normal value are compared, and regardless of the type of proceeding in which margins of dumping are calculated.

¹ *United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews*

² Other issues addressed: standard zeroing line (measure); ADA Art. 2.4.2 (zeroing in weighted average-to-weighted average comparisons in original investigations); prima facie case; ADA Arts. 2 and 11 (zeroing in new shipper, changed circumstances, and sunset reviews); judicial economy.

US – ZEROING (JAPAN) (ARTICLE 21.5 – JAPAN)¹ (DS322)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Japan	ADA Arts. 2.4, 2.4.2, 9.3, 9.5 and 11.3 GATT 1994 Arts. II and VI:2	Referred to the Original Panel	18 April 2008
			Circulation of Panel Report	24 April 2009
Respondent	United States	DSU Arts. 6.2 and 21.5	Circulation of AB Report	18 August 2009
			Adoption	31 August 2009

1. MEASURE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH THE DSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RULINGS

- The maintenance of zeroing procedures in the context of transaction-to-transaction comparisons in original investigations and under any comparison methodology in periodic and new shipper reviews; the liquidation of duties based on importer-specific assessment rates determined in five periodic reviews found to be WTO-inconsistent in the original proceedings; certain liquidation instructions and notices; the use of zeroing in four other periodic reviews; and one sunset review determination.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL /AB FINDINGS

- **Terms of reference (DSU Art. 21.5 panels):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that a periodic review that had been initiated before the matter was referred to the Panel and was completed during the Art. 21.5 proceedings was properly within the scope of the Panel's terms of reference.
- **As such findings:** The Panel found that the United States failed to comply with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB regarding the maintenance of zeroing procedures challenged as such in the original proceedings. In particular, the Panel found that the United States failed to implement the DSB's recommendations and rulings in the context of transaction-to-transaction comparisons in original investigations and under any comparison methodology in periodic and new shipper reviews. Consequently, the United States remained in violation of ADA Arts. 2.4, 2.4.2, 9.3 and 9.5 and GATT Art. VI:2.
- **ADA Arts. 2.4 and 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 (scope of compliance obligations):** As regards the WTO-consistency of the liquidation of the entries subject to the nine periodic reviews at issue, the Appellate Body explained that WTO-inconsistent conduct must cease by the end of the reasonable period of time. The obligation to comply with the DSB's recommendations and rulings covered actions or omissions subsequent to the reasonable period of time, even if they related to imports that entered the territory of the United States at an earlier date. Moreover, the fact that the periodic reviews had been challenged in domestic judicial proceedings did not excuse the United States from complying with the DSB's recommendations and rulings by the end of the reasonable period of time. The Appellate Body therefore upheld the Panel's finding that the United States failed to comply with the DSB's recommendations and rulings regarding the importer-specific assessment rates determined in the five periodic reviews challenged in the original proceedings and thus remained in violation of ADA Arts. 2.4 and 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2. The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's finding that the United States acted inconsistently with ADA Arts. 2.4 and 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 by applying zeroing in the context of the four subsequent periodic reviews.
- **GATT Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's consequential finding that certain liquidation actions taken by the United States after the end of the reasonable period of time in connection with certain periodic reviews violated Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b).
- **ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties):** The Panel found that the United States' omission to take any action to implement the recommendations and rulings of the DSB with respect to one sunset review determination found to be WTO-inconsistent in the original proceedings meant that the United States had failed to comply with the DSB's recommendations and rulings, and that the violation of ADA Art. 11.3 continued.

¹ United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Japan

MEXICO – STEEL PIPES AND TUBES¹

(DS331)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Guatemala	ADA Arts. 1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.8, 5.10, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 6.13, 9.1, 9.3, 12.1, 12.2, 18.1 and Annex II GATT 1994 Art. VI	Establishment of Panel	17 March 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 June 2007
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	24 July 2007

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The definitive anti-dumping duties imposed by Mexico on imports of steel pipes and tubes from Guatemala and the investigation leading thereto.
- **Product at issue:** Various steel pipes and tubes.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- A. The Panel found that the Investigating Authority "IA" acted inconsistently with Mexico's obligations under:
- **ADA Arts. 5.3 and 5.8 (initiation and subsequent investigation):** in its assessment of the sufficiency of evidence of dumping and injury to justify the initiation of the investigation and, consequently, its failure to reject the application in the absence of sufficient evidence to justify proceeding with the investigation.
 - **ADA Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 (injury determination):** (i) in relying, without sufficient justification, on injury data limited to three six-month periods over three consecutive years in its determination of injury and causation; (ii) by failing to adequately analyse and properly attribute injury to the domestic industry caused by a decrease in exports; and (iii) to conduct an objective examination on the basis of positive evidence of injury to the domestic industry (as defined in Art. 4.1) by failing to gather and analyse representative and consistent data pertaining to the domestic industry as a whole, in particular, data concerning the financial indicators.
 - **ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 (injury determination):** to conduct an objective examination of positive evidence by using a methodology premised on a limited sample and unsubstantiated assumptions in estimating the volume of imports from sources other than Guatemala.
 - **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II (evidence – facts available), in particular, (i) Art. 6.8 and paras. 3 and 5 of Annex II** in deciding to reject the entirety of the data that the exporter had submitted and relying instead on facts available; **(ii): Art. 6.8 and para. 6 of Annex II** by failing to inform the exporter that its data were being rejected and the reasons therefore, and by failing to provide the exporter with an opportunity to submit further explanations; and **(iii) para. 7 of Annex II** because in applying as facts available the normal value evidence provided by the applicant and used for the initiation of the investigation, the IA failed to use "special circumspection".
- B. The Panel found that Guatemala failed to establish that the IA acted inconsistently with Mexico's obligations under:
- **ADA Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 or 3.5 (injury determination):** (i) by relying on data from a period that terminated eight months prior to the initiation and two years prior to the imposition of the definitive measures; (ii) in its consideration of costs for the injury and causation analysis;
 - **ADA Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 or 5.4 (injury determination)** concerning the data used for its injury analysis in light of the changes of the product definition to include 4"-6" product and certain structural tubing;
 - **ADA Art. 6.5 or para. 6.5.1 (evidence – confidential information):** in its treatment of confidential information in this case. It also found that Guatemala failed to make a prima facie case of inconsistency with Arts. 3.1 and 3.2 concerning the price effects of imports from Guatemala.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- The Panel applied judicial economy with regard to some of Guatemala's claims.
- The Panel suggested that Mexico revoke the anti-dumping measures.

¹ Mexico – Anti-Dumping Duties on Steel Pipes and Tubes from Guatemala

BRAZIL – RETREADED TYRES¹

(DS332)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	GATT Arts. I:1, III:4, XI:1, XIII:1, XX(b) and (d), and XXIV	Establishment of Panel	28 November 2005
			Circulation of Panel Report	12 June 2007
Respondent	Brazil		Circulation of AB Report	3 December 2007
			Adoption	17 December 2007

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Brazil's import prohibition on retreaded tyres ("Import Ban"); (ii) fines on importing, marketing, transportation, storage, keeping or warehousing of retreaded tyres; (iii) Brazilian state law restrictions on the marketing of imported retreaded tyres; (iv) exemptions of retreaded tyres imported from Mercosur countries from the Import Ban and fines ("MERCOSUR exemption").
- **Product at issue:** Retreaded tyres.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **GATT Art. XI (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel concluded that Brazil's import prohibition on retreaded tyres and the fines imposed by Brazil on importation, marketing, transportation, storage, keeping or warehousing of retreaded tyres were inconsistent with Art. XI:1.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that the measure maintained by the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul in respect of retreaded tyres, Law 12.114, as amended by Law 12.381, was inconsistent with Art. III:4.
- **GATT Art. XX(b) (general exceptions – necessary to protect human life or health):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the Import Ban was provisionally justified as "necessary" within the meaning of Art. XX(b). The Panel "weighed and balanced" the contribution of the Import Ban to its stated objective against its trade restrictiveness, taking into account the importance of the underlying interests or values. The Panel correctly held that none of the less trade-restrictive alternatives suggested by the European Communities constituted "reasonably available" alternatives to the Import Ban.
- **The "chapeau" of GATT Art. XX (general exceptions):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings that the MERCOSUR exemption and imports of used tyres through court injunctions (i) would not result in the Import Ban being applied in a manner that constituted "arbitrary discrimination", and (ii) would lead to "unjustifiable discrimination" and a "disguised restriction on international trade" only to the extent that they result in import volumes that would significantly undermine the achievement of the objective of the Import Ban. The Appellate Body determined that the assessment of whether discrimination is arbitrary or unjustifiable should be made in the light of the objective of the measure, and found that the MERCOSUR exemption, as well as the imports of used tyres under court injunctions, had resulted in the Import Ban being applied in a manner that constituted arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination and a disguised restriction on international trade within the meaning of the chapeau of Art. XX. The Appellate Body thus upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel's findings that the Import Ban was not justified under Art. XX.
- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** Having found that the Import Ban could not be justified by Art. XX(b), the Panel also found that the fines could not be justified under Art. XX(d) since they did not fall within the scope of measures that were designed to secure compliance with "laws or regulations that are *not themselves inconsistent* with" some provision of the GATT.

¹ *Brazil – Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres*

² *Other issues addressed: panel's discretion as trier of the facts (DSU Art.11); judicial economy.*

TURKEY – RICE¹ (DS334)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. III:4, XI:1, XI:2, XI:1 AA Art. 4.2 Licensing Ag Arts. 1.4(a), 1.4(b), 1.6, 3.5(a), 3.5(e), 3.5(f), 3.5(h), 5.1, 5.2(a), 5.2(b), 5.2(c), 5.2(d), 5.2(e), 5.2(g), 5.2(h), 5.41 TRIMs Art. 2.1 and para1(a) of the Annex	Establishment of Panel	17 March 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	21 September 2007
Respondent	Turkey		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 October 2007

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- Measure at issue:** Turkey's restrictions on the importation of rice, in particular: (i) the decision, during specific periods of time commencing September 2003 to deny or fail to grant Certificates of Control to import rice at the most-favoured-nation tariff rates; (ii) the domestic purchase requirement incorporated in Turkey's TRQ regime (until July 2006), in order to import rice at lower tariff rates; (iii) the discouragement of the full utilization of tariff rate quotas through their administration; (iv) the combined effect of measures (i) and (iii); and (v) Turkey's administration of its import regime for rice, more generally.
- Product at issue:** Rice, including paddy, husked and white rice, imported by Turkey.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- AA Art. 4.2 (quantitative restrictions):** The Panel found that Turkey had denied or failed to grant licences to import rice at the most-favoured-nation tariff rates, i.e. outside the tariff rate quotas. This was found by the Panel to be a quantitative import restriction and discretionary import licensing, within the meaning of footnote 1 to Art. 4.2.²
- GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that Turkey's requirement that importers purchase domestic rice in order to be allowed to import rice under the tariff rate quotas, was inconsistent with Art. III:4, because it offered less favourable treatment to imported rice than to like domestic rice. [The Panel did not make a recommendation in regard to this measure, considering that it was no longer in force and that Turkey had declared its intention not to reintroduce the measure.]

¹ Turkey – Measures Affecting the Importation of Rice

² In making this finding, the Panel did not consider it necessary to assess whether the relevant Turkish documents constituted import licences as argued by the United States.

US – SHRIMP (ECUADOR)¹ (DS335)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>ADA Art. 2.4.2</i>	Establishment of Panel	<i>19 June 2006</i>
			Circulation of Panel Report	<i>30 January 2007</i>
Respondent	<i>United States</i>		Circulation of AB Report	<i>NA</i>
			Adoption	<i>20 February 2007</i>

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States' final anti-dumping measures including margins of dumping calculated using "zeroing" under the weighted-average-to weighted-average methodology.
- **Product at issue:** Certain frozen warmwater shrimp from Ecuador.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – zeroing):** The Panel found that the United States Department of Commerce "USDOC" acted inconsistently with the first sentence of Art. 2.4.2 by using "zeroing" in calculating margins of dumping under the weighted-average-to-weighted-average methodology in the context of an original investigation.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Uncontested claims:** The Panel considered that, although the respondent did not contest any of the complainant's claims, its responsibilities remained as set forth under DSU Art. 11, i.e. to make "an objective assessment of the matter before it". With respect to the burden of proof, the Panel considered that merely because the respondent did not object to the claims did not absolve the claimant from having to make a prima facie case of violation.
- **Status of Appellate Body reports:** The Panel followed the reasoning of the Appellate Body in *US – Softwood Lumber V*, a dispute involving a similar claim against a similar measure. The Panel noted that while it was not, strictly speaking, bound by the reasoning of adopted Appellate Body reports, such reports create legitimate expectations among WTO Members.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measure on Shrimp from Ecuador*

JAPAN – DRAMS (KOREA)¹ (DS336)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ASCM Arts. 1, 12, 14, 15 and 19 DSU 11	Establishment of Panel	19 June 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	13 July 2007
Respondent	Japan		Circulation of AB Report	28 November 2007
			Adoption by the DSB	17 December 2007

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Japanese investigation of and final countervailing duty order on imports from Korea.
- **Product at issue:** Dynamic random access memories (DRAMs) manufactured Hynix of Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1): (iv) (definition of a subsidy – entrustment or direction):** Having rejected one of the intermediary findings relied on by the Japanese investigating authorities (the “JIA”) for finding “entrustment and direction” by the Korean government (namely, the commercial reasonableness of some Hynix creditors participating in certain restructuring transactions in December 2002), the panel found that the JIA’s overall determination was thereby flawed. The Appellate Body found that the Panel had failed to comply with the required standard of review under DSU Art. 11 because it did not examine, as did the JIA, whether the evidence, in its totality, could reasonably support a finding of “entrustment or direction”.
- **ASCM Arts. 1.1(b) and 14 (definition of a subsidy – benefit benchmark and methods for calculating benefit):** Regarding the benchmark for determining whether a “benefit” to Hynix had been conferred by debt-restructuring programmes in October 2001 and December 2002, the Panel considered that the JIA had identified an “insider investor” standard but nonetheless applied an “outsider investor” standard. The Panel also found that, in assigning a zero value to shares exchanged by Hynix in “debt-to-equity” swaps with its creditors, the JIA considered the issue from the perspective of Hynix’s creditors, rather than from that of the recipient, Hynix, as required under Arts. 1.1(b) and 14, and thereby overstated the amount of benefit to Hynix. The Appellate Body did not consider that there were different standards applicable to inside investors and outside investors; instead the Appellate Body found that there is but one standard: the market standard. Nonetheless, the Appellate Body upheld, albeit for different reasons, the Panel’s finding on the benefit determination.
- **ASCM Arts. 12. 7 and 12. 9 (interested parties):** The Panel rejected Korea’s claim that only entities that “have an interest in the outcome of a countervailing duty proceeding” can be interested parties within the meaning of Arts. 12.7 and 12.9. In upholding the Panel, the Appellate Body explained that, although not unfettered, investigating authorities have some discretion which entities to designate as interested parties for purposes of carrying out an investigation. In the circumstances of the present case, the JIA did not overstep these bounds.
- **ASCM Arts. 15.5 and 19.1 (injury determination – causation):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that Arts. 15.5 and 19.1 did not impose an additional requirement on an investigating authority to examine the “effects of the subsidies” as distinguished from the “effects of the subsidized imports”, in addition to the requirement not to attribute injury caused by other factors to subsidized imports.

¹ Japan – Countervailing Duties on Dynamic Random Access Memories from Korea

² Other issues addressed: ASCM Art. 1.1(a)(1)(i) (direct transfer of funds); ASCM Arts. 1.1(b) and 14 (benefit; methods used); ASCM Art. 2 (specificity); ASCM Art. 19.4 (allocation of benefit and levying of countervailing duty); ASCM Art. 12.7 (facts available); Panel’s treatment of business confidential information; DSU Art. 11.

EC – SALMON (NORWAY)¹ (DS337)

PARTIES		AGREEMENTS	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Norway	GATT Arts. VI:2 ADA Arts 2.1, 2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.2(iii), 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 5.4, 6.2, 6.4, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4(i), 9.4(ii), 12.2 & 12.2.2, Annex II paras 1, 3 & 6.	Establishment of Panel	22 June 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 November 2007
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	15 January 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** EC definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of farmed salmon from Norway.
- **Product at issue:** Farmed salmon.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Arts. 2.1, 2.6 and 4.1 (dumping determination – product and domestic industry):** The Panel concluded that Arts 2.1 and 2.6 did not require the European Communities to have defined the product under consideration to include only products that are all “like”, and do not establish an obligation on investigating authorities to ensure that where the product under consideration is made up of categories of products, all such categories of products are individually “like” each other, thereby constituting a single “product”. The Panel found that the exclusion of certain categories of economic operators from the definition of the domestic industry resulted in an investigation concerning a domestic industry that did not comport with the definition set forth in Art. 4.1 and found consequential violations of Arts 5.4, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.5. The Panel concluded that sampling is not prohibited in injury analysis.
- **ADA Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.2(iii), 6.8, 6.10 and 9.4(i) (dumping determination, evidence, and imposition of anti-dumping duties):** The Panel considered 27 separate claims concerning technical issues. The Panel upheld 14 of Norway’s claims under Arts. 2.2, 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.2(iii), 6.8 and paras. 1 and 3 of Annex II, 6.10, and 9.4(i). The Panel rejected eight of Norway’s claims under Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 6.8, 9.4(i) and para. 1 of Annex II, 6.10. No findings were made in respect of five additional claims. The Panel’s rulings clarified, *inter alia*, the investigating authority’s (IA) power to limit its investigation to a sample, rules governing determination of constructed normal value including various cost adjustments, rules governing determination of the amounts for SG&A costs and profits, reliance on “facts available”, and the basis for determining the margins of dumping for non-investigated co-operating companies.
- **ADA Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel considered claims and found violations under Arts. 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 despite having concluded that that the determinations were necessarily flawed as a result of the violations already found. Its rulings clarified, *inter alia*, the treatment of certain imports as dumped for purposes of injury analysis, the obligation on the IA to consider arguments presented, and the requirement to address other causes of injury.
- **ADA Arts. 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4(ii) and GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition of anti-dumping duties):** The Panel found that the European Communities had erred in its calculation of the amounts of minimum import prices imposed, thus failing to ensure that anti-dumping duties were collected in the “appropriate amounts”, in violation of Arts 9.2 and 9.4(ii). The Panel rejected additional claims under ADA Arts 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2.
- **ADA Arts. 6.2, 6.4, 6.9, 12.2 and 12.2.2 (evidence – notification):** The Panel upheld Norway’s claim that the IA had acted inconsistently with Art. 6.4 by failing to provide timely opportunities for interested parties to see certain information before the IA, and rejected claims alleging a right to see confidential information under Art 6.4, disclosure of essential facts under Arts 6.2 and 6.9 and the contents of public notices under Arts 12.2 and 12.2.2. The Panel made no finding on additional claims under Arts 6.2, 12.2 and 12.2.2.

¹ *European Communities – Anti-Dumping Measure on Farmed Salmon from Norway*

CHINA – AUTO PARTS¹

(DS339, 340, 342)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, European Communities, Canada	GATT 1994, Arts. II, III:2, III:4, XX(d)	Establishment of Panel	26 October 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 July 2008
Respondent	China	China's Accession Working Party Report	Circulation of AB Report	15 December 2008
			Adoption	12 January 2009

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Three legal instruments enacted by China² which impose a 25% “charge”³ on imported auto parts “characterized as complete motor vehicles” based on specified criteria and prescribe administrative procedures associated with the imposition of that charge.
- **Product at issue:** Imported auto parts (including CKD (completely knocked down) and SKD (semi-knocked down) kits).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **“Ordinary customs duty” vs “internal charge”:** As a preliminary “threshold” issue, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's characterization of the charge as an “internal charge” (Art. III:2), rather than as an “ordinary customs duty” (first sentence, Art. II:1(b)), because, after considering the characteristics of the measure, the Panel had properly ascribed legal significance to, *inter alia*, the fact, that the obligation to pay the charge accrues *internally*, after auto parts enter China.
- **GATT Arts. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges) and III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the measures violated: (i) Art. III:2 because they imposed an internal charge on imported auto parts that is not imposed on like domestic auto parts; and (ii) Art. III:4 because they accorded imported parts less favourable treatment than like domestic auto parts by, *inter alia*, subjecting only imported parts to additional administrative procedures.
- **GATT Arts. II:1(a) and (b) (schedules of concessions – ordinary customs duty):** Alternatively, the Panel found that, even if the “charge” were an ordinary customs duty, it was still inconsistent with Art. II:1(a) and (b) because it corresponded to the tariff rate for motor vehicles (25%), in excess of the applicable tariff rate for auto parts (10%) under China's Schedule. The Panel rejected China's argument that a rule under the HS would allow auto parts imported in “multiple shipments”, which are subsequently assembled into a complete vehicle, to be classified as complete motor vehicles. The Appellate Body found it unnecessary to review these alternative findings given that, the Panel had made them, *inter alia*, on the assumption that it had erred in its resolution of the threshold issue, which the Appellate Body held it had not.
- **GATT Art. II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – CKD and SKD kits):** The Panel rejected the complainants' claim that China violated Art. II:1(b) by classifying CKD and SKD kits as motor vehicles because the term “motor vehicles” in China's Schedule could be interpreted to include CKD and SKD kits.
- **GATT Arts. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Panel rejected China's defence of its measures under Art. XX(d) because China had not proven that the measures were “necessary to secure compliance” with its Schedule.
- **Para. 93 of China's Accession Working Party Report:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the measures were inconsistent with China's commitment not to apply a tariff rate exceeding 10% if it created separate tariff lines for CKD and SKD kits. The Appellate Body held that the Panel had erred in construing the measures as imposing an ordinary customs duty, when in the Panel's earlier analysis of the complainants' claims with respect to GATT Art. III, it treated the charge as an internal charge.⁴

¹ *China – Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts*

² Policy Order 8, Decree 125 and Announcement 4.

³ The amount of the charge is equivalent to the average tariff rate applicable to complete motor vehicles under China's Schedule and is higher than the average 10% tariff rate applicable to auto parts.

⁴ In the light of these findings, the Appellate Body did not find it necessary to rule on China's other preliminary claim that the United States and Canada had not made out a *prima facie* case of inconsistency; nor on the substance of China's appeal of the Panel's findings under para. 93.

MEXICO – OLIVE OIL¹

(DS341)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 AA Art. 13	Establishment of Panel	23 January 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	4 September 2008
Respondent	Mexico		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	21 October 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Countervailing duties on olive oil from the European Communities.
- **Product at issue:** Olive oil from the European Communities.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 11.11 (duration of investigation):** Economía (the investigating authority) acted inconsistently with Art. 11.11, because the investigation exceeded the 18-month maximum time-limit set forth therein.
- **ASCM Art.12.4 (evidence – disclosure of information):** Economía failed to comply with the requirement in Art. 12.4.1 to require interested parties to submit non-confidential summaries of confidential information, or in exceptional circumstances, to explain why summarization is impossible. Blanket statements are insufficient for such explanations.
- **ASCM Art. 12.8 (evidence – disclosure of essential facts):** The European Communities did not establish that Economía failed to disclose the essential facts as required by Art. 12.8. The European Communities did not identify any essential facts (i.e., those on which the determinations of injury, subsidization, or causation were based) that were not disclosed in sufficient time for interested parties to defend their interests.
- **ASCM Art. 13.1 (consultations – invitation prior to initiation of investigation):** The European Communities did not establish that Mexico infringed the requirement in Art. 13.1 to invite the exporting Members for consultations prior to initiation. Economía issued the invitation prior to initiation, and the obligation is to *invite* the Member prior to initiation, not to hold consultations, and not to issue the invitation in sufficient time to allow consultations to be held prior to initiation.
- **ASCM Arts. 1 (definition of a subsidy) and 14 (calculation of amount of subsidy):** Arts. 1 or 14 do not contain the requirement to conduct a “pass-through” analysis when a subsidized product is an input to the investigated product and the producers of the respective products are unrelated European Communities¹. Even if there were such a requirement in these provisions, Economía’s conclusion was reasonable that under the facts of the investigation, no pass-through analysis was required.
- **ASCM Art. 16.1 (definition of domestic industry):** The definition of “domestic industry” set forth in Art. 16.1 does not require that the applicant be producing at or near the date of filing its application or during the period of investigation for subsidization due restraint and Economía’s conclusion that the applicant was the “domestic industry” was reasonable. The European Communities thus did not establish that the initiation and the injury determination were flawed because there was no domestic industry.
- **AA Art. 13(b): (i) (due restraint):** Art. 13 does not prohibit initiation or imposition of countervailing measures premised on “material retardation”, and even if such a prohibition existed, in fact this was not the basis of the initiation or the injury determination. The European Communities also failed to establish that Economía did not exercise due restraint in initiating the investigation.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Consistent with prior panels (*Mexico – Pipe and Tubes*, *Mexico – Anti-dumping Measures on Rice*), the Panel found that Mexico’s use of three consecutive nine-month periods for the injury analysis was inconsistent with the obligation in ASCM Art. 15.1 to make an objective examination based on positive evidence.
- The Panel also found that Economía had provided reasoned and adequate explanations as to why it concluded that there were no domestic producers other than the applicant and no factors other than the subsidized imports which could be causing injury.

¹ *Mexico – Definitive Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities*

US – SHRIMP (THAILAND), US – CUSTOMS BOND DIRECTIVE¹ (DS343, 345)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Thailand, India	ADA Arts. 18.1 GATT Ad Art.VI paras. 2 and 3, Art. XX(d)	Establishment of Panel	26 October 2006 Thailand 21 November 2006 India
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 February 2008
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	16 July 2008
			Adoption	1 August 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The enhanced continuous bond requirement (the “EBR”).
- **Product at issue:** frozen warmwater shrimp from India and Thailand.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 18.1 and GATT Ad Art. VI, paras. 2 and 3:**

(“Specific action against dumping”): The Panel found that the EBR, as applied, constituted “specific action against dumping”. The Appellate Body did not express a view on this finding as it was not appealed.

(“Temporal scope”): The Appellate Body followed the Panel's approach in considering first whether the EBR had been taken “in accordance with the provisions of the GATT 1994”, in particular, GATT Ad Art. VI, paras. 2 and 3. The Appellate Body preliminarily determined the temporal scope of the Ad Note, and agreed with the Panel that the phrase “pending final determination of the facts in any case of suspected dumping” authorizes the taking of reasonable security after the imposition of an anti-dumping duty order, pending the determination of the final liability for the payment of the anti-dumping duty.

(“Reasonable security”): The Appellate Body developed a two-step test for determining the reasonableness of security. First, there should be a rational determination, based on sufficient evidence, that the margins of dumping of exporters are likely to increase, so that there is significant additional liability to be secured. Next, there must be a determination of whether the security is commensurate with the magnitude of the non-payment risk. In this case, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that the EBR was not reasonable because the evidence was insufficient to demonstrate that there was a likelihood of an increase in margins of dumping for subject shrimp.

- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the EBR was not “necessary” to secure compliance with certain United States “laws and regulations” governing the final collection of anti-dumping duties since the United States had not demonstrated that the margins of dumping were likely to increase resulting in significant additional unsecured liability. Consequently, the Appellate Body did not find it necessary to express a view whether a defence under Art. XX(d) was available in respect of a measure that had been found to be inconsistent with ADA Art. 18.1 and GATT Ad Art. VI, paras. 2 and 3.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Terms of reference:** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's decision not to include in its terms of reference two United States provisions mentioned in India's panel request, but not in its request for consultations, because their inclusion would have “expanded the scope of the dispute”.
- **Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel did not breach Art. 11 when, in considering the United States' defence under GATT Art XX(d), it included among the “laws and regulations” with which the EBR was designed to secure compliance, not only laws and regulations cited by the United States, but also those cited by Thailand and India.

¹ *United States – Measures Relating to Shrimp from Thailand, and United States – Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Arts. 1, 9, 18.1 and 18.4 and ASCM Arts. 10, 19, 32.1 and 32.5; burden of proof (uncontested claim (DS343));

US – STAINLESS STEEL (MEXICO)¹ (DS344)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Mexico	ADA Art. 9.3 GATT Art. VI:2 DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	26 October 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	20 December 2007
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	30 April 2008
			Adoption	20 May 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US application of the so-called “zeroing methodology” in anti-dumping proceedings as well as the zeroing methodology as such.
- **Product at issue:** Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties):** Reversing the Panel, the Appellate Body found that zeroing in administrative reviews is, as such, inconsistent with GATT Art. VI:2 and ADA Art. 9.3 because it results in the levying of anti-dumping duties that exceed the exporter's or foreign producer's margin of dumping—which operates as a ceiling for the amount of anti-dumping duties that can be levied in respect of the sales made by an exporter. The Appellate Body saw no basis in GATT Arts. VI:1 and VI:2 or in ADA Arts. 2 and 9.3 for disregarding the results of comparisons where the export price exceeds the normal value when calculating the margin of dumping for an exporter or foreign producer. Based on the same reasoning, the Appellate Body also found that the United States acted inconsistently with its obligations under GATT Art. VI:2 and ADA Art. 9.3 by using simple zeroing in five specific administrative reviews.
- **Status of Appellate Body reports:** The Appellate Body recalled that Appellate Body reports are not binding except with respect to resolving the particular dispute between the parties. The Appellate Body emphasized, however, that this does not mean that subsequent panels are free to disregard the legal interpretations and reasoning contained in previous Appellate Body reports that have been adopted by the DSB. The legal interpretations embodied in adopted panel and Appellate Body reports become part and parcel of the *acquis* of the WTO dispute settlement system. The Appellate Body added that ensuring “predictability” in the dispute settlement system, as contemplated in DSU Art. 3.2, implies that, absent cogent reasons, an adjudicatory body will resolve the same legal question in the same way in a subsequent case. The Appellate Body underscored that the Panel's failure to follow previously adopted Appellate Body Reports addressing the same issues undermines the development of a coherent and predictable body of jurisprudence clarifying Members' rights and obligations under the covered agreements as contemplated under the DSU. Although the Appellate Body said it was deeply concerned about the Panel's decision to depart from well-established Appellate Body jurisprudence clarifying the interpretation of the same legal issues, nevertheless, having reversed all of the Panel's findings that had been appealed, the Appellate Body did not make an additional finding that the panel also failed to discharge its duties under DSU Art. 11.

¹ United States – Final Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico

US – CONTINUED ZEROING¹ (DS350)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	DSU Arts. 6.2 and 11 ADA Arts. 2.4.2, 9.3, 11.3 and 17.6(ii) GATT Art. VI:2	Establishment of Panel	4 June 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	1 October 2008
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	4 February 2009
			Adoption	19 February 2009

1. MEASURE AT ISSUE

- Measure at issue:** The European Communities challenged as a measure the ongoing application by the United States of anti-dumping duties resulting from anti-dumping orders in 18 specific cases, as calculated with the use of zeroing. The European Communities also challenged 52 separate determinations made by the United States Department of Commerce, including 37 determinations made in the context of periodic reviews, 11 made in the context of sunset reviews, and four in the context of original investigations.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- ADA Art. 9.3, GATT Art. VI:2 and ADA Art. 11.3 (ongoing application of anti-dumping duties calculated with zeroing):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the European Communities failed in its request for panel establishment to identify the measure in 18 anti-dumping cases. The Appellate Body found that the panel request identified the specific measures at issue as the continued application of anti-dumping duties calculated with the use of the zeroing methodology in each of the 18 cases listed in the annex to the panel request. The Appellate Body considered these measures to be neither rules nor norms of general application, nor specific instances of application of the zeroing methodology. Rather, they constituted ongoing conduct, which the European Communities was not precluded from challenging in WTO dispute settlement. With respect to four of the 18 cases, the Appellate Body completed the analysis and found that the continued application of anti-dumping duties was inconsistent with ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 to the extent that duties are maintained at a level calculated with the use of zeroing, and inconsistent with ADA Art. 11.3 to the extent that sunset review determinations rely upon a margin of dumping calculated with zeroing.
- ADA Art. 9.3, GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties):** The Panel found that the United States acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 by applying simple zeroing in 29 specific periodic reviews. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings on appeal.
- ADA Art. 17.6(ii) (standard of review):** The Appellate Body examined ADA Art. 17.6(ii), which addresses the question of "permissible interpretations" under the ADA. The Appellate Body explained that, where the application of the customary rules of interpretation gives rise to an interpretative range under the first sentence of Art. 17.6(ii), the function of the second sentence is to give effect to the interpretative range, rather than to require the interpreter to pursue further the interpretative exercise to the point where only one interpretation within that range may prevail.
- DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** The Appellate Body held that the Panel acted inconsistently with Art. 11 in finding that the European Communities had failed to demonstrate that simple zeroing was used in seven of the specific periodic reviews at issue. Consequently, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding and, with respect to five of these seven reviews, completed the analysis and found that the United States had acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 by applying simple zeroing in these reviews.
- ADA Art. 11.3 (review of anti-dumping duties):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States acted inconsistently with ADA Art. 11.3 in eight particular sunset reviews by relying on margins of dumping calculated in previous proceedings with the use of zeroing.

¹ *India – Additional and Extra-Additional Duties on Imports from the United States*

² Other issues addressed: ADA Arts. 1, 9, 18.1, 18.4 and ASCM Arts. 10, 19, 32.1 and 32.5; burden of proof uncontested claim (DS343).

US – LARGE CIVIL AIRCRAFT (2ND COMPLAINT)¹ (DS353)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	European Communities	ASCM Arts. 1, 2, 3.1(a), 4.7, 5(c), 6.3 and Annex V DSU Arts. 6.2 and 11	Establishment of Panel	17 February 2006
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 March 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	12 March 2012
			Adoption	23 March 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Subsidies allegedly granted by US federal, state and local governments to Boeing large civil aircraft, including among others (i) payments, access to government facilities, equipment and employees, allocation of intellectual property rights, and reimbursement of independent research and development (“R&D”) costs under R&D contracts and agreements between Boeing and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (“NASA”), the United States Department of Defence (“USDOD”) and the Department of Commerce; (ii) various federal, state and local tax measures; and (iii) infrastructure-related measures.
- **Product at issue:** Large civil aircraft developed, produced and sold by Boeing.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ASCM Art. 3.1(a) (prohibited subsidies – export subsidies):** The Panel upheld the EC claim that FSC-related subsidies provided to Boeing were inconsistent with Art. 3.1(a), but rejected the EC claim that certain Washington State tax measures were contingent upon export performance. These findings were not appealed.
- **ASCM Arts. 5(c) and 6.3 (serious prejudice – displacement, lost sales and price suppression):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel, although for different reasons, that the NASA and USDOD measures enabled Boeing to launch its technologically advanced 787 in 2004, thereby causing significant lost sales in sales campaigns in Australia, Iceland, Kenya and Ethiopia; threat of displacement and impedance in Australia; and significant price suppression. With respect to the tied tax subsidies, the Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s findings of serious prejudice and completed the analysis to make a more limited finding that these measures caused significant lost sales to Airbus in two sales campaigns in the 100-200 seat LCA market. The Appellate Body further conducted a collective assessment of two groups of subsidies namely, the “remaining subsidies” and tied tax subsidies. The Appellate Body found that the price effects of the industrial revenue bonds issued by the City of Wichita (one of the remaining subsidies) complemented and supplemented the price effects of the tied tax subsidies, thereby causing serious prejudice within the meaning of Art. 6.3(c) in the 100-200 seat LCA market.
- **ASCM Arts. 4.7 (recommendation to withdraw a prohibited subsidy) and 7.8 (remedies – to remove adverse effects or withdraw the subsidy):** Having found that the recommendations in prior related cases (see *US – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”*) remained operative, the Panel refrained from making any new recommendation under Art. 4.7 in respect of the FSC-related subsidies provided to Boeing. The Appellate Body took note of this, and stated that to the extent it upheld the Panel’s findings with respect to actionable subsidies that caused adverse effects or such findings had not been appealed, the Panel’s recommendation pursuant to Art. 7.8 stands. Art. 7.8 provides in relevant part that “the Member granting each subsidy found to have resulted in such adverse effects, ‘take appropriate steps to remove the adverse effects or ... withdraw the subsidy’”.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **The initiation of procedures under ASCM Annex V:** The Appellate Body interpreted para. 2 of Annex V to mean that the DSB’s initiation of the information-gathering process in a serious prejudice dispute occurs automatically when there is a request for its initiation and the DSB establishes a panel; there is no requirement of positive consensus to initiate such a procedure.

¹ *United States – Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft – Second Complaint*

² Other issues addressed: existence of a financial contribution (ASCM Art. 1.1(a)(1)); existence of a benefit (ASCM Art. 1.1(b)); specificity of subsidies (ASCM Art. 2); enhanced third party rights (DSU Art. 10); failure to identify measures in the panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); open Panel meetings and Appellate Body hearings; additional procedures to protect confidential information at the panel and appellate stage; Working Procedures for Appellate Review (sufficiency of Notice of Other Appeal, time-frame for submissions, written questions to participants and withdrawal of Point of Appeal); DSU Art. 17.5 (timing and circulation of Report); Panel’s use of an *arguendo* assumption; duty of a panel to seek further information in certain circumstances (DSU Art. 13); appeals on issues involving application of the law to the facts; objective assessment of the matter (DSU Art. 11).

INDIA – ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES¹

(DS360)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. II:1(b) and II:2(a)	Establishment of Panel	20 June 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	9 June 2008
Respondent	India		Circulation of AB Report	30 October 2008
			Adoption	17 November 2008

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Two border charges, consisting of the “Additional Duty” imposed by India on imports of alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, and distilled spirits); and the “Extra-Additional Duty” imposed by India on imports of a wider range of products, including certain agricultural and industrial products, as well as alcoholic beverages.
- **Product at issue:** Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, and distilled spirits) and other products, including certain agricultural and industrial products, from the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Arts. II:1(b) and II:2(a) (schedules of concessions):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the United States had failed to establish that the Additional Duty and the Extra-Additional Duty were inconsistent with Arts. II:1(b) and II:2(a). The Appellate Body explained that it did not see a textual or other basis for the Panel's conclusion that “inherent discrimination” is a relevant or necessary feature of charges covered by Art. II:1(b). The Appellate Body further found that the Panel erred in its interpretation of the two elements of Art. II:2(a), that is “equivalence” and “consistency with Art. III:2”. In particular, the Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel's conclusion that the term “equivalent” does not require any quantitative comparison of the charge and internal tax. Instead, the Appellate Body considered that the term “equivalent” calls for a comparative assessment that is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Moreover, the Appellate Body clarified that the element of “consistency with Art. III:2” must be read together with, and imparts meaning to, the requirement that a charge and a tax be “equivalent”.

The Appellate Body considered that the Additional Duty and Extra-Additional Duty would be inconsistent with Art. II:1(b) to the extent that they result in the imposition of duties in excess of those set forth in India's Schedule of Concessions.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Burden of proof:** The Appellate Body found that, in the circumstances of this dispute, where the potential for application of Art. II:2(a) was clear from the face of the challenged measures, the United States was required to present arguments and evidence that the Additional Duty and the Extra-Additional Duty were not justified under Art. II:2(a). The Appellate Body added that India, in asserting that the challenged measures were justified under Art. II:2(a), was required to adduce arguments and evidence in support of its assertion.

¹ India – Additional and Extra-Additional Duties on Imports from the United States

² Other issues addressed: DSU Art. 11 (scope of complainant's challenge; objective assessment); DSU Art. 19 (concluding remarks).

CHINA – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS¹ (DS362)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	TRIPS Arts. 9, 41, 46, 59, 61 Berne Convention	Establishment of Panel	25 September 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	13 November 2008
Circulation of AB Report	NA			
Adoption	20 March 2009			
Respondent	China			

1. MEASURE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:**
 - (i) China's Criminal Law and related Supreme People's Court Interpretations which establish thresholds for criminal procedures and penalties for infringements of intellectual property rights;
 - (ii) China's Regulations for Customs Protection of Intellectual Property Rights and related Implementing Measures that govern the disposal of infringing goods confiscated by customs authorities; and
 - (iii) Art. 4 of China's Copyright Law which denies protection and enforcement to works that have not been authorized for publication or distribution within China.
- **IP at issue:** Copyright and trademarks.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **TRIPS Art. 61 (border measures – remedies):** The Panel found that while China's criminal measures exclude some copyright and trademark infringements from criminal liability where the infringement falls below numerical thresholds fixed in terms of the amount of turnover, profit, sales or copies of infringing goods, this fact alone was not enough to find a violation because Art. 61 does not require Members to criminalize all copyright and trademark infringement. The Panel found that the term "commercial scale" in Art. 61 meant "the magnitude or extent of typical or usual commercial activity with respect to a given product in a given market". The Panel did not endorse China's thresholds but concluded that the factual evidence presented by the United States was inadequate to show whether or not the cases excluded from criminal liability met the TRIPS standard of "commercial scale" when that standard is applied to China's marketplace.
- **TRIPS Art. 59 (remedies):** The Panel found that the customs measures were not subject to Trips Agreement Arts. 51 to 60 to the extent that they apply to exports. With respect to imports, although auctioning of goods is not prohibited by Art. 59, the Panel concluded that the way in which China's customs auctions these goods was inconsistent with Art. 59, because it permits the sale of goods after the simple removal of the trademark in more than just exceptional cases.
- **TRIPS Art. 9.1 (Berne Convention – Arts. 5(1) and 17) and TRIPS Art. 41.1 (enforcement – general obligations):** The Panel found that while China has the right to prohibit the circulation and exhibition of works, as acknowledged in Art. 17 of the Berne Convention, this does not justify the denial of all copyright protection in any work. China's failure to protect copyright in prohibited works (i.e. that are banned because of their illegal content) is therefore inconsistent with Art. 5(1) of the Berne Convention as incorporated in Art. 9.1, as well as with Art. 41.1, as the copyright in such prohibited works cannot be enforced.

¹ China – Measures affecting the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

² Other issues addressed: prima facie case; Panel's terms of reference; exhaustiveness of TRIPS Art. 59; information from WIPO.

CHINA – PUBLICATIONS AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS¹

(DS363)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Arts. III:4 and XX(a) GATS Arts. XVI and XVII China's Accession Protocol and Working Party Report	Establishment of Panel	27 November 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	12 August 2009
Respondent	China		Circulation of AB Report	21 December 2009
			Adoption	19 January 2010

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT/SERVICE AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** A series of Chinese measures regulating activities relating to the importation and distribution of certain publications and audiovisual entertainment products.
- **Product and service at issue:** Trading and distribution of reading materials (e.g. books, newspapers, periodicals, electronic publications), audiovisual home entertainment ("AVHE") products (e.g. videocassettes, video compact discs, digital video discs), sound recordings (e.g. recorded audio tapes), and films for theatrical release.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **China's Accession Protocol (China's trading rights commitments):** The Panel found that provisions in China's measures that either limit to wholly State-owned enterprises importation rights regarding, or prohibit foreign-invested enterprises in China from importing, reading materials, AVHE products, sound recordings, and films, were inconsistent with China's obligation, under paras. 1.2 and 5.1 of China's Accession Protocol and paras. 83(d) and 84(a) of China's Accession Working Party Report, to grant the right to trade. The Panel also concluded that several provisions of the Chinese measures at issue breached China's obligation, under para. 1.2 of China's Accession Protocol and para. 84(b) of China's Accession Working Party Report, to grant in a non-discretionary manner the right to trade. Certain of these findings, relating to films for theatrical release and unfinished audiovisual products, were appealed. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings that the relevant provisions of the measures were subject to, and inconsistent with, China's trading rights commitments under its Accession Protocol and Working Party Report.
- **GATT Art. XX(a) (exceptions – necessary to protect public morals):** The Appellate Body found that, by virtue of the introductory clause of para. 5.1 of China's Accession Protocol, China could, in this dispute, invoke Art. XX(a) to justify provisions found to be inconsistent with China's trading rights commitments under its Accession Protocol and Working Party Report. Apart from a finding that the Panel erred in making an intermediate finding that a requirement in one of China's measures can be characterized as "necessary" to protect public morals, within the meaning of Art. XX(a), the Appellate Body found that the Panel did not err in respect of the other challenged elements of its analysis under Art. XX(a). The Appellate Body accordingly upheld the Panel's conclusion that China had not demonstrated that the relevant provisions were "necessary" to protect public morals, and that, as a result, China had not established that these provisions were justified under Art. XX(a).
- **GATS Arts. XVI (market access) and XVII (national treatment):** The Panel concluded that China's measures regarding distribution services for reading materials and AVHE products, as well as electronic sound recordings, were inconsistent with China's market access or national treatment commitments in respect of Arts. XVI and XVII, respectively. The Appellate Body found that the Panel had not erred in interpreting the entry "Sound recording distribution services" in sector 2.D of China's GATS Schedule as extending to the distribution of sound recordings in electronic form, and thus upheld the Panel's finding that China's measures prohibiting foreign-invested entities from engaging in the distribution of sound recordings in electronic form were inconsistent with the national treatment obligation in Art. XVII. The findings of the Panel that certain of China's measures relating to the distribution of reading materials and AVHE products were inconsistent with Arts. XVI and XVII were not appealed.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The Panel found that certain Chinese measures affecting the distribution of imported reading materials were inconsistent with Art. III:4. These findings were not appealed.

¹ China – Measures Affecting Trading Rights and Distribution Services for Certain Publications and Audiovisual Entertainment Products

COLOMBIA – PORTS OF ENTRY¹

(DS366)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Panama	GATT Arts. XI:1, XIII:1, V:2 V:6 and I:1 CVA Arts. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7	Establishment of Panel	22 October 2007
			Circulation of Panel Report	27 April 2009
Respondent	Colombia		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	20 May 2009

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Colombian customs regulations establishing the use of indicative prices and restrictions on ports of entry.
- **Product at issue:** Certain textiles, apparel and footwear classifiable under HS Chapters 50-64 of Colombia's Tariff Schedule, which were re-exported and re-exported from the Colon Free Zone ("CFZ") and Panama to Colombia.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **CVA Arts. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.2(b) and (f) (sequential use of valuation methods):** The Panel found that Colombia's use of indicative prices constituted customs valuation and that the measures establishing indicative prices, by mandating their use for customs valuation purposes, were inconsistent as such with the obligation established in the CVA to apply, in a sequential manner, the methods of valuation provided in Arts. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Agreement. The Panel further found that, by mandating the use of the higher of two values, or a minimum price as the customs value of subject goods, the measures were inconsistent as such with Art. 7.2(b) and (f).
- **GATT Art. XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions):** The Panel found that Colombia's prohibition of the importation of textiles, footwear and apparel from Panama or the CFZ except at the ports of Bogota and Barranquilla, was a prohibited restriction on importation within the meaning of Art. XI:1.
- **GATT Art. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment):** The Panel found that, by subjecting textile, apparel and footwear imports arriving from Panama and the CFZ to an advance import declaration requirement, which thereby requires payment of customs duties and sales tax in advance and prevents importers from inspecting goods on site upon arrival in order to verify the accuracy of the declaration, Colombia conferred advantages to like products from all other WTO Members that were not extended immediately and unconditionally to textile, apparel and footwear imports from Panama and the CFZ in violation of Art. I.1.
- **GATT Art. V:2 (freedom of transit):** By requiring that goods undergo trans-shipment in order to proceed in international transit, the Panel found that Colombia failed to extend freedom of transit via the most convenient routes to goods arriving from Panama in international transit within the meaning of Art. V:2, first sentence, as informed by Art. V:1. The Panel also found that Colombia made distinctions based on the place of origin or departure of textiles, apparel and footwear arriving from Panama or the CFZ, in violation of Art. V:2, second sentence.
- **GATT Art. XX(d) (exceptions – necessary to secure compliance with laws):** The Panel found that Colombia failed to establish that the ports of entry measure was necessary to ensure compliance with Colombian customs laws and regulations under Art. XX(d).

¹ Colombia – Indicative Prices and Restrictions on Ports of Entry

AUSTRALIA – APPLES¹

(DS367)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	New Zealand	SPS Arts. 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 8, and Annexes A(1) and C(1)(a) DSU Art. 11	Establishment of Panel	21 January 2008
			Circulation of Panel Report	9 August 2010
Respondent	Australia		Circulation of AB Report	29 November 2010
			Adoption	17 December 2010

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Certain Australian measures restricting the importation of New Zealand apples based on concerns about the risk of entry, establishment and spread of the fire blight bacterium (*Erwinia amylovora*), the fungus European canker (*Neonectria galligena*), and apple leafcurling midge (“ALCM”) (*Dasineura mali*).
- **Product at issue:** Apples from New Zealand.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **SPS Annex A(1) (SPS measures):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the 16 measures at issue, both as a whole and individually, constituted SPS measures within the meaning of Annex A(1) to the SPS Agreement.
- **SPS Arts. 2.2, 5.1 and 5.2 (risk assessment):** The Panel found that specific measures regarding each of the three pests at issue, as well as the “general” measures relating to these three pests, were inconsistent with Arts. 5.1 and 5.2, and that, by implication, these measures were also inconsistent with Art. 2.2 of the SPS Agreement. Australia appealed these findings only in regard to two of the three pests (fire blight and ALCM). The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's above findings regarding the two pests and the general measures relating to these two pests.
- **SPS Arts. 5.5 and 2.3 (prohibition on discrimination and disguised restriction on international trade):** The Panel found that New Zealand failed to demonstrate that the measures at issue were inconsistent with Art. 5.5 and, consequently, also failed to demonstrate inconsistency with Art. 2.3 of the SPS Agreement.
- **SPS Art. 5.6 (appropriate level of protection – alternative measures):** The Panel found that Australia's measures relating specifically to the three pests at issue were inconsistent with Art.5.6, and that New Zealand failed to demonstrate that the three “general” measures are inconsistent with Art. 5.6. Australia appealed these findings only in regard to two of the three pests (fire blight and ALCM). The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings of inconsistency in regard to the measures relating to these two pests, but was unable to complete the legal analysis of New Zealand's claim.
- **SPS Art. 8 and Annex C(1): (a) (control, inspection and approval procedures):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that New Zealand's claim under Annex C(1)(a) and its consequential claim under Art. 8 fell outside of the Panel's terms of reference. In completing the analysis, the Appellate Body found that New Zealand had not established a violation of Annex C(1)(a) and Art.8.
- **DSU Art. 11 (standard of review):** The Appellate Body found that Australia had not established that the Panel acted inconsistently with Art. 11 in its treatment of the expert testimony or of Australia's risk assessment methodology.

¹ Australia – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples from New Zealand

² Other issues addressed: requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2); circulation of preliminary ruling; third party involvement in process leading to preliminary ruling; *amicus curiae* brief; open hearing, including for the Panel's meeting with the scientific experts; and due process in the selection and consultation of experts (SPS Art. 11.2 and DSU Art. 13.1), including the determination of questions posed to experts.

THAILAND – CIGARETTES (PHILIPPINES)¹ (DS371)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Philippines	CVA Arts. 1, 16, GATT Arts. III:2 and III:4	Establishment of Panel	17 November 2008
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 November 2010
Respondent	Thailand		Circulation of AB Report	17 June 2011
			Adoption	15 July 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Thailand's customs and tax measures.
- **Product at issue:** Cigarettes imported from the Philippines.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **CVA Art. 1.1 and 1.2(a) (valuation in a related-party transaction):** In determining the acceptability of the transaction value declared by the importer in a related-party transaction, customs authorities must (i) examine the circumstances of the sale in the light of the information provided by the importer or otherwise; (ii) communicate to the importer the grounds for preliminarily considering that the relationship influenced the price; and (iii) give the importer a reasonable opportunity to respond so that the importer can submit further information. The Panel found that Thai Customs acted inconsistently with Arts. 1.1 and 1.2(a) in rejecting the transaction value of the imported cigarettes because it failed to properly examine the circumstances of the transaction between the importer and the seller.
- **CVA Art. 16 (customs' explanation of valuation decision):** Under Art. 16, when requested, the customs authority must provide a written explanation that is sufficient to make clear and give details of how the customs value of the importer's goods was determined. The Panel concluded that the basis for rejecting the transaction value as provided in Thai Customs' letter to the importer (i.e. "it cannot be proven whether the relationship has an influence on the determination of customs values or not") was inadequate to explain the reason for rejecting the transaction value within the meaning of Art. 16.
- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges):** Thailand's measure subjected resellers of imported cigarettes to VAT when they do not satisfy conditions for obtaining input tax credits necessary to achieve zero VAT liability; resellers of like domestic cigarettes are never subject to VAT liability by reason of a complete exemption from VAT. The fact that resellers of imported cigarettes may take action to achieve zero VAT liability under Thailand's measure does not preclude a finding of inconsistency. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Thailand acted inconsistently with Art. III:2, first sentence.
- **GATT Art. III:4 (national treatment – domestic laws and regulations):** The analysis must be grounded in close scrutiny of the "fundamental thrust and effect of the measure itself". Such examination normally requires an identification of the implications of the measure for the conditions of competition between imported and like domestic products in the marketplace; this may be discerned from the design, structure, and expected operation of the measure and need not be based on empirical evidence as to the actual effects. When imported and like domestic products are subject to a single regulatory regime with the only difference being that imported products must comply with additional requirements, this would provide a significant indication that imported products are treated less favourably. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that Thailand treats imported cigarettes less favourably than like domestic cigarettes by imposing additional administrative requirements only on resellers of imported cigarettes.
- **GATT Art. X:3(b) (trade regulations – prompt review of administration action on customs matters (guarantee decisions):**): "Prompt review and correction" under Art. X:3(b) requires review and correction performed in a quick and effective manner and without delay. The nature of the specific administrative action at issue also informs the meaning of "prompt". For review of a customs guarantee to be timely and effective, it must be possible to challenge the guarantee during the time it serves as a security. Thai law delays review of guarantee decisions because they can only be challenged once a notice of assessment of final duty liability is issued. The Appellate Body found that this system does not ensure prompt review of administrative action and upheld the Panel's finding that Thailand acted inconsistently with Art. X:3(b).

¹ Thailand – Customs and fiscal measures on cigarettes from the Philippines

² Other issues addressed: CVA Arts 7.1, 7.3, 10, 16; GATT Arts X:1, X:3(a), XX(d); DSU Art. 11; standard of review; late submission of evidence; terms of reference; recommendations on completed acts.

EC – IT PRODUCTS¹

(DS375, 376, 377)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	United States, Japan, Chinese Taipei	GATT Arts. II:1(a), II:1(b), X:1 and X:2	Establishment of Panel	23 September 2008
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 August 2010
Respondent	European Communities		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	21 September 2010

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Various EC measures pertaining to the tariff classification, and consequent tariff treatment, of certain information technology products ("IT products").
- **Product at issue:** Flat panel display devices ("FDPs"), including those with digital DVI connectors that are capable of connecting to computers and other equipment; set-top boxes which have a communication function ("STBCs"), including those that access the Internet and have recording capabilities; and multifunctional digital machines ("MFMs"), capable of printing, scanning, copying and/or faxing.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS²

- **The Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products ("ITA"):** The European Communities had committed in its WTO Schedule to provide duty-free treatment to certain IT products pursuant to the ITA. The products receiving duty-free treatment were indicated in the ITA in two ways: as HS1996 headings and in "narrative description" form.
- **GATT Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – FDPs):** The Panel found that the measures at issue were inconsistent with Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) because they required EC member States to classify some FDPs under dutiable headings although such products fell within the scope of the "narrative description" and/or within the scope of the CN code 8471 60 90 (which pertains to "input or output units" of "automatic data-processing machines" (ADP)), both of which were duty-free in the EC Schedule pursuant to the European Communities' implementation of the ITA.³
- **GATT Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – STBCs):** The Panel found that the measures at issue were inconsistent with Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) because they required EC member States to classify under dutiable headings some STBCs although such products fell within the scope of the duty-free commitment in the "narrative description" included in the EC Schedule pursuant to the European Communities' implementation of the ITA.⁴
- **GATT Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – MFMs):** The Panel found that the measures at issue were inconsistent with Arts. II:1(a) and II:1(b) because they required EC member States to classify under dutiable headings certain MFMs that work with ADP machines and certain MFMs that do not work with ADP machines, although such products fell, respectively, within HS1996 subheadings 8471 60 (for "input or output units" of ADP machines) and 8517 21 (for "facsimiles"), both of which are duty-free in the EC Schedule pursuant to the European Communities' implementation of the ITA. The Panel found that the type of technology MFMs use to make "copies" is not "photocopying" and, as such, the products could never fall within the dutiable heading under which the European Communities was classifying these products (HS1996 subheadings 9009 12).
- **GATT Art. X (publication and administration of trade regulations):** The Panel found that the European Communities failed to publish promptly the explanatory notes related to the classification of certain STBCs, so as to enable governments and traders to become acquainted with them, inconsistently with Art. X:1. The Panel also found that the European Communities had acted inconsistently with Art. X:2 by enforcing the explanatory notes before its official publication.

¹ *European Communities and its member States – Tariff Treatment of Certain Information Technology Products*

² Other issues addressed: co-complainants as third parties; acceptance of requests to be a third party after the panel composition; status of EC member States as respondents.

³ However, the Panel found that the measures were not inconsistent with Art. II:1(b) in light of a duty suspension in place for certain LCD display devices. However, for those products falling within the scope of the two concessions that are not covered by the duty suspension, the Panel found that the duty suspension did not eliminate the inconsistency with Art. II:1(b) and, therefore, this dutiable treatment that was extended to those products was considered inconsistent with Art. II:1(b).

⁴ In particular, this includes set top boxes incorporating a device performing a recording or reproducing function but retaining the essential character of a set top box, and set top boxes utilizing ISDN, WLAN or Ethernet technology. The Panel found that the United States did not establish a prima facie case for its claim that the products at issue fell within the scope of concessions pursuant to certain tariff lines (8517 50 90, 8517 80 90, 8525 20 99 and 8528 12 91) listed in the EC Schedule.

US – ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES (CHINA)¹ (DS379)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	ASCM Arts. 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 10, 12, 14, 19.3, 19.4, 32 GATT Art. I, VI:3	Establishment of Panel	20 January 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 October 2010
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	11 March 2011
			Adoption	25 March 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Countervailing and anti-dumping measures imposed concurrently by the United States against the same products from China, following parallel anti-dumping (“AD”) and countervailing duty (“CVD”) investigations by the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”).
- **Product at issue:** Circular welded carbon quality steel pipe (“CWP”); light-walled rectangular pipe and tube (“LWR”); laminated woven sacks (“LWS”); certain new pneumatic off-the-road tyres (“OTR”).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Art. 1.1(a): (1) (definition of a subsidy – public body):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s interpretation of the term “public body” in ASCM Art. 1.1(a)(1) and found that a public body is an entity that possesses, exercises, or is vested with, governmental authority. The Appellate Body completed the analysis and found that the United States had acted inconsistently with ASCM Arts. 1.1(a)(1), 10, and 32.1 in finding that certain State-owned enterprises (“SOEs”) constituted public bodies. It also found that China did not establish that the USDOC had acted inconsistently with Art. 1.1(a) in determining that certain State-owned commercial banks (“SOCBs”) constituted public bodies.
- **ASCM Art. 2 (specificity):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that China did not establish that the USDOC acted inconsistently with Art. 2.1(a) by determining in the OTR investigation that SOCB lending was *de jure* specific to the OTR industry. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s interpretation of Art. 2.2 with respect to the USDOC’s determination of regional specificity in the LWS investigation.
- **ASCM Art. 14 (calculation of the amount of subsidy – benchmark):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s findings that the USDOC did not act inconsistently with Art. 14(d) by rejecting Chinese in-country private prices as benchmarks to determine the benefit conferred by subsidies in the form of the provision of inputs in certain of the investigations at issue. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s interpretation of Art. 14(b) and upheld the Panel’s finding that the USDOC’s decision not to rely on interest rates in China as benchmarks for RMB-denominated loans was not inconsistent with this provision. The Appellate Body, however, reversed the Panel’s finding that the proxy benchmark used by the USDOC to calculate the benefit from such loans in the CWP, LWS, and OTR investigations was not inconsistent with Art. 14(b).
- **ASCM Arts. 14 (calculation of the amount of subsidy – “offsets”):** The Panel found that China did not establish that the USDOC acted inconsistently with, *inter alia*, Art. 14(d) by not “offsetting” positive benefit amounts with “negative” benefit amounts, either across different kinds of rubber or across different months of the period of investigation, in the OTR investigation. This finding was not appealed.
- **ASCM Arts. 19.3 and 19.4 (“double remedy”):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that double remedies are likely to arise from the simultaneous application, on the same imported products, of anti-dumping duties calculated pursuant to an NME methodology and of countervailing duties. The Appellate Body reversed the Panel’s finding that such offsetting of the same subsidization twice is not prohibited under the ASCM. The Appellate Body found, instead, that the imposition of a double remedy is inconsistent with Art. 19.3. On this basis, the Appellate Body found that the United States had acted inconsistently with Art. 19.3 in the four sets of parallel AD and CVD investigations at issue.

¹ *United States – Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China*

² Other issues addressed: “entrustment or direction”; use of yearly, as opposed to daily, interest rates, in calculating the benefit conferred by loans from SOCBs; “pass-through” of benefits, and methodology to determine the existence and amount of benefit in situations in which SOE-produced inputs are sold through trading companies; use of “facts available”; requirement to provide interested parties at least 30 days to respond to supplemental questionnaires and questionnaires concerning new subsidy allegations; requirement to provide notice of the information which the authorities require and to inform interested Members and parties of the “essential facts under consideration”; MFN treatment in the avoidance of a double remedy with respect to the same situation of subsidization; duty of a panel under DSU Art. 11; terms of reference (correspondence between the request for consultations and panel request, identification of claims in the panel request).

US – TUNA II (MEXICO)¹

(DS381)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Mexico	TBT Annex 1.1, Arts. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4 DSU Art. 11 GATT Arts. I:1 and III:4	Establishment of Panel	20 April 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 September 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	16 May 2012
			Adoption	13 June 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- Measure at issue:** (1) United States Code, Title 16, Section 1385 – “Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act” (DPCIA); (2) Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Section 216.91 “Dolphin-safe labelling standards” and Section 216.92 “Dolphin-safe requirements for tuna harvested in the ETP [Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean] by large purse seine vessels”; (3) the ruling by a US federal appeals court in *Earth Island Institute v. Hogarth*, 494 F.3d 757 (9th Cir. 2007). Together, these measures set out the conditions under which tuna products sold in the United States may be labelled as “dolphin-safe”.
- Product at issue:** Tuna and tuna products.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- TBT Annex 1.1 (definition of technical regulation):** The Appellate Body found that “the US measure establishes a single and legally mandated set of requirements for making any statement with respect to the broad subject of ‘dolphin-safety’ of tuna products in the United States”. Thus, it upheld the Panel’s ruling characterizing the measure at issue as a “technical regulation” within the meaning of TBT Annex 1.
- TBT Art. 2.1 (no less favourable treatment):** According to the Appellate Body, the measure at issue modified the competitive conditions in the US market to the detriment of Mexican tuna products and the United States did not demonstrate that this stemmed solely from “legitimate regulatory distinctions”. The Appellate Body, therefore found that the US “dolphin-safe” labelling measure was inconsistent with Art. 2.1 and reversed the Panel’s contrary finding.
- TBT Art. 2.2 (not more trade-restrictive than necessary):** The Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel’s ruling that the measure at issue was more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfil US legitimate objectives, and found instead that “the alternative measure proposed by Mexico [AIDCP ‘dolphin safe’ labelling combined with the existing US standard] would contribute to both the consumer information objective and the dolphin protection objective to a lesser degree than the measure at issue”. The Appellate Body thus reversed the Panel’s finding that the measure was inconsistent with Art. 2.2.
- TBT Art. 2.4 (relevant international standard):** The Appellate Body modified the Panel’s conclusion and ruled that the AIDCP “dolphin-safe” definition and certification did not constitute a “relevant international standard” within the meaning of Art. 2.4, since “the AIDCP is not open to the relevant bodies of at least all Members and thus not an ‘international standardizing body’ for purposes of the TBT Agreement”. It nonetheless upheld the Panel’s ultimate finding that the measure did not violate Art. 2.4.
- DSU Art. 11 and GATT Arts. I:1, III:4 (exercise of judicial economy by the Panel):** The Appellate Body found that the Panel’s assumption that the obligations under TBT Art. 2.1 and GATT Arts. I:1 and III:4 were substantially the same was incorrect. Therefore, the Appellate Body concluded that the Panel engaged in “false judicial economy” and acted inconsistently with DSU Art. 11 in declining to address Mexico’s claims under GATT Arts. I:1 and III:4. Mexico did not seek completion of the analysis under GATT Arts I:1 and III:4 in the event that the Appellate Body were to find a violation of TBT Art. 2.1.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- Standard of review (DSU Art. 11):** The Appellate Body concluded, that “the Panel acted consistently with its duties under Article 11 of the DSU in its analysis of the arguments and evidence before it”, and rejected the United States’ claims in this respect.

¹ *United States – Measures Concerning the Importation, Marketing and Sale of Tuna and Tuna Products*

² Other issues addressed: scope of interim review (DSU Art. 15.2).

US – ORANGE JUICE (BRAZIL)¹ (DS382)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Brazil	ADA. Art 2.4	Establishment of Panel	25 September 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	25 March 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	17 June 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States Department of Commerce's ("USDOC") (i) use of zeroing in two administrative reviews and (ii) "continued use" of zeroing in successive anti-dumping proceedings.
- **Product at issue:** Certain orange juice imports from Brazil.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – fair comparison):** The Panel concluded that the use of zeroing to determine margins of dumping and importer-specific assessment rates was inconsistent with Art. 2.4 because it involves a comparison between export price and normal value that will invariably result in a higher margin of dumping than would otherwise be the case. In reaching this conclusion, the Panel clarified that, for systemic reasons, it followed the Appellate Body's previous findings on the United States' use of zeroing in anti-dumping proceedings. The Panel found that the United States had used "zeroing" to calculate the margins of dumping and the importer-specific rates of the two Brazilian respondents investigation in the First and Second Administrative Review and thus acted inconsistently with Art. 2.4.
- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – continued use of zeroing):** Brazil challenged the alleged continued use by the United States of zeroing in successive anti-dumping proceedings under the orange juice anti-dumping duty order by characterizing such continued use as "ongoing conduct". In light of the Appellate Body's finding on a similar matter in *US – Continued Zeroing* and the scope of "measure" as clarified in previous disputes, the Panel concluded that the continued use of zeroing as "ongoing conduct" is a measure susceptible to WTO dispute settlement. The Panel concluded that Brazil established the existence of the alleged continued zeroing measure because the computer programme used by the USDOC to calculate the relevant margins of dumping contained the zeroing instruction. Although the zeroing instruction was not applied in the relevant proceedings at issue in this dispute because of the particular fact pattern of the original investigation, the Panel did not find this to invalidate Brazil's claim as the subject of Brazil's complaint was the very existence of the zeroing instruction in the computer programme, independent of its application. As the USDOC's use of "zeroing" in the First and Second Administrative Reviews was inconsistent with Art. 2.4, it necessarily followed, found the Panel, that the USDOC's "continued use" of zeroing under the orange juice anti-dumping duty order was inconsistent with Art. 2.4.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **Terms of reference (DSU Arts. 4 and 6):** The United States asserted through a request for a preliminary ruling that the final results in the Second Administrative Review, one of the measures identified in Brazil's panel request, was outside of the Panel's terms of reference because it had not been identified in Brazil's consultations request. The Panel rejected the United States' request because it considered that Brazil's reference to the final results of the Second Administrative Review in its panel request did not expand the scope of the complaint presented in Brazil's request for consultations beyond the contours of what the United States could have reasonably understood the dispute to be about.

¹ *US – Anti-Dumping Administrative Reviews and Other Measures Related to Imports of Certain Orange Juice from Brazil*

² Other issues addressed: status of adopted panel and Appellate Body reports; continued zeroing as a measure.

US – ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES ON PET BAGS¹ (DS383)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Thailand	ADA Art. 2.4.2 DSU Art. 19.1	Establishment of Panel	20 March 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	22 January 2010
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	18 February 2010

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Anti-dumping order imposed by the United States on polyethylene retail carrier bags from Thailand, and Final Determination by the United States Department of Commerce “USDOC”, as amended, leading to that order.
- **Product at issue:** Polyethylene retail carrier bags from Thailand.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – zeroing):** The panel upheld Thailand's claim that the use of zeroing by the USDOC in the calculation of the margins of dumping in respect of the measures at issue was inconsistent with the United States' obligations under because the USDOC did not calculate these dumping margins on the basis of the “product as a whole”, taking into account all comparable export transactions in calculating the margins of dumping.
- **DSU Art. 19.1 (Panel and Appellate Body recommendations – suggestion on implementation):** Consistent with the first sentence of Art. 19.1, the Panel recommended that the Dispute Settlement Body request the United States to bring its measures into conformity with its obligations under the ADA. Regarding the second sentence of Art. 19.1, the panel did not make any suggestions on how the United States might implement this recommendation.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- Since this case was focused on the issue of zeroing, which had already been subject to numerous WTO dispute settlement rulings, the parties entered into a joint procedural agreement to expedite the panel proceedings (as in *United States – Shrimp (Ecuador)* (DS335)).² That agreement provided, *inter alia*, that the parties should ask the Panel to accept only one written submission per party, that the parties should ask the Panel to forego meetings with the parties, that the United States would not contest Thailand's claim, that Thailand should not ask the Panel to suggest ways in which the United States might implement the Panel's recommendations pursuant to the second sentence of DSU Art. 19.1, and that the United States should implement the Panel's recommendations using specified provisions of US law.
- Consistent with this joint procedural agreement, and after consulting third parties, the Panel decided not to hold any substantive meeting with the parties or third parties in this case. This is the first time that any WTO dispute settlement panel has done this (the Panel in *United States – Shrimp (Ecuador)* held one substantive meeting with the parties and third parties).

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Thailand*

² WT/DS383/4.

US – COOL¹ (DS384, 386)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Canada, Mexico	TBT Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 12.1 and 12.3, GATT Arts. III:4, X:3(a) and XXIII:1(b)	Establishment of Panel	19 November 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 November 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	29 June 2012
			Adoption	23 July 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States' country of origin labelling ("COOL") requirements for beef and pork contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended by the Farm Bills 2002 and 2008, and implemented by the USDA through its 2009 Final Rule on Mandatory Country of Origin Labelling (instruments comprising "the COOL measure"); and the letter to "Industry Representative" from the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas J. Vilsack ("Vilsack letter").
- **Product at issue:** Imported cattle and hogs used in the production of beef and pork in the United States.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **TBT Art. 2.1 (national treatment – technical regulations):** The Appellate Body upheld, albeit for modified reasons, the Panel's finding that the COOL measure was inconsistent with Art. 2.1 because it accorded less favourable treatment to imported livestock than to like domestic livestock. The Appellate Body concluded that the least costly way of complying with the COOL measure was to rely exclusively on domestic livestock, creating an incentive for US producers to use exclusively domestic livestock and thus causing a detrimental impact on the competitive opportunities of imported livestock. The Appellate Body found further that the recordkeeping and verification requirements imposed a disproportionate burden on upstream producers and processors compared to origin information conveyed to consumers. This regulatory distinction drawn by the COOL measure was therefore *not* legitimate within the meaning of Art. 2.1.
- **TBT Art. 2.2 (unnecessary obstacles to trade):** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the COOL measure violated Art. 2.2 because it did not fulfil the objective of providing consumer information on origin. The Appellate Body found that Art. 2.2 does not impose a minimum threshold level at which the measure must fulfil its legitimate objective; rather, it is the degree of the fulfilment that needs to be assessed against any reasonably available less trade-restrictive alternative measures. The Appellate Body was however unable to complete the Panel's analysis in order to determine whether the COOL measure was more trade restrictive than necessary to fulfil its legitimate objective.
- **TBT Art. 2.4 (international standards):** The Panel found that Mexico failed to establish that the COOL measure violated Art. 2.4. The Panel concluded that CODEX-STAN 1-1985 was an inappropriate means for the fulfilment of the pursued objective because the exact information that the United States wanted to provide to consumers, i.e. the countries in which an animal was born, raised and slaughtered, could not be conveyed through this standard.
- **GATT Art. X:3(a) (trade regulations – uniform, impartial and reasonable administration):** The Panel found that the United States failed to administer the COOL measure in a "reasonable" manner by sending the Vilsack letter, which contained additional voluntary suggestions, to the industry. The act of sending the Vilsack letter was thus found inconsistent with Art. X:3(a).

¹ *United States – Certain Country of Origin Labelling (COOL) Requirements*

² Other issues addressed: TBT Annex 1.1 (definition of technical regulation) and Arts 12.1 and 12.3 (special and differential treatment of developing country Members) (only Mexico); and GATT Arts III:4 (national treatment) and XXIII:1(b) (non-violation nullification or impairment).

US – POULTRY (CHINA)¹ (DS392)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	SPS Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 8	Establishment of Panel	31 July 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	29 September 2010
Respondent	United States	AA Art. 4.2 GATT Arts. I:1 and XI:1	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	25 October 2010

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Section 727 of the Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2009 which prohibited the use of funds to establish or implement a rule allowing poultry products from China to be imported into the United States.
- **Product at issue:** Poultry products from China.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **SPS Arts. 1, 5.1, 5.2 and 2.2 (scope of SPS measures, risk assessment, sufficient scientific evidence):** The Panel found that Section 727 satisfied the two conditions in Art. 1 for a measure to be considered an SPS measure under the SPS Agreement. The Panel concluded that Section 727 was inconsistent with Arts. 5.1 and 5.2 because it was not based on a risk assessment that took into account the factors set forth in Art. 5.2. It was also found inconsistent with Art. 2.2 because it was maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.
- **SPS Arts. 5.5, 2.3 (prohibition on discrimination) and 8 (control, inspection and approval procedures):** The Panel found that Section 727 was inconsistent with Art. 5.5 because the distinction in the appropriate levels of protection for poultry products from China and for poultry products from other WTO Members was arbitrary or unjustifiable and that such a distinction resulted in discrimination against China. The inconsistency of Section 727 with Art. 5.5 necessarily implied its inconsistency with Art. 2.3. The Panel concluded that Section 727 was inconsistent with Art. 8 because it had caused an undue delay in the Food Safety and Inspection Service approval procedures.
- **GATT Arts. I.1 (most-favoured-nation treatment), XI.1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions) and XX(b) (exceptions – necessary to protect human life or health):** The Panel found that Section 727 was inconsistent with Art. I:1 because the United States treated the like products from China in a less favourable manner than those from the other Members; and with Art. XI:1, because Section 727 imposed a prohibition on the importation of poultry products from China. The Panel found that Section 727 was not justified under Art. XX(b) because it was found inconsistent with Arts. 2.2, 2.3, 5.1, 5.2 and 5.5 of the SPS Agreement.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Terms of reference (DSU Arts. 6.2 and 7):** The Panel found that, contrary to the United States' preliminary objection, China had requested consultations pursuant to SPS Agreement Art. 11 and its SPS claims were within the Panel's terms of reference.
- **Expired measure and panel recommendation:** Although the Panel found several violations, it did not recommend the United States to bring Section 727 into conformity with its obligations as under the SPS Agreement and the GATT, because Section 727 had already expired.

¹ United States – Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry from China

CHINA – RAW MATERIALS¹

(DS394, 395, 398)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	European Union, Mexico, United States	DSU Art. 6.2 GATT Arts. VIII:1(a), X:1, X:3(a), XI:1, XI:2(a), XX(b) and XX(g) China's Accession Protocol and Working Party Report	Establishment of Panel	21 December 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	5 July 2011
Circulation of AB Report	30 January 2012			
Respondent	China		Adoption	22 February 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Export restraints imposed on the different raw materials: (i) export duties; (ii) export quotas; (iii) export quotas management (iv) minimum export price requirements; (v) export licensing requirements; and (vi) administration and publication of trade regulations. The complainants identified 40 specific Chinese measures in connection with their claims.
- **Product at issue:** Certain forms of bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon carbide, silicon metal, yellow phosphorous, and zinc.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **DSU Art. 6.2 (requirements of panel request):** The Appellate Body found that the section of the respondents' panel requests that related to "additional restrictions imposed on exportation" did not comply with the requirements of Art. 6.2 to "identify the specific measures at issue and provide a brief summary of the legal basis of the complaint sufficient to present the problem clearly". Based on these procedural grounds, the Appellate Body declared a number of the Panel's findings with respect to the additional restrictions "moot and of no legal effect": findings with respect to paras. 1.2, 5.1 of China's Accession Protocol, read in combination with paras. 83(a), 83(b), 83(d), 84(a), 84(b) of China's Working Party Report (trading rights); para. 5.2 of China's Accession Protocol (national treatment for foreign enterprises); GATT Arts. VIII (export fees); X:1 (trade regulations – prompt publication (minimum export prices)), X:3(a) (trade regulations – uniform, impartial and reasonable administration) and XI:1 (prohibition on quantitative restrictions – minimum export prices).
- **China's Accession Protocol, para. 11.3 (elimination of export taxes and charges):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's recommendation that China bring its export duty and export quota measures into conformity with its WTO obligations such that the "series of measures" do not operate to bring about a WTO-inconsistent result.
- **GATT Art. XX (general exceptions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that there is no basis in China's Accession Protocol to allow the application of Art. XX to China's obligations under para.11.3 of the Protocol. The Panel had concluded that China's export restraints were not justified pursuant to Arts. XX(b) and (g). These findings were not appealed. In this context China only appealed the Panel's interpretation of the phrase "made effective in conjunction with" in Art. XX(g). The Appellate Body concluded that the Panel erred and stated that these terms mean that the export restrictions and the restrictions on domestic consumption or production "must "work together".
- **GATT Art. XI:2(a) (prohibition on quantitative restrictions – authorization of temporary export restrictions):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's conclusion that China had not demonstrated that its export quota on refractory-grade bauxite was "temporarily applied" to either prevent or relieve a "critical shortage", within the meaning of Art. XI:2(a).
- **GATT Art. X:1 (trade regulations – prompt publication):** The Panel concluded that the failure by China to publish promptly the decision not to authorize an export quota for zinc was inconsistent with Art. X:1. This conclusion was not appealed.

¹ China – Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials

² Other issues addressed: panel's terms of reference (DSU Art. 7.1); objective assessment of the matter before a panel (DSU Art. 11); DSU Art. 19.1 and GATT Art. XX(i).

PHILIPPINES – DISTILLED SPIRITS¹

(DS396, 403)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	European Union, United States	GATT Art. III:2, first and second sentences	Establishment of Panel	19 January 2010 (European Union) 20 April 2010 (United States)
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 August 2011
Circulation of AB Report	21 December 2011			
Adoption	20 January 2012			
Respondent	Philippines			

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Philippines excise tax on distilled spirits, which imposed different tax rates depending on the raw material used to make the spirit.
- **Product at issue:** Domestic and imported distilled spirits, including specific types of spirits, such as gin, brandy, rum, vodka, whisky, and tequila or tequila-flavoured spirits.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), first sentence (like products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that each type of imported distilled spirit at issue in this dispute – gin, brandy, vodka, whisky, and tequila – made from nondesignated raw materials was "like" the same type of domestic distilled spirit made from designated raw materials, within the meaning of Art. III:2, first sentence. Accordingly, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that, through its excise tax, the Philippines subjected specific types of imported distilled spirits to internal taxes in excess of those applied to like domestic spirits of the same type made from designated raw materials in violation of Art. III:2, first sentence.

The Appellate Body, however, reversed the Panel's additional finding that all distilled spirits at issue in the dispute, irrespective of their raw material base and their origin or type (brandy, whisky, rum, gin, vodka, tequila, and tequilaflavoured spirits), were "like products" within the meaning of Art. III:2, first sentence.

- **GATT Art. III:2 (national treatment – taxes and charges), second sentence (directly competitive or substitutable products):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that that, through its excise tax, the Philippines applied dissimilar internal taxes on domestic and imported distilled spirits ; domestic distilled spirits made from designated raw materials and imported distilled spirits made from other raw materials were found to constitute directly competitive or substitutable products. The Philippines was thus found to have applied dissimilar internal taxes in a manner so as to afford protection to the Philippine domestic production of distilled spirits in violation of Art. III:2, second sentence.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Alternative vs independent claim:** The Appellate Body reversed the Panel's finding that the European Union's claim under GATT Art. III:2, second sentence, had only been made in the alternative; the Appellate Body reviewed the EU panel request and the EU responses to the Panel's questions and concluded that the EU claim under Art. III:2, second sentence "could not have been properly understood as having been made in the 'alternative,' that is, to be addressed only if the Panel were to reject the European Union's claim under the first sentence of that provision." The Appellate Body thus found that, by failing to examine this separate and independent claim, the Panel acted inconsistently with its duties under DSU Art. 11 and completed the legal analysis in relation to the European Union's claim under GATT Art. III:2, second sentence.

¹ Philippines – Taxes on Distilled Spirits

EC – FASTENERS¹ (DS397)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	ADA Arts. 2.4, 4.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.10, 9.2	Establishment of Panel	23 October 2009
			Circulation of Panel Report	3 December 2010
Respondent	European Union	China's Accession Protocol	Circulation of AB Report	15 July 2011
			Adoption	28 July 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (i) Art. 9(5) of the European Union's basic anti-dumping regulation ("Basic AD Regulation"), concerning individual treatment of exporters from certain non-market economies (NMEs) in anti-dumping investigations; and (ii) the imposition by the European Union of definitive anti-dumping duties on certain iron or steel fasteners from China.
- **Product at issue:** Iron or steel fasteners.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS

- **ADA Arts. 6.10 (evidence – individual dumping margins) and 9.2 (imposition of anti-dumping duties – individual exporters or producers):** The Appellate Body upheld, although for different reasons, the Panel's findings that Art. 9(5) of the Basic AD Regulation was inconsistent as such and as applied in the fasteners investigation with Arts. 6.10 and 9.2 because it conditioned the granting of individual treatment to exporters or producers from NMEs in the determination and imposition of anti-dumping duties on the fulfilment of the individual treatment test. The Appellate Body found that Arts. 6.10 and 9.2 require investigating authorities to determine and impose individual anti-dumping duties on exporters or producers unless specific exceptions are provided for in the covered agreements. It further found that no specific exceptions are provided for in the covered agreements that would allow investigating authorities to determine and impose country-wide anti-dumping duties on exporters originating in NMEs. Neither does China's Accession Protocol provide a legal basis for flexibility in respect of export prices or for justifying an exception to the requirement to determine individual dumping margins in Art. 6.10
- **ADA Art. 4.1 (definition of domestic industry):** The Appellate Body found that the European Union acted inconsistently with Art. 4.1 in defining the domestic industry in the fasteners investigation as comprising producers accounting for 27 per cent of total estimated EU production of fasteners. The domestic industry defined on this basis did not consist of those producers "whose collective output of the products constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production" within the meaning of Art. 4.1.
- **ADA Arts. 6.4 and 6.2 (evidence – access):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that, by failing to disclose information regarding the product types used for the basis of price comparisons in the dumping determination, the European Union violated Art. 6.4 and thereby Art. 6.2.
- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – fair comparison):** The Appellate Body agreed with the Panel that the European Union did not violate Art. 2.4 by not making adjustments for certain physical and quality differences alleged by China. It however reversed the Panel's finding on the last sentence of Art. 2.4 and held that the European Union had failed to indicate the information necessary to ensure a fair comparison as required by that provision.

3. OTHER ISSUES²

- **ADA Art. 6.5 (disclosure of confidential information – "good cause"):** The Appellate Body found that an investigating authority must ensure that where producers request confidential treatment of information provided during an investigation, such request is supported by "good cause", and is accompanied by a non-confidential summary.

¹ *European Communities – Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China*

² Other issues addressed: scope of appellate review (DSU Art. 17.6); Appellate Body Working Procedures (sufficiency of Notice of Other Appeal); requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2).

US – TYRES (CHINA)¹

(DS399)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	China's Accession Protocol	Establishment of Panel	19 January 2010
			Circulation of Panel Report	13 December 2010
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	5 September 2011
			Adoption	5 October 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** US transitional product-specific safeguard measure applied under para. 16 of China's Accession Protocol pursuant to Section 421 of the US Trade Act of 1974.
- **Product at issue:** Certain passenger vehicle and light truck tyres from China.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **China's Accession Protocol, para. 16.4 (imports "increasing rapidly"):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the United States International Trade Commission ("USITC") properly established that imports of subject tyres from China met the "increasingly rapidly" threshold provided in para. 16.4. The Appellate Body reasoned that such increases in imports must be occurring over a short and recent period of time, and must be of a sufficient magnitude in relative or absolute terms so as to be a significant cause of material injury to the domestic industry.
- **China's Accession Protocol, para. 16.4 (causation):** The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that the USITC properly demonstrated that subject imports were a "significant cause" of material injury. The Appellate Body found that the causal link expressed by the term "a significant cause" in para. 16.4 requires that rapidly increasing imports make an "important" or "notable" contribution in bringing about material injury to the domestic industry. An investigating authority can find imports to be a significant cause of material injury only if it ensures that the effects of other known causes are not improperly attributed to subject imports.

The Appellate Body further upheld the Panel's finding that the USITC's reliance on an overall correlation between an upward movement in subject imports and a downward movement in injury factors reasonably supported the USITC's finding that rapidly increasing subject imports were a significant cause of material injury to the domestic injury within the meaning of para. 16.4.

The Appellate Body also upheld the Panel's finding that China failed to establish that the USITC improperly attributed injury caused by other factors to subject imports from China. The Appellate Body found that the collective injurious effects of other causes (e.g. US industry's business strategy, the reasons for US plant closures, changes in demand, and the effects of imports from third countries) did not suggest that subject imports were not "a significant cause" of material injury to the US domestic industry.

- **China's Accession Protocol, paras. 16.3 and 16.6 (remedy and duration):** The Panel found that China failed to establish that (i) the measure exceeded the extent necessary to prevent or remedy the market disruption caused by rapidly increasing subject imports contrary to para. 16.3; and (ii) the measure exceeded the period of time necessary to prevent or remedy the market disruption under para. 16.6.
- **DSU Art. 19.1 (Panel and Appellate Body's recommendations – suggestion on implementation):** The Appellate Body did not find that the United States acted inconsistently with its WTO obligations in imposing a product-specific safeguard measure on subject tyres from China. Hence, the Appellate Body made no recommendation under Art. 19.1.

¹ *United States – Measures Affecting Imports of Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China*

² Other issues addressed: GATT Arts. I:1 and II:1.

US – ZEROING (KOREA)¹ (DS402)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Korea	ADA Art. 2.4.2	Establishment of Panel	18 May 2010
			Circulation of Panel Report	18 January 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	24 February 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Certain United States final determinations and anti-dumping duty orders that included margins of dumping calculated using “zeroing” in the context of the “weighted-average to weighted-average” methodology in original investigations.
- **Product at issue:** Stainless steel plate in coils from Korea; stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Korea; and diamond sawblades and parts thereof from Korea.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – fair comparison):** The Panel found that the United States acted inconsistently with the first sentence of Art. 2.4.2 by using the zeroing methodology in calculating certain margins of dumping in the context of the three original investigations at issue.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Uncontested claims:** Although the respondent did not contest Korea's claim, the Panel considered that DSU Art. 11 set forth its responsibilities. Further, with respect to the burden of proof, the Panel held that even though the respondent did not contest the claim, Korea was nevertheless required to make a prima facie case of violation.
- **Status of Appellate Body reports:** The Panel noted the consistent line of panel and Appellate Body reports regarding the use of zeroing in the context of the “weighted-average to weighted-average” methodology in original investigations. Although there is no system of precedent within the WTO dispute settlement system, the Panel held that adopted Appellate Body reports create legitimate expectations among WTO Members.

¹ *United States – Use of Zeroing in Anti-Dumping Measures Involving Products from Korea*

US – SHRIMP (VIET NAM)¹ (DS404)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Viet Nam	ADA Arts. 2.1, 2.4, 2.4.2, 6.10, 6.10.2, 9.3, 9.4, 11.1, 11.3, 17.6(i) GATT Art. VI:2	Establishment of Panel	18 May 2010
			Circulation of Panel Report	11 July 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	2 September 2011

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Second and third administrative review determinations in anti-dumping proceedings against imports from Viet Nam; “continued use”, by the United States Department of Commerce (“USDOC”), of certain practices in the same anti-dumping proceedings.
- **Product at issue:** Certain frozen warmwater shrimp from, *inter alia*, Viet Nam.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4 (dumping determination – zeroing, as applied):** The Panel found that the USDOC’s use of zeroing in the calculation of dumping margins was inconsistent with Art. 2.4.
- **ADA Art. 9.3 and GATT Art. VI:2 (imposition of anti-dumping duties – zeroing, as such):** The Panel found that Viet Nam had established the existence of the “zeroing methodology” as a rule or norm of general and prospective application maintained by the USDOC. Relying on prior Appellate Body rulings, the Panel concluded that simple zeroing in administrative reviews is, as such, inconsistent with Art. 9.3 and Art. VI:2.
- **ADA Arts. 6.10, 6.10.2, 9.3, 11.1 and 11.3 (limitation of the number of selected respondents):** The Panel rejected Viet Nam’s claims that the USDOC had limited the number of respondents for which it calculated an individual margin of dumping in a manner that deprived Vietnamese respondents of rights under Arts. 6.10, first sentence, and 9.3, 11.1 and 11.3. In addition, the Panel rejected a claim by Viet Nam that the USDOC violated Art. 6.10.2, first sentence, by not determining individual margins of dumping for non-selected respondents that submitted a voluntary response. The Panel rejected a claim by Viet Nam that the USDOC had acted inconsistently with Art. 6.10.2, second sentence, by discouraging voluntary responses.
- **ADA Art. 9.4 (imposition of anti-dumping duties – “all others” rate):** The Panel found that the “all others” rate applied in the administrative reviews at issue was inconsistent with Art. 9.4 as it was based on dumping margins calculated with zeroing.
- **ADA Arts. 9.4, 6.8 (imposition of anti-dumping duties – rate assigned to the Viet Nam-wide entity):** The Panel upheld a claim by Viet Nam that the USDOC acted inconsistently with Art. 9.4 by failing to apply the “all others” rate to the Viet Nam-wide entity composed of respondents who could not establish independence from the government. The Panel reasoned that the USDOC could not make the application of the “all others” rate conditional on the fulfilment of additional requirements not provided for under Art. 9.4. The Panel also found that the application of a “facts available” rate to the Viet Nam-wide entity in the second administrative review and of a rate that was in substance a “facts available” rate in the third administrative review was inconsistent with Art. 6.8.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Requirements of panel request (DSU Art. 6.2):** The Panel found that Viet Nam’s panel request did not identify the “continued use of challenged practices” measure as a measure at issue in the dispute; that Viet Nam had failed to include claims under ADA Art. 17.6(i) in its panel request; and that certain other claims by Viet Nam’s claims were outside the Panel’s terms of reference.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam*

EU – FOOTWEAR (CHINA)¹ (DS405)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	ADA Arts. 2.2, 6.5, 6.10, 9.2 and 18.4 GATT Art. I	Establishment of Panel	18 May 2010
			Circulation of Panel Report	28 October 2011
Respondent	European Union	China's Accession Protocol WTO Agreement Art. XVI: 4	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 February 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** (1) Art. 9.5 of the European Union's basic anti-dumping regulation ("Basic AD Regulation"), regulating dumped imports from non-market economies ("NMEs"); (2) the European Union "Definitive Regulation" imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on the products at issue; and (3) the European Union's "Review Regulation" maintaining definitive anti-dumping duties on the products at issue following expiry review.
- **Product at issue:** Certain footwear with leather uppers originating in China.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

Claims related to the treatment of NMEs

- **ADA Arts. 6.10, 9.2, 18.4 and WTO Agreement Art. XVI:4 (individual treatment in imposing anti-dumping duties):** ADA Arts. 6.10 and 9.2 support the same basic principle that individual exporters and producers in anti-dumping investigations should be treated individually in the determination and imposition of anti-dumping duties, except where it would be impracticable to do so. The Panel thus found that Art. 9.5 of the Basic AD Regulation was as such and as applied inconsistent with both of these provisions because, for NMEs, it imposed duties for producers/exporters on a country-wide basis and conditioned the calculation of individual duties on the satisfaction of individual treatment conditions. The Panel then concluded that Art. 9.5 of the Basic AD Regulation also violated WTO Agreement Art. XVI: 4 and ADA Art.18.4.
- **GATT Art. I: 1 (most-favoured-nation treatment – treatment of NMEs):** The Panel found Art. 9.5 of the Basic AD Regulation as such in violation of the most-favoured-nation principle codified in Art. I:1 on the basis that (i) the automatic grant of individual treatment to imports from market economies is an "advantage" within the meaning of this provision; and (ii) the advantage of automatic individual treatment is conditioned on the origin of the products.

Claims related to determinations made by the European Commission in the original investigation and expiry reviews

- **ADA Art. 2.2.2(iii) (dumping determination – a cap on profit):** The Panel found that failure by the European Commission to calculate the cap on profit before determining the amounts for administrative, selling and general costs and profit for one Chinese producer, as called for in Art. 2.2.2(iii) and the failure to attempt to make such a determination constituted a violation of that provision.
- **ADA Arts. 6.5 and 6.5.1 (treatment of confidential information):** The Panel found that the European Union acted inconsistently with Art. 6.5.1 by failing to ensure that producers submitting confidential data submitted a non-confidential summary thereof, or an explanation as to why such summarization was not possible with respect to certain categories of data in the original investigation and the expiry review. The Panel further concluded that the European Union acted inconsistently with Art. 6.5 by treating as confidential certain categories of information without evidence showing good cause for such treatment and/or evidence that submitters ever asserted that the information met the criteria defining information that may be considered by its nature confidential

Other Claims Under the ADA and China's Accession Protocol

- The Panel dismissed all other claims of inconsistency submitted by China in respect of certain aspects of the measures at issue.²

¹ *European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China*

² China had brought claims against the European Union under the following provisions: ADA Arts. 1, 2.1, 2.4, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5.4.1, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.10.2, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 6.4, 11.3, 12.2.2, and 18.1; Paras. 151(e) and (f) of China's Accession Working Party Report; Para. 15(a) of China's Accession Protocol; GATT Arts. VI:1 and X(3)(a).

US – CLOVE CIGARETTES¹

(DS406)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	Indonesia	<i>TBT Arts. 2.1 and 2.12</i> <i>Doha Ministerial Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns, para 5.2</i> <i>DSU Art. 11</i>	Establishment of Panel	20 July 2010
			Circulation of Panel Report	2 September 2011
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	4 April 2012
			Adoption	24 April 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** Section 907(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“Section 907(a)(1)(A)”), a tobacco control measure adopted by the United States.
- **Product at issue:** Clove cigarettes from Indonesia.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **TBT Art. 2.1 (no less favourable treatment):** The Appellate Body upheld, although for different reasons, the Panel’s finding that clove cigarettes imported from Indonesia and menthol cigarettes produced in the United States are “like products” within the meaning of Art. 2.1. The Appellate Body disagreed with the Panel that the concept of “like products” in Art. 2.1 should be interpreted based on the regulatory purpose of the technical regulation at issue. Instead, the Appellate Body considered that the determination of whether products are “like” within the meaning of Art. 2.1 is a determination about the competitive relationship between the products, based on an analysis of the traditional “likeness” criteria of physical characteristics, end use, consumer tastes and habits, and tariff classification.

The Appellate Body upheld, although for different reasons, the Panel’s finding that, by banning clove cigarettes while exempting menthol cigarettes from the ban, Section 907(a)(1)(A) accords less favourable treatment to imported clove cigarettes than it accords to “like” domestic menthol cigarettes. The Appellate Body interpreted “treatment no less favourable” in Art. 2.1 as not prohibiting a detrimental impact on imports when such impact stems exclusively from a legitimate regulatory distinction. The Appellate Body found that the design, architecture, revealing structure, operation and application of Section 907(a)(1)(A) strongly suggested that the detrimental impact on competitive opportunities for clove cigarettes reflected discrimination against the group of like products imported from Indonesia.

- **TBT Art. 2.12, and Doha Ministerial Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns, para. 5.2 (reasonable interval between publication of technical regulations and their entry into force):** The Appellate Body upheld, although for different reasons, the Panel’s finding that, by failing to allow an interval of not less than six months between the publication and the entry into force of Section 907(a)(1)(A), the United States acted inconsistently with Art. 2.12. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel’s finding that para. 5.2 constitutes a “subsequent agreement between the parties” within the meaning of Art. 31(3)(a) of the VCLT, on the interpretation of the term “reasonable interval” in Art. 2.12. Moreover, the Appellate Body found that “reasonable interval” should normally be interpreted to mean at least six months.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Requirements of panel request – identification of like products (DSU Art. 6.2):** The Panel found that, when the complainant has specified the products in its panel request and the claim at issue pertains to a WTO obligation that requires a comparison of particular products, such identification becomes an integral part of the panel’s terms of reference, and cannot be “cured” through argumentation.

¹ *United States – Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes*

² Other issues addressed: (i) TBT Art. 2.2 (more trade-restrictive than necessary); (ii) TBT Art.2.5 (request for explanation of justification); (iii) TBT Art. 2.8 (technical regulations to be specified in terms of performance where appropriate); (iv) TBT Arts. 2.9.2, 2.9.3, and 2.10 (notification requirements); and (v) TBT Art. 12.3 (unnecessary barrier to exports from a developing country). These Panel findings were not appealed.

CHINA – ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SERVICES¹

(DS413)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATS Arts. XVI and XVII	Establishment of Panel	25 March 2011
			Circulation of Panel Report	16 July 2012
Respondent	China		Circulation of AB Report	N/A
			Adoption	31 August 2012

1. MEASURES AND SERVICES AT ISSUE

- **Measures at issue:** A series of requirements imposed by China and alleged by the United States to constitute impermissible market access restrictions or national treatment limitations on foreign suppliers of the services at issue.
- **Services at issue:** Electronic payment services (“EPS”) for all types of Renminbi (“RMB”) payment card transactions involving bank cards issued and/or used in China.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **Classification of the services at issue:** The Panel found that electronic payment services for payment card transactions are classifiable under Subsector 7.B(d) of China’s Services Schedule, which reads “[a]ll payment and money transmission services, including credit, charge, and debit cards, travellers cheques and bankers drafts (including import and export settlement)”. It observed that the use of the term “all” manifests an intention to cover the entire spectrum of the “payment and money transmission services” encompassed under Subsector (d).
- **Scope of China’s GATS commitments:** The Panel rejected the United States’ view that China’s Schedule includes a cross-border (mode 1) market access commitment to allow the supply of EPS into China by foreign EPS suppliers. The Panel found, however, that China’s Schedule includes a market access commitment that allows foreign EPS suppliers to supply their services through commercial presence (mode 3) in China, so long as a supplier meets certain qualifications requirements related to local currency business. The Panel further found that China’s Schedule contains a full national treatment commitment for the cross-border supply of EPS (mode 1) as well as a commitment under mode 3 (commercial presence) that is subject to certain qualifications requirements related to local currency business.
- **GATS Art. XVI (market access obligation):** The Panel rejected on the basis of lack of evidence that China maintains China UnionPay (CUP) – a Chinese EPS supplier – as an across-the-board monopoly supplier for the processing of all domestic RMB payment card transactions, in breach of its obligations under Art. XVI. The Panel found, however, that China acted inconsistently with GATS Art. XVI:2(a) in view of its mode 3 market access commitment by granting CUP a monopoly for the clearing of certain RMB payment card transactions, because only CUP may clear RMB-denominated transactions involving RMB payment cards issued in China and used in Hong Kong or Macao, or RMB cards issued in Hong Kong or Macao used in China.
- **GATS Art. XVII of the GATS (national treatment obligation):** The Panel found that some of the relevant requirements, namely the requirements that all bank cards issued in China must bear the *Yin Lian*/UnionPay logo (i.e., the logo of CUP’s network) and be interoperable with that network, that all terminal equipment in China must be capable of accepting *Yin Lian*/UnionPay logo cards, and that acquirers of transactions for payment card companies post the *Yin Lian*/UnionPay logo and be capable of accepting payment cards bearing that logo, are each inconsistent with China’s national treatment obligations under Art. XVII. This is because, contrary to China’s mode 1 and mode 3 national treatment commitments, these requirements modified the conditions of competition between EPS suppliers of other Members and China’s own like services and service supplier CUP to the detriment of those other EPS suppliers.

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Preliminary ruling:** The Panel rejected China’s claim that the United States’ request for the establishment of a panel failed to meet the requirement in DSU Art. 6.2 to provide a brief summary of the legal basis of the complaint sufficient to present the problem clearly.

¹ China – Certain Measures Affecting Electronic Payment Services

CHINA – GOES¹ (DS414)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	United States	GATT Art. VI:2 ADA Arts. 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 6.5.1, 6.8, 6.9, 12.2, 12.2.2, Annex II, ASCM Arts. 10, 11.2, 11.3, 12.4.1, 12.7, 12.8, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 22.3, 22.5	Establishment of Panel	25 March 2011
			Circulation of Panel Report	15 June 2012
Respondent	China		Circulation of AB Report	18 October 2012
			Adoption	12 November 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** China's imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on grain oriented flat-rolled electrical steel from the United States, pursuant to China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) Final Determination [2010] No. 21 (10 April 2010).
- **Product at issue:** Grain oriented flat-rolled electrical steel (GOES).

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL/AB FINDINGS²

- **ASCM Arts. 11.2 and 11.3 (initiation of investigation – application):** The Panel concluded that the obligation upon Members in relation to the assessment of the sufficiency of evidence in an application finds expression in Art. 11.3 and must be read together with Art. 11.2, which sets forth the requirements for sufficient evidence. The Panel found that MOFCOM initiated countervailing duty investigations into 11 programmes without sufficient evidence to justify it, contrary to Art. 11.3.
- **ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II para. 1/ASCM Art. 12.7 (evidence – facts available):** The Panel found that MOFCOM improperly resorted to facts available to calculate the “all others” dumping margin and subsidies rate for unknown exporters and improperly used a 100% utilization rate when applying facts available to calculate the subsidy rates for the two known respondents under certain procurement programmes, contrary to ADA Art. 6.8 and Annex II and ASCM Art. 12.7.
- **ADA Art. 3.1/ASCM Art. 15.1 (injury determination – positive evidence and objective examination) and ADA Art. 3.2/ASCM Art. 15.2 (injury determination – evidence on price effects and volumes):** The Appellate Body interpreted ADA Art. 3.2 and ASCM Art. 15.2 as requiring an investigating authority to consider the relationship between subject imports and prices of like domestic products, so as to understand whether subject imports provide explanatory force for the occurrence of significant price depression or suppression. The Appellate Body upheld the Panel's finding that MOFCOM wrongly relied on the “low price” of subject imports relative to domestic prices in reaching its price effects finding, as the evidence available could not have allowed an objective and impartial investigating authority to determine that subject imports were priced lower than domestic products.
- **ADA Art. 3.1/ASCM Art. 15.1 (injury determination – positive evidence and objective examination) and ADA Art. 3.5/ASCM Art. 15.5 (injury determination – causation):** The Panel found that MOFCOM failed properly to examine whether the rapid increase in the capacity of the domestic GOES, was at the same time injuring the domestic industry, contrary to ADA Arts. 3.1 and 3.5 and ASCM Arts. 15.1 and 15.5.
- **ADA Art. 6.9/ASCM Art. 12.8 (evidence – essential facts):** The Panel found deficiencies in MOFCOM's essential facts disclosure in connection with the resort of facts available, the price effects analysis and the causation analysis with respect to non-subject imports, contrary to ADA Arts. 6.9 and ASCM 12.8. The Appellate Body upheld the finding with respect to price effects.
- **ADA Arts. 12.2, 12.2.2/ASCM Arts. 22.3, 22.5 (notification requirements):** The Panel found deficiencies in MOFCOM's public notice and explanations in connection with the resort of facts available, the price effects analysis and the causation analysis with respect to non-subject imports, contrary to ADA Arts. 12.2 and 12.2.2 and ASCM 22.3 and 22.5. The Appellate Body upheld the finding with respect to price effects. The Panel rejected the United States' claims with respect to public notice of the calculations used to determine the dumping margins and the findings and conclusions leading to the benefit determination under the government procurement statutes.
- **ADA Art. 6.5.1/ASCM Art. 12.4.1 and (evidence – confidential information):** The Panel found that MOFCOM failed to require the applicants to furnish non-confidential summaries in sufficient detail to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information submitted in confidence, contrary to ADA Art. 6.5.1 and ASCM 12.4.1.

¹ China – Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel from the United States

² Other issues addressed: ADA Art. 1, ASCM Art.10.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – SAFEGUARD MEASURES¹

(DS415, 416, 417, 418)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainants	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	GATT Arts. I:1, II:1(b), XIX:1(a), XIX:2 and XIX	Establishment of Panel	7 February 2011
			Circulation of Panel Report	31 January 2012
Respondent	Dominican Republic	SA Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1(a), 4.1(c), 4.2(a), 4.2(c), 4.2, 6, 9.1 and 11.1(a)	Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	22 February 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** The provisional and final safeguard measures imposed by the Dominican Republic on imports, and the investigation that led to the imposition of those measures.
- **Product at issue:** Polypropylene bags and tubular fabric.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **GATT Arts. I:1 (most-favoured-nation treatment) and II:1(b) (schedules of concessions – other duties or charges):** The Panel concluded that the measures at issue had the effect of suspending the Dominican Republic's most-favoured-nation treatment obligation in Art. I:1, as well as the prohibition on other duties or charges in connection with importation within the meaning of Art. II:1(b).
- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (applicability of emergency action on imports of particular products):** As a consequence, the Panel concluded that the measures suspended the Dominican Republic's obligations under GATT 1994 within the meaning of Art. XIX:1(a) and that the provisions of GATT Art. XIX and the SA were applicable.
- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) (conditions for safeguard measures – unforeseen developments, definition of the domestic industry” and serious injury):** The Panel concluded that the Dominican Republic acted inconsistently with Art. XIX:1(a) with respect to the existence of unforeseen developments and the effect of GATT 1994 obligations; with SA Arts. 4.1(c) and 2.1 and GATT Art. XIX:1(a) with respect to the definition of the domestic industry; with SA Arts. 4.1(a), 4.2(a) and 2.1 and GATT Art. XIX:1(a) with respect to the determination of serious injury. As a consequence, the Dominican Republic also acted inconsistently with SA Arts. 3.1, last sentence, 4.2(c) and 11.1(a) with respect to the obligation of setting forth in its published report its findings and reasoned conclusions reached on all pertinent issues of fact and law, accompanying its published report with a demonstration of the relevance of the factors examined, and only taking safeguard measures in conformity with GATT Art. XIX and the SA.
- **GATT Art XIX:1(a) and SA Art. 2.1 (conditions for safeguard measures – increased imports):** The Panel rejected the claim that the Dominican Republic acted inconsistently with SA Art. 2.1 and GATT Art. XIX:1(a) with respect to the determination of an absolute increase in imports; consequently, the Panel also rejected the related claims under SA Arts. 3.1, last sentence, 4.2(a) and 4.2(c). The Panel exercised judicial economy on claims with respect to the determination of a relative increase in imports.
- **GATT Art. XIX:1(a) and SA Arts. 2.1 and 4.2(a) (conditions for safeguard measures – causal link between the increase in imports and the serious injury):** In light of its determinations on serious injury, the Panel abstained from making findings on the existence of a causal link between the increase in imports and a serious injury.
- **SA Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.2, 6 and 9.1 (parallelism):** The Panel rejected the claim that the Dominican Republic had acted inconsistently with Arts. 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.2, 6 and 9.1 in respect of parallelism, by not conducting a new analysis to determine the increase in imports, injury and causation, without taking into account imports from certain developing country Members that were excluded from the application of the measures.
- **SA Art. 9.1 (developing country exception):** The Panel concluded that the Dominican Republic acted inconsistently with Art. 9.1 by failing to take all reasonable steps to exclude from the application of the measures a developing country that exported less than the *de minimis* levels indicated in that provision.
- **GATT Art. XIX:2 and SA Art. 12.1(c) (notification):** The Panel rejected the claim that the Dominican Republic acted inconsistently with GATT Art. XIX:2 and SA Art. 12.1(c) in notifying its definitive measure. As a consequence, the Panel also rejected the claim that the Dominican Republic failed to give complainants an opportunity to hold consultations and to obtain an adequate means of trade compensation as required by GATT Art. XIX:2 and SA Arts. 8.1 and 12.13.

¹ Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric

US – SHRIMP AND SAWBLADES (CHINA)¹ (DS422)

PARTIES		AGREEMENT	TIMELINE OF THE DISPUTE	
Complainant	China	ADA Art. 2.4.2	Establishment of Panel	25 October 2011
			Circulation of Panel Report	8 June 2012
Respondent	United States		Circulation of AB Report	NA
			Adoption	23 July 2012

1. MEASURE AND PRODUCT AT ISSUE

- **Measure at issue:** United States anti-dumping measures covering two products from China.
- **Product at issue:** (i) certain frozen warmwater shrimp; and (ii) diamond sawblades and parts thereof.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY PANEL FINDINGS

- **ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – zeroing):** The Panel upheld China's claim that the use of zeroing in calculating the margins of dumping in the anti-dumping investigations at issue was inconsistent with Art. 2.4.2, and therefore concluded that the United States had acted inconsistently with its obligations under this provision.

ADA Art. 2.4.2 (dumping determination – separate rate calculation): The Panel rejected China's claim concerning the separate rate in the shrimp investigation. As the investigation concerned imports from a non-market economy, the United States Department of Commerce (USDOC) assigned a "separate rate" to exporters that were able to demonstrate the absence of government control, both *de jure* and *de facto*, over their export activities; other exporters were assigned the rate for the People's Republic of China-entity. In calculating the separate rate, the USDOC had averaged the dumping margins of the investigated companies, which were calculated with zeroing. China argued that the separate rate was also inconsistent with ADA Art. 2.4.2. The Panel considered that China "has not ... satisfactorily explained how Article 2.4.2 could provide the legal basis for a finding of inconsistency with respect to the separate rate" and said that "[t]he fact that margins of dumping are inconsistent with Article 2.4.2 does not necessarily mean that a separate rate calculated on the basis of such margins is also, itself, inconsistent with that same provision". The Panel however agreed with the statement of the panel in *US – Shrimp (Ecuador)* that the calculation of the separate rate on the basis of individual margins calculated with zeroing "necessarily incorporates the WTO-inconsistent zeroing methodology".

3. OTHER ISSUES

- **Uncontested claims:** Although the respondent did not contest China's claims, the Panel considered that its responsibilities remained as set forth under DSU Art. 11, i.e. to make "an objective assessment of the matter before it". Further, with respect to the burden of proof, the Panel held that even though the respondent did not contest the claims, China was nevertheless required to make a *prima facie* case of violation.

¹ *United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp and Diamond Sawblades from China*

Appendix 1

WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT REPORTS AND ARBITRATION AWARDS

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
<i>Argentina – Ceramic Tiles</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Definitive AntiDumping Measures on Imports of Ceramic Floor Tiles from Italy</i> , WT/DS189/R, adopted 5 November 2001, DSR 2001:XII, p. 6241
<i>Argentina – Footwear (EC)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Argentina – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear</i> , WT/DS121/AB/R, adopted 12 January 2000, DSR 2000:I, p. 515
<i>Argentina – Footwear (EC)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear</i> , WT/DS121/R, adopted 12 January 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS121/AB/R, DSR 2000:II, p. 575
<i>Argentina – Hides and Leather</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Measures Affecting the Export of Bovine Hides and Import of Finished Leather</i> , WT/DS155/R and Corr.1, adopted 16 February 2001, DSR 2001:V, p. 1779
<i>Argentina – Hides and Leather (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Argentina – Measures Affecting the Export of Bovine Hides and Import of Finished Leather – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS155/10, 31 August 2001, DSR 2001:XII, p. 6013
<i>Argentina – Poultry AntiDumping Duties</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Definitive AntiDumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil</i> , WT/DS241/R, adopted 19 May 2003, DSR 2003:V, p. 1727
<i>Argentina – Preserved Peaches</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Preserved Peaches</i> , WT/DS238/R, adopted 15 April 2003, DSR 2003:III, p. 1037
<i>Argentina – Textiles and Apparel</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Argentina – Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and Other Items</i> , WT/DS56/AB/R and Corr.1, adopted 22 April 1998, DSR 1998:III, p. 1003
<i>Argentina – Textiles and Apparel</i>	Panel Report, <i>Argentina – Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and Other Items</i> , WT/DS56/R, adopted 22 April 1998, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS56/AB/R, DSR 1998:III, p. 1033
<i>Australia – Apples</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples from New Zealand</i> , WT/DS367/AB/R, adopted 17 December 2010, DSR 2010:V, p. 2175
<i>Australia – Apples</i>	Panel Report, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples from New Zealand</i> , WT/DS367/R, adopted 17 December 2010, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS367/AB/R, DSR 2010:VI, p. 2371
<i>Australia – Automotive Leather II</i>	Panel Report, <i>Australia – Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather</i> , WT/DS126/R, adopted 16 June 1999, DSR 1999:III, p. 951
<i>Australia – Automotive Leather II (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Australia – Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS126/RW and Corr.1, adopted 11 February 2000, DSR 2000:III, p. 1189
<i>Australia – Salmon</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon</i> , WT/DS18/AB/R, adopted 6 November 1998, DSR 1998:VIII, p. 3327
<i>Australia – Salmon</i>	Panel Report, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon</i> , WT/DS18/R and Corr.1, adopted 6 November 1998, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS18/AB/R, DSR 1998:VIII, p. 3407
<i>Australia – Salmon (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS18/9, 23 February 1999, DSR 1999:I, p. 267
<i>Australia – Salmon (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Australia – Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada</i> , WT/DS18/RW, adopted 20 March 2000, DSR 2000:IV, p. 2031
<i>Brazil – Aircraft</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft</i> , WT/DS46/AB/R, adopted 20 August 1999, DSR 1999:III, p. 1161
<i>Brazil – Aircraft</i>	Panel Report, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft</i> , WT/DS46/R, adopted 20 August 1999, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS46/AB/R, DSR 1999:III, p. 1221
<i>Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft – Recourse by Canada to Article 21.5 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS46/AB/RW, adopted 4 August 2000, DSR 2000:VIII, p. 4067
<i>Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft – Recourse by Canada to Article 21.5 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS46/RW, adopted 4 August 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS46/AB/RW, DSR 2000:IX, p. 4093
<i>Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada II)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft – Second Recourse by Canada to Article 21.5 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS46/RW/2, adopted 23 August 2001, DSR 2001:X, p. 5481
<i>Brazil – Aircraft (Article 22.6 – Brazil)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrators, <i>Brazil – Export Financing Programme for Aircraft – Recourse to Arbitration by Brazil under Article 22.6 of the DSU and Article 4.11 of the SCM Agreement</i> , WT/DS46/ARB, 28 August 2000, DSR 2002:I, p. 19

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
<i>Brazil – Desiccated Coconut</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Brazil – Measures Affecting Desiccated Coconut</i> , WT/DS22/AB/R, adopted 20 March 1997, DSR 1997:I, p. 167
<i>Brazil – Desiccated Coconut</i>	Panel Report, <i>Brazil – Measures Affecting Desiccated Coconut</i> , WT/DS22/R, adopted 20 March 1997, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS22/AB/R, DSR 1997:I, p. 189
<i>Brazil – Retreaded Tyres</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Brazil – Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres</i> , WT/DS332/AB/R, adopted 17 December 2007, DSR 2007:IV, p. 1527
<i>Brazil – Retreaded Tyres</i>	Panel Report, <i>Brazil – Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres</i> , WT/DS332/R, adopted 17 December 2007, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS332/AB/R, DSR 2007:V, p. 1649
<i>Brazil – Retreaded Tyres (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Brazil – Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS332/16, 29 August 2008, DSR 2008:XX, p. 8581
<i>Canada – Aircraft</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft</i> , WT/DS70/AB/R, adopted 20 August 1999, DSR 1999:III, p. 1377
<i>Canada – Aircraft</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft</i> , WT/DS70/R, adopted 20 August 1999, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS70/AB/R, DSR 1999:IV, p. 1443
<i>Canada – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Brazil)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft – Recourse by Brazil to Article 21.5 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS70/AB/RW, adopted 4 August 2000, DSR 2000:IX, p. 4299
<i>Canada – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Brazil)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft – Recourse by Brazil to Article 21.5 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS70/RW, adopted 4 August 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS70/AB/RW, DSR 2000:IX, p. 4315
<i>Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Export Credits and Loan Guarantees for Regional Aircraft</i> , WT/DS222/R and Corr.1, adopted 19 February 2002, DSR 2002:III, p. 849
<i>Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees (Article 22.6 – Canada)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>Canada – Export Credits and Loan Guarantees for Regional Aircraft – Recourse to Arbitration by Canada under Article 22.6 of the DSU and Article 4.11 of the SCM Agreement</i> , WT/DS222/ARB, 17 February 2003, DSR 2003:III, p. 1187
<i>Canada – Autos</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry</i> , WT/DS139/AB/R, WT/DS142/AB/R, adopted 19 June 2000, DSR 2000:VI, p. 2985
<i>Canada – Autos</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry</i> , WT/DS139/R, WT/DS142/R, adopted 19 June 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS139/AB/R, WT/DS142/AB/R, DSR 2000:VII, p. 3043
<i>Canada – Autos (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS139/12, WT/DS142/12, 4 October 2000, DSR 2000:X, p. 5079
<i>Canada – Continued Suspension</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC – Hormones Dispute</i> , WT/DS321/AB/R, adopted 14 November 2008, DSR 2008:XIV, p. 5373
<i>Canada – Continued Suspension</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC – Hormones Dispute</i> , WT/DS321/R, adopted 14 November 2008, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS321/AB/R, DSR 2008:XV, p. 5757
<i>Canada – Dairy</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products</i> , WT/DS103/AB/R, WT/DS113/AB/R and Corr.1, adopted 27 October 1999, DSR 1999:V, p. 2057
<i>Canada – Dairy</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products</i> , WT/DS103/R, WT/DS113/R, adopted 27 October 1999, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS103/AB/R, WT/DS113/AB/R, DSR 1999:VI, p. 2097
<i>Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States</i> , WT/DS103/AB/RW, WT/DS113/AB/RW, adopted 18 December 2001, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6829
<i>Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States</i> , WT/DS103/RW, WT/DS113/RW, adopted 18 December 2001, as reversed by Appellate Body Report WT/DS103/AB/RW, WT/DS113/AB/RW, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6865
<i>Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US II)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States</i> , WT/DS103/AB/RW2, WT/DS113/AB/RW2, adopted 17 January 2003, DSR 2003:I, p. 213
<i>Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US II)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by New Zealand and the United States</i> , WT/DS103/RW2, WT/DS113/RW2, adopted 17 January 2003, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS103/AB/RW2, WT/DS113/AB/RW2, DSR 2003:I, p. 255

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
<i>Canada – Patent Term</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Term of Patent Protection</i> , WT/DS170/AB/R, adopted 12 October 2000, DSR 2000:X, p. 5093
<i>Canada – Patent Term</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Term of Patent Protection</i> , WT/DS170/R, adopted 12 October 2000, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS170/AB/R, DSR 2000:XI, p. 5121
<i>Canada – Patent Term (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Canada – Term of Patent Protection – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS170/10, 28 February 2001, DSR 2001:V, p. 2031
<i>Canada – Periodicals</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals</i> , WT/DS31/AB/R, adopted 30 July 1997, DSR 1997:I, p. 449
<i>Canada – Periodicals</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals</i> , WT/DS31/R and Corr.1, adopted 30 July 1997, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS31/AB/R, DSR 1997:I, p. 481
<i>Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products</i> , WT/DS114/R, adopted 7 April 2000, DSR 2000:V, p. 2289
<i>Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Canada – Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS114/13, 18 August 2000, DSR 2002:I, p. 3
<i>Canada – Renewable Energy/ Canada – Feed-in Tariff Program</i>	Appellate Body Reports, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector/Canada – Measures Relating to the Feed-in Tariff Program</i> , WT/DS412/AB/R/WT/DS426/AB/R, adopted 24 May 2013
<i>Canada – Renewable Energy/ Canada – Feed-in Tariff Program</i>	Panel Reports, <i>Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector/ Canada – Measures Relating to the Feedin Tariff Program</i> , WT/DS412/R/WT/DS426/R/and Add.1, adopted 24 May 2013, as modified by Appellate Body Reports WT/DS412/AB/R/WT/DS426/AB/R
<i>Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Canada – Measures Relating to Exports of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain</i> , WT/DS276/AB/R, adopted 27 September 2004, DSR 2004:VI, p. 2739
<i>Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports</i>	Panel Report, <i>Canada – Measures Relating to Exports of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain</i> , WT/DS276/R, adopted 27 September 2004, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS276/AB/R, DSR 2004:VI, p. 2817
<i>Chile – Alcoholic Beverages</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Chile – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages</i> , WT/DS87/AB/R, WT/DS110/AB/R, adopted 12 January 2000, DSR 2000:I, p. 281
<i>Chile – Alcoholic Beverages</i>	Panel Report, <i>Chile – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages</i> , WT/DS87/R, WT/DS110/R, adopted 12 January 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS87/AB/R, WT/DS110/AB/R, DSR 2000:I, p. 303
<i>Chile – Alcoholic Beverages (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Chile – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS87/15, WT/DS110/14, 23 May 2000, DSR 2000:V, p. 2583
<i>Chile – Price Band System</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products</i> , WT/DS207/AB/R, adopted 23 October 2002, DSR 2002:VIII, p. 3045 (Corr.1, DSR 2006:XII, p. 5473)
<i>Chile – Price Band System</i>	Panel Report, <i>Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products</i> , WT/DS207/R, adopted 23 October 2002, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS207AB/R, DSR 2002:VIII, p. 3127
<i>Chile – Price Band System (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS207/13, 17 March 2003, DSR 2003:III, p. 1237
<i>Chile – Price Band System (Article 21.5 – Argentina)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Argentina</i> , WT/DS207/AB/RW, adopted 22 May 2007, DSR 2007:II, p. 513
<i>Chile – Price Band System (Article 21.5 – Argentina)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Chile – Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Argentina</i> , WT/DS207/RW and Corr.1, adopted 22 May 2007, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS207/AB/RW, DSR 2007:II, p. 613
<i>China – Auto Parts</i>	Appellate Body Reports, <i>China – Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts</i> , WT/DS339/AB/R/WT/DS340/AB/R/WT/DS342/AB/R, adopted 12 January 2009, DSR 2009:I, p. 3
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SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>Colombia – Ports of Entry (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Colombia – Indicative Prices and Restrictions on Ports of Entry – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS366/13, 2 October 2009, DSR 2009:IX, p. 3819
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<i>Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures</i>	Panel Report, <i>Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric</i> , WT/DS415/R, WT/DS416/R, WT/DS417/R, WT/DS418/R, adopted 22 February 2012
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<i>EC – The ACPEC Partnership Agreement II</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>European Communities – The ACPEC Partnership Agreement – Second Recourse to Arbitration Pursuant to the Decision of 14 November 2001</i> , WT/L/625, 27 October 2005, DSR 2005:XXIII, p. 11703
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SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>EC – Bananas III (Guatemala and Honduras)</i>	Panel Report, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas, Complaint by Guatemala and Honduras</i> , WT/DS27/R/GTM, WT/DS27/R/HND, adopted 25 September 1997, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS27/AB/R, DSR 1997:II, p. 695
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<i>EC – Bananas III (US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas, Complaint by the United States</i> , WT/DS27/R/USA, adopted 25 September 1997, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS27/AB/R, DSR 1997:II, p. 943
<i>EC – Bananas III (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS27/15, 7 January 1998, DSR 1998:I, p. 3
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<i>EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – Ecuador II)/ EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Appellate Body Reports, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Second Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Ecuador</i> , WT/DS27/AB/RW2/ECU, adopted 11 December 2008, and Corr.1/ <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS27/AB/RW/USA and Corr.1, adopted 22 December 2008, DSR 2008:XVIII, p. 7165
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<i>EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS27/RW/USA and Corr.1, adopted 22 December 2008, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS27/AB/RW/USA, DSR 2008:XIX, p. 7761
<i>EC – Bananas III (Ecuador) (Article 22.6 – EC)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrators, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Arbitration by the European Communities under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS27/ARB/ECU, 24 March 2000, DSR 2000:V, p. 2237
<i>EC – Bananas III (US) (Article 22.6 – EC)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrators, <i>European Communities – Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas – Recourse to Arbitration by the European Communities under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS27/ARB, 9 April 1999, DSR 1999:II, p. 725
<i>EC – Bed Linen</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>European Communities – AntiDumping Duties on Imports of CottonType Bed Linen from India</i> , WT/DS141/AB/R, adopted 12 March 2001, DSR 2001:V, p. 2049
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<i>EC – Bed Linen (Article 21.5 – India)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>European Communities – AntiDumping Duties on Imports of CottonType Bed Linen from India – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by India</i> , WT/DS141/AB/RW, adopted 24 April 2003, DSR 2003:III, p. 965
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<i>EC – Chicken Cuts (Brazil)</i>	Panel Report, <i>European Communities – Customs Classification of Frozen Boneless Chicken Cuts, Complaint by Brazil</i> , WT/DS269/R, adopted 27 September 2005, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS269/AB/R, WT/DS286/AB/R, DSR 2005:XIX, p. 9295

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>EC – Hormones (US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>EC Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones), Complaint by the United States</i> , WT/DS26/R/USA, adopted 13 February 1998, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS26/AB/R, WT/DS48/AB/R, DSR 1998:III, p. 699
<i>EC – Hormones (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>EC Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones) – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS26/15, WT/DS48/13, 29 May 1998, DSR 1998:V, p. 1833
<i>EC – Hormones (Canada) (Article 22.6 – EC)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrators, <i>European Communities – Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones), Original Complaint by Canada – Recourse to Arbitration by the European Communities under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS48/ARB, 12 July 1999, DSR 1999:III, p. 1135
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SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>India – Patents (US)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>India – Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products</i> , WT/DS50/AB/R, adopted 16 January 1998, DSR 1998:I, p. 9
<i>India – Patents (US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>India – Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products, Complaint by the United States</i> , WT/DS50/R, adopted 16 January 1998, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS50/AB/R, DSR 1998:I, p. 41
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<i>India – Quantitative Restrictions</i>	Panel Report, <i>India – Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products</i> , WT/DS90/R, adopted 22 September 1999, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS90/AB/R, DSR 1999:V, p. 1799
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<i>Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Japan – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages</i> , WT/DS8/AB/R, WT/DS10/AB/R, WT/DS11/AB/R, adopted 1 November 1996, DSR 1996:I, p. 97
<i>Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II</i>	Panel Report, <i>Japan – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages</i> , WT/DS8/R, WT/DS10/R, WT/DS11/R, adopted 1 November 1996, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS8/AB/R, WT/DS10/AB/R, WT/DS11/AB/R, DSR 1996:I, p. 125
<i>Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>Japan – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS8/15, WT/DS10/15, WT/DS11/13, 14 February 1997, DSR 1997:I, p. 3
<i>Japan – Apples</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Japan – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples</i> , WT/DS245/AB/R, adopted 10 December 2003, DSR 2003:IX, p. 4391
<i>Japan – Apples</i>	Panel Report, <i>Japan – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples</i> , WT/DS245/R, adopted 10 December 2003, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS245/AB/R, DSR 2003:IX, p. 4481
<i>Japan – Apples (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Japan – Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS245/RW, adopted 20 July 2005, DSR 2005:XVI, p. 7911
<i>Japan – DRAMs (Korea)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Japan – Countervailing Duties on Dynamic Random Access Memories from Korea</i> , WT/DS336/AB/R and Corr.1, adopted 17 December 2007, DSR 2007:VII, p. 2703
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<i>Japan – Film</i>	Panel Report, <i>Japan – Measures Affecting Consumer Photographic Film and Paper</i> , WT/DS44/R, adopted 22 April 1998, DSR 1998:IV, p. 1179
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<i>Korea – Alcoholic Beverages</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Korea – Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages</i> , WT/DS75/AB/R, WT/DS84/AB/R, adopted 17 February 1999, DSR 1999:I, p. 3

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>Korea – Bovine Meat (Canada)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Korea – Measures Affecting the Importation of Bovine Meat and Meat Products from Canada</i> , WT/DS391/R, 3 July 2012, unadopted
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<i>Korea – Certain Paper (Article 21.5 – Indonesia)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Korea – AntiDumping Duties on Imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Indonesia</i> , WT/DS312/RW, adopted 22 October 2007, DSR 2007:VIII, p. 3369
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<i>Korea – Dairy</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Korea – Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Dairy Products</i> , WT/DS98/AB/R, adopted 12 January 2000, DSR 2000:I, p. 3
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<i>Korea – Procurement</i>	Panel Report, <i>Korea – Measures Affecting Government Procurement</i> , WT/DS163/R, adopted 19 June 2000, DSR 2000:VIII, p. 3541
<i>Korea – Various Measures on Beef</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Korea – Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef</i> , WT/DS161/AB/R, WT/DS169/AB/R, adopted 10 January 2001, DSR 2001:I, p. 5
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<i>Mexico – Corn Syrup (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Mexico – AntiDumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS132/AB/RW, adopted 21 November 2001, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6675
<i>Mexico – Corn Syrup (Article 21.5 – US)</i>	Panel Report, <i>Mexico – AntiDumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the United States</i> , WT/DS132/RW, adopted 21 November 2001, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS132/AB/RW, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6717
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<i>Mexico – Steel Pipes and Tubes</i>	Panel Report, <i>Mexico – AntiDumping Duties on Steel Pipes and Tubes from Guatemala</i> , WT/DS331/R, adopted 24 July 2007, DSR 2007:IV, p. 1207
<i>Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Mexico – Tax Measures on Soft Drinks and Other Beverages</i> , WT/DS308/AB/R, adopted 24 March 2006, DSR 2006:I, p. 3
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<i>Mexico – Telecoms</i>	Panel Report, <i>Mexico – Measures Affecting Telecommunications Services</i> , WT/DS204/R, adopted 1 June 2004, DSR 2004:IV, p. 1537
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<i>Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Thailand – Customs and Fiscal Measures on Cigarettes from the Philippines</i> , WT/DS371/AB/R, adopted 15 July 2011, DSR 2011:IV, p. 2203

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>Turkey – Textiles</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>Turkey – Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products</i> , WT/DS34/AB/R, adopted 19 November 1999, DSR 1999:VI, p. 2345
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<i>US – 1916 Act</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Act of 1916</i> , WT/DS136/AB/R, WT/DS162/AB/R, adopted 26 September 2000, DSR 2000:X, p. 4793
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<i>US – 1916 Act (Japan)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Act of 1916, Complaint by Japan</i> , WT/DS162/R and Add.1, adopted 26 September 2000, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS136/AB/R, WT/DS162/AB/R, DSR 2000:X, p. 4831
<i>US – 1916 Act (Article 21.3(c))</i>	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – AntiDumping Act of 1916 – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS136/11, WT/DS162/14, 28 February 2001, DSR 2001:V, p. 2017
<i>US – 1916 Act (EC) (Article 22.6 – US)</i>	Decision by the Arbitrators, <i>United States – AntiDumping Act of 1916, Original Complaint by the European Communities – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS136/ARB, 24 February 2004, DSR 2004:IX, p. 4269
<i>US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China</i> , WT/DS379/AB/R, adopted 25 March 2011, DSR 2011:V, p. 2869
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<i>US – AntiDumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico</i> , WT/DS282/AB/R, adopted 28 November 2005, DSR 2005:XX, p. 10127
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<i>US – AntiDumping Measures on PET Bags</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Measures on Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Thailand</i> , WT/DS383/R, adopted 18 February 2010, DSR 2010:IV, p. 1841
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<i>US – Certain EC Products</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Import Measures on Certain Products from the European Communities</i> , WT/DS165/AB/R, adopted 10 January 2001, DSR 2001:I, p. 373
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<i>US – Clove Cigarettes</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes</i> , WT/DS406/AB/R, adopted 24 April 2012
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<i>US – Continued Suspension</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC – Hormones Dispute</i> , WT/DS320/AB/R, adopted 14 November 2008, DSR 2008:X, p. 3507

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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US – COOL	Panel Reports, <i>United States – Certain Country of Origin Labelling (COOL) Requirements</i> , WT/DS384/R/WT/DS386/R, adopted 23 July 2012, as modified by Appellate Body Reports WT/DS384/AB/R/WT/DS386/AB/R
US – COOL (Article 21.3(c))	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Certain Country of Origin Labelling (COOL) Requirements – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS384/24, WT/DS386/23, 4 December 2012
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US – CorrosionResistant Steel Sunset Review	Panel Report, <i>United States – Sunset Review of AntiDumping Duties on CorrosionResistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan</i> , WT/DS244/R, adopted 9 January 2004, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS244/AB/R, DSR 2004:I, p. 85
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US – Cotton Yarn	Panel Report, <i>United States – Transitional Safeguard Measure on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan</i> , WT/DS192/R, adopted 5 November 2001, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS192/AB/R, DSR 2001:XII, p. 6067
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US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities</i> , WT/DS212/AB/R, adopted 8 January 2003, DSR 2003:I, p. 5
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US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products (Article 21.5 – EC)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities</i> , WT/DS212/RW, adopted 27 September 2005, DSR 2005:XVIII, p. 8950
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US – Export Restraints	Panel Report, <i>United States – Measures Treating Exports Restraints as Subsidies</i> , WT/DS194/R and Corr.2, adopted 23 August 2001, DSR 2001:XI, p. 5767
US – FSC	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”</i> , WT/DS108/AB/R, adopted 20 March 2000, DSR 2000:III, p. 1619
US – FSC	Panel Report, <i>United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”</i> , WT/DS108/R, adopted 20 March 2000, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS108/AB/R, DSR 2000:IV, p. 1675
US – FSC (Article 21.5 – EC)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations” – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities</i> , WT/DS108/AB/RW, adopted 29 January 2002, DSR 2002:I, p. 55

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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US – Gambling (Article 21.3(c))	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Measures Affecting the CrossBorder Supply of Gambling and Betting Services – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS285/13, 19 August 2005, DSR 2005:XXIII, p. 11639
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US – Gambling (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Measures Affecting the CrossBorder Supply of Gambling and Betting Services – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS285/ARB, 21 December 2007, DSR 2007:X, p. 4163
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US – HotRolled Steel	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Measures on Certain HotRolled Steel Products from Japan</i> , WT/DS184/AB/R, adopted 23 August 2001, DSR 2001:X, p. 4697
US – HotRolled Steel	Panel Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Measures on Certain HotRolled Steel Products from Japan</i> , WT/DS184/R, adopted 23 August 2001 modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS184/AB/R, DSR 2001:X, p. 4769
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US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft (Second Complaint)</i> , WT/DS353/AB/R, adopted 23 March 2012
US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft (Second Complaint)</i> , WT/DS353/R, adopted 23 March 2012, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS353/AB/R
US – Lead and Bismuth II	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain HotRolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products Originating in the United Kingdom</i> , WT/DS138/AB/R, adopted 7 June 2000, DSR 2000:V, p. 2595
US – Lead and Bismuth II	Panel Report, <i>United States – Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain HotRolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products Originating in the United Kingdom</i> , WT/DS138/R and Corr.2, adopted 7 June 2000, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS138/AB/R, DSR 2000:VI, p. 2623
US – Line Pipe	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea</i> , WT/DS202/AB/R, adopted 8 March 2002, DSR 2002:IV, p. 1403

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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US – Line Pipe (Article 21.3(c))	Report of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS202/17, 26 July 2002, DSR 2002:V, p. 2061
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US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Article 21.3(c))	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/14, WT/DS234/22, 13 June 2003, DSR 2003:III, p. 1163
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Brazil) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by Brazil – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/BRA, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:IX, p. 4341
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Canada) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by Canada – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS234/ARB/CAN, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:IX, p. 4425
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Chile) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by Chile – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/CHL, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:IX, p. 4511
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (EC) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by the European Communities – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/EEC, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:IX, p. 4591
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (India) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by India – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/IND, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:X, p. 4691
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Japan) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by Japan – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/JPN, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:X, p. 4771
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (Korea) (Article 22.6 – US)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000, Original Complaint by Korea – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS217/ARB/KOR, 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:X, p. 4851
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US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews (Article 21.3(c))	Award of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Sunset Reviews of AntiDumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS268/12, 7 June 2005, DSR 2005:XXIII, p. 11619
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US – Poultry (China)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry from China</i> , WT/DS392/R, adopted 25 October 2010, DSR 2010:V, p. 1909
US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act	Panel Report, <i>United States – Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act</i> , WT/DS160/R, adopted 27 July 2000, DSR 2000:VIII, p. 3769

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act (Article 25)	Award of the Arbitrators, <i>United States – Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act – Recourse to Arbitration under Article 25 of the DSU</i> , WT/DS160/ARB25/1, 9 November 2001, DSR 2001:II, p. 667
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US – Section 211 Appropriations Act	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998</i> , WT/DS176/AB/R, adopted 1 February 2002, DSR 2002:II, p. 589
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act	Panel Report, <i>United States – Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998</i> , WT/DS176/R, adopted 1 February 2002, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS176/AB/R, DSR 2002:II, p. 683
US – Section 301 Trade Act	Panel Report, <i>United States – Sections 301310 of the Trade Act of 1974</i> , WT/DS152/R, adopted 27 January 2000, DSR 2000:II, p. 815
US – Shrimp	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products</i> , WT/DS58/AB/R, adopted 6 November 1998, DSR 1998:VII, p. 2755
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US – Shrimp (Article 21.5 – Malaysia)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Malaysia</i> , WT/DS58/AB/RW, adopted 21 November 2001, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6481
US – Shrimp (Article 21.5 – Malaysia)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Malaysia</i> , WT/DS58/RW, adopted 21 November 2001, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS58/AB/RW, DSR 2001:XIII, p. 6529
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US – Shrimp (Thailand)/ US – Customs Bond Directive	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Shrimp from Thailand/United States – Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties</i> , WT/DS343/AB/R/WT/DS345/AB/R, adopted 1 August 2008, DSR 2008:VII, p. 2385/ DSR 2008:VIII, p. 2773
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US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam</i> , WT/DS404/R, adopted 2 September 2011, DSR 2011:X, p. 5301
US – Shrimp and Sawblades	Panel Report, <i>United States – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp and Diamond Sawblades from China</i> , WT/DS422/R and Add.1, adopted 23 July 2012
US – Softwood Lumber III	Panel Report, <i>United States – Preliminary Determinations with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada</i> , WT/DS236/R, adopted 1 November 2002, DSR 2002:IX, p. 3597
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US – Softwood Lumber V	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada</i> , WT/DS264/AB/R, adopted 31 August 2004, DSR 2004:V, p. 1875
US – Softwood Lumber V	Panel Report, <i>United States – Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada</i> , WT/DS264/R, adopted 31 August 2004, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS264/AB/R, DSR 2004:V, p. 1937

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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<i>US – Softwood Lumber V (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada</i> , WT/DS264/AB/RW, adopted 1 September 2006, DSR 2006:XII, p. 5087
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<i>US – Softwood Lumber VI</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada</i> , WT/DS277/R, adopted 26 April 2004, DSR 2004:VI, p. 2485
<i>US – Softwood Lumber VI (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada</i> , WT/DS277/AB/RW, adopted 9 May 2006, and Corr.1, DSR 2006:XI, p. 4865
<i>US – Softwood Lumber VI (Article 21.5 – Canada)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Canada</i> , WT/DS277/RW, adopted 9 May 2006, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS277/AB/RW, DSR 2006:XI, p. 4935
<i>US – Stainless Steel (Korea)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping Measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea</i> , WT/DS179/R, adopted 1 February 2001, DSR 2001:IV, p. 1295
<i>US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Final AntiDumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico</i> , WT/DS344/AB/R, adopted 20 May 2008, DSR 2008:II, p. 513
<i>US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – Final AntiDumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico</i> , WT/DS344/R, adopted 20 May 2008, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS344/AB/R, DSR 2008:II, p. 599
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<i>US – Stainless Steel (Mexico) (Article 21.5 – Mexico)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – Final Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel From Mexico – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Mexico</i> , WT/DS344/RW, 6 May 2013, unadopted
<i>US – Steel Plate</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – AntiDumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India</i> , WT/DS206/R and Corr.1, adopted 29 July 2002, DSR 2002:VI, p. 2073
<i>US – Steel Safeguards</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products</i> , WT/DS248/AB/R, WT/DS249/AB/R, WT/DS251/AB/R, WT/DS252/AB/R, WT/DS253/AB/R, WT/DS254/AB/R, WT/DS258/AB/R, WT/DS259/AB/R, adopted 10 December 2003, DSR 2003:VII, p. 3117
<i>US – Steel Safeguards</i>	Panel Reports, <i>United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products</i> , WT/DS248/R/WT/DS249/R/WT/DS251/R/WT/DS252/R/WT/DS253/R/WT/DS254/R/WT/DS258/R/WT/DS259/R/and Corr.1, adopted 10 December 2003, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS248/AB/R, WT/DS249/AB/R, WT/DS251/AB/R, WT/DS252/AB/R, WT/DS253/AB/R, WT/DS254/AB/R, WT/DS258/AB/R, WT/DS259/AB/R, DSR 2003:VIII, p. 3273
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<i>US – Tuna II (Mexico)</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Concerning the Importation, Marketing and Sale of Tuna and Tuna Products</i> , WT/DS381/AB/R, adopted 13 June 2012
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<i>US – Tyres (China)</i>	Panel Report, <i>United States – Measures Affecting Imports of Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China</i> , WT/DS399/R, adopted 5 October 2011, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS399/AB/R, DSR 2011:IX, p. 4945
<i>US – Underwear</i>	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Restrictions on Imports of Cotton and Manmade Fibre Underwear</i> , WT/DS24/AB/R, adopted 25 February 1997, DSR 1997:I, p. 11

SHORT TITLE	FULL CASE TITLE AND CITATION
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US – Upland Cotton	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton</i> , WT/DS267/AB/R, adopted 21 March 2005, DSR 2005:I, p. 3
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US – Upland Cotton (Article 21.5 – Brazil)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Brazil</i> , WT/DS267/RW and Corr.1, adopted 20 June 2008, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS267/AB/RW, DSR 2008:III, p. 997
US – Upland Cotton (Article 22.6 – US I)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU and Article 4.11 of the SCM Agreement</i> , WT/DS267/ARB/1, 31 August 2009, DSR 2009:IX, p. 3871
US – Upland Cotton (Article 22.6 – US II)	Decision by the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton – Recourse to Arbitration by the United States under Article 22.6 of the DSU and Article 7.10 of the SCM Agreement</i> , WT/DS267/ARB/2 and Corr.1, 31 August 2009, DSR 2009:IX, p. 4083
US – Wheat Gluten	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities</i> , WT/DS166/AB/R, adopted 19 January 2001, DSR 2001:II, p. 717
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US – Wool Shirts and Blouses	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measure Affecting Imports of Woven Wool Shirts and Blouses from India</i> , WT/DS33/AB/R, adopted 23 May 1997, and Corr.1, DSR 1997:I, p. 323
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US – Zeroing (EC)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (“Zeroing”)</i> , WT/DS294/AB/R, adopted 9 May 2006, and Corr.1, DSR 2006:II, p. 417
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US – Zeroing (EC) (Article 21.5 – EC)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (“Zeroing”) – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities</i> , WT/DS294/AB/RW and Corr.1, adopted 11 June 2009, DSR 2009:VII, p. 2911
US – Zeroing (EC) (Article 21.5 – EC)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (“Zeroing”) – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by the European Communities</i> , WT/DS294/RW, adopted 11 June 2009, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS294/AB/RW, DSR 2009:VII, p. 3117
US – Zeroing (Japan)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews</i> , WT/DS322/AB/R, adopted 23 January 2007, DSR 2007:I, p. 3
US – Zeroing (Japan)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews</i> , WT/DS322/R, adopted 23 January 2007, as modified by Appellate Body Report WT/DS322/AB/R, DSR 2007:I, p. 97
US – Zeroing (Japan) (Article 21.3(c))	Report of the Arbitrator, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews – Arbitration under Article 21.3(c) of the DSU</i> , WT/DS322/21, 11 May 2007, DSR 2007:X, p. 4160
US – Zeroing (Japan) (Article 21.5 – Japan)	Appellate Body Report, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Japan</i> , WT/DS322/AB/RW, adopted 31 August 2009, DSR 2009:VIII, p. 3441
US – Zeroing (Japan) (Article 21.5 – Japan)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews – Recourse to Article 21.5 of the DSU by Japan</i> , WT/DS322/RW, adopted 31 August 2009, upheld by Appellate Body Report WT/DS322/AB/RW, DSR 2009:VIII, p. 3553
US – Zeroing (Korea)	Panel Report, <i>United States – Use of Zeroing in Anti-Dumping Measures Involving Products from Korea</i> , WT/DS402/R, adopted 24 February 2011, DSR 2011:X, p. 5239

Appendix 2

INDEX OF DISPUTES BY WTO AGREEMENT

For page references, see Appendix 3, where disputes are listed by WTO member.

ACCESSION PROTOCOL

China – Auto Parts
China – Publications and Audiovisual Publications
China – Raw Materials
EC – Fasteners
EU – Footwear (China)
US – Tyres (China)

AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

- **Art. 3 (domestic support and export subsidy commitments)**

- **Art. 3.2**

- *Korea – Various Measures on Beef*

- **Art. 3.3**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *Canada – Dairy Art. 21.5 (I)*
 - *EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar*
 - *US – FSC*
 - *US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)*

- **Art. 4 (market access)**

- *Chile – Price Band System*
 - *Chile – Price Band System Art. 21.5*
 - *India – Quantitative Restriction*
 - *Korea – Various Measures on Beef*
 - *Turkey – Rice*

- **Art. 5 (special safeguard mechanism)**

- *EC – Poultry*

- **Art. 8 (export competition)**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar*
 - *US – FSC*
 - *US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)*
 - *US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5*

- **Art. 9 (export subsidy commitments)**

- **Art. 9.1(a)**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar*
 - *US – Upland Cotton*

- **Art. 9.1(c)**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *Canada – Dairy Art. 21.5 (I)*
 - *Canada – Dairy Art. 21.5 (II)*
 - *EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar*
 - *US – FSC*

- **Art. 10 (circumvention)**

- **Art. 10.1**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *US – FSC*
 - *US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)*
 - *US – Upland Cotton*
 - *US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5*

- **Art. 10.3**

- *Canada – Dairy*
 - *Canada – Dairy Art. 21.5 (II)*
 - *EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar*
 - *US – FSC*

- **Art. 13 (due restraint)**

- *Brazil – Desiccated Coconut*
 - *US – Upland Cotton*

ANTI-DUMPING AGREEMENT

- **Art. 1 (principles)**

- *EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings*
 - *US – 1916 Act*

- **Art. 2 (determination of dumping)**

- **Art. 2.1**

- *EC – Salmon (Norway)*
 - *US – Hot Rolled Steel*
 - *US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)*
 - *US – Zeroing (Japan)*

- **Art. 2.2**

- *EC – Bed Linen*
 - *EC – Salmon (Norway)*
 - *EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings*
 - *EU – Footwear (China)*
 - *Korea – Certain Paper*
 - *Thailand – H-Beams*
 - *US – DRAMS*
 - *US – Softwood Lumber V*

- **Art. 2.4**

- *Argentina – Ceramic Tiles*
 - *Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties*
 - *EC – Bed Linen*
 - *EC – Fasteners*
 - *Egypt – Steel Rebar*
 - *US – Anti-Dumping Measures on PET Bags*
 - *US – Continued Zeroing*
 - *US – Orange Juice (Brazil)*
 - *US – Shrimp*
 - *US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)*
 - *US – Shrimp and Sawblades (China)*
 - *US – Stainless Steel*
 - *US – Softwood Lumber V*
 - *US – Softwood Lumber V Art. 21.5*
 - *US – Zeroing (EC)*
 - *US – Zeroing (Japan)*
 - *US – Zeroing (Korea)*

- **Art. 2.6**

- *US – Softwood Lumber V*

- **Art. 3 (determination of injury)**
 - Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties*
 - EC – Bed Linen Art. 21.5*
 - Mexico – Anti Dumping Measures on Rice*
 - Mexico – Corn Syrup*
 - Mexico – Corn syrup Art. 21.5*
 - Mexico – Steel Pipes and Tubes*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI Art. 21.5*
- Arts. 3.1 & 3.2**
 - Egypt – Steel Rebar*
 - EC – Bed Linen Art. 21.5*
- Arts. 3.1 & 3.4**
 - China – GOES*
 - EC – Bed Linen*
 - EC – Bed Linen Art. 21.5*
 - EC – Salmon (Norway)*
 - Thailand – H-Beams*
 - US – Hot-Rolled Steel*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
- Arts. 3.1 & 3.5**
 - Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties*
 - EC – Salmon (Norway)*
 - Egypt – Steel Rebar*
- Arts. 3.2 & 3.3**
 - EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings*
 - US – Anti Dumping Measures on Country Tubular Goods*
- Art. 3.4**
 - EC – Bed Linen*
 - Egypt – Steel Rebar*
 - Guatemala – Cement II*
 - Thailand – H. Beam*
- Arts. 3.5 & 3.7**
 - EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings*
 - US – Hot-Rolled Steel*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
- Art. 3.7**
 - Mexico – Corn Syrup Art. 21.5*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
- **Arts. 4 & 5 (domestic industry)**
 - EC – Fasteners*
 - US – 1916 Act*
- **Art. 5 (initiation and subsequent investigation)**
 - Thailand – H-Beams*
- Art. 5.2**
 - Mexico – Corn Syrup*
 - US – 1916 Act*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV*
 - US – Softwood Lumber V*
- Arts. 5.3 & 5.8**
 - Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties*
 - Guatemala – Cement II*
 - Mexico – Anti-Dumping measures on Rice*
 - Mexico – Corn Syrup*
 - Mexico – Steel Pipes and Tubes*
 - US – DRAMS*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV*
 - US – Softwood Lumber V*

-
- Art. 5.4**
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)
 - Art. 5.5**
US – 1916 Act
 - Art. 5.8**
Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties
Mexico – Anti-Dumping Measures on Rice
US – DRAMS
 - **Art. 6 (evidence)**
 - EC – Salmon (Norway)*
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5
 - Arts. 6.1 & 6.2**
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5
 - Arts. 6.1.2 & 6.4**
Guatemala – Cement II
 - Arts. 6.1 & 12.1**
Mexico – Anti-Dumping Measures on Rice
 - Arts. 6.2 & 6.4**
EC – Fasteners
EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings
Korea – Certain Paper
Korea – Certain Paper Art. 21.5
Mexico – Corn Syrup
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5
 - Art. 6.5**
China – GOES
EC – Fasteners
EU – Footwear (China)
Guatemala – Cement II
 - Art. 6.6**
US – DRAMS
 - Art. 6.7**
Egypt – Steel Rebar
Korea – Certain Paper
 - Art. 6.8 & Annex II**
Argentina – Ceramic Tiles
Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties
China – GOES
EC – Salmon (Norway)
Egypt – Steel Rebar
Guatemala – Cement II
Korea – Certain Paper
Korea – Certain Paper Art. 21.5
Mexico – Anti Dumping Measures on Rice
US – Hot-Rolled Steel
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)
 - Art. 6.9**
China – GOES
Guatemala – Cement II
Argentina – Ceramic Tiles
 - Art. 6.10**
Argentina – Ceramic Tiles
Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties
EC – Fasteners
EC – Salmon (Norway)
EU – Footwear (China)
Korea – Certain Paper
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)

- **Art. 7 (provisional measures)**
Mexico – Corn Syrup
- **Art. 9 (imposition and collection of duties)**
EC – Fasteners
EC – Salmon (Norway)
EU – Footwear (China)
US – Continued Zeroing
US – Hot-Rolled Steel
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)
US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)
US – Zeroing (EC)
US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5
US – Zeroing (Japan)
- **Art. 10 (retroactivity)**
 - Art. 10.2**
Mexico – Corn Syrup
 - Art. 10.4**
Mexico – Corn Syrup
- **Art. 11 (duration and review of anti-dumping duties)**
 - Art. 11.1**
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)
 - Art. 11.2**
US – DRAMS
 - Art. 11.3**
US – Anti Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods
US – Continued Zeroing
US – Corrosion Resistant Steel Sunset Review
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)
US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5
- **Art. 12 (notification)**
EC – Salmon (Norway)
Mexico – Corn Syrup
- **Art. 15 (special and differential treatment)**
EC – Bed Linen
EC – Bed Linen Art. 21.5
US – Steel Plate
- **Art. 17 (dispute settlement)**
 - Art. 17.4**
Guatemala – Cement I
 - Art. 17.6**
Thailand – H-Beams
US – Continued Zeroing
US – Hot-Rolled Steel
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)
US – Softwood Lumber VI
- **Art. 18 (final provisions)**
 - Art. 18.1**
US – 1916 Act
US – Customs Bond Directive
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)
US – Shrimp (Thailand)

Art. 18.4

EU – Footwear (China)
US – 1916 Act
US – Steel Plate

AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

- **Art. 2.4 (prohibition on new restrictions)**

Turkey – Textiles
US – Wool Shirts and Blouses

- **Art. 6 (transitional safeguard measures)**

US – Underwear
US – Wool Shirts and Blouses

Art. 6.2

US – Cotton Yarn
US – Underwear

Art. 6.4

US – Cotton Yarn

Art. 6.10

US – Underwear

CUSTOMS VALUATION AGREEMENT

- **Sequential nature of valuation methods in Arts. 1-7**

Colombia – Ports of Entry
Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)

- **Art. 1 (transaction value)**

Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)

- **Art. 16 (explanation of valuation decision)**

Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UNDERSTANDING

- **Art. 3 (general provisions)**

Chile – Price Band
EC – Continued Suspension
US – Certain EC Products

- **Art. 4 (consultations)**

Brazil – Aircraft (relationship with DSU Art. 6)

Art. 4.9

Canada – Patent Term

- **Art. 6 (establishment of panels)**

Brazil – Aircraft

Art. 6.2

China – Raw Materials
EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products
EC – Bed Linen
EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft
Guatemala – Cement I
Japan – Film
Korea – Dairy
Mexico – Corn Syrup Art. 21.5
Thailand – H-Beams

-
- US – Clove Cigarettes*
 - US – Continued Zeroing*
 - US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)*
 - US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)*
 - US – Shrimp (Viet Nam)*
 - US – Zeroing (Japan) Art. 21.5*
 - **Art. 9 (multiple panels on same matter)**
 - Australia – Automotive Leather II*
 - **Art. 11 (standard of review)**
 - Australia – Apples*
 - Canada – Autos*
 - Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports*
 - Chile – Price Band System*
 - EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft*
 - EC – Hormones*
 - Japan – Apples Art. 21.5*
 - Japan – DRAMs (Korea)*
 - US – Anti Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods*
 - US – Continued Zeroing*
 - US – Cotton Yarn*
 - US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS*
 - US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)*
 - US – Lead and Bismuth II*
 - US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI Art. 21.5*
 - US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)*
 - US – Tuna II (Mexico)*
 - US – Underwear*
 - US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5*
 - US – Wheat Gluten*
 - US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5*
 - US – Zeroing (Japan)*
 - US – Zeroing (Korea)*
 - **Arts. 12 & 13 (amicus curiae brief)**
 - US – Shrimp*
 - **Art. 12 (panel procedures)**
 - Mexico – Corn Syrup Art. 21.5*
 - **Art. 13 (right to seek information)**
 - Argentina – Textiles and Apparel*
 - Turkey – Textiles*
 - **Art. 17 (appellate review)**
 - US – Gambling Art. 21.5*
 - **Art. 19 (Panel and Appellate Body recommendations)**
 - Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties*
 - EC – Bananas Art. 21.5 (US)*
 - EC – Bananas Art. 21.5 II (Ecuador)*
 - Guatemala – Cement II*
 - US – Anti-Dumping Measures on PET Bags*
 - US – Lead and Bismuth II*
 - US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5*
 - US – Tyres*
 - US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5*
 - **Art. 21.5 (review of implementation of DSB rulings)**
 - Australia – Automotive Leather II Art. 21.5*
 - Australia – Salmon Art. 21.5*

Canada – Aircraft Art. 21.5
Chile – Price Band System Art. 21.5
EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5
EC – Bananas III Art.21.5
EC – Bed Linen Art. 21.5
EC – Continued Suspension
US – Certain EC Products
US – Gambling Art.21.5
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews Art. 21.5
US – Shrimp Art. 21.5
US – Softwood Lumber IV Art. 21.5
US – Softwood Lumber VI Art. 21.5
US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5
US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5
US – Zeroing (Japan) Art. 21.5

- **Art. 22 (compensation and the suspension of concessions)**

US – Certain EC Products

- **Art. 22.8**

EC – Continued Suspension

- **Art. 23 (exclusive jurisdiction)**

- **Art. 23.1**

EC – Commercial Vessels

EC – Continued Suspension

US – Certain EC Products

- **Art. 23.2(a)**

EC – Continued Suspension

US – Certain EC Products

US – Section 301 Trade Act

- **Art. 23.2(c)**

US – Certain EC Products

US – Section 301 Trade Act

ENABLING CLAUSE

- **Enabling Clause, paragraph 2(a)**

EC – Tariff Preferences

GATS

- **Art. I (definition)**

- **Art. I:1**

Canada – Autos

- **Art. I:2(a)**

Mexico – Telecoms

- **Art. II (most-favoured-nation treatment)**

Canada – Autos

EC – Bananas III

EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5

- **Art. XVI (market access)**

China – Electronic Payment Systems

EC – Bananas III

US – Gambling

- **Art. XVII (national treatment)**

China – Electronic Payment Systems

EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5

- **Art. XIV (general exceptions)**
 - Chapeau**
US – Gambling Art.21.5
 - Art XIV(a)**
US – Gambling
 - Art. XIV(c)**
US – Gambling
- **Art. XVI (market access)**
China – Publications and Audiovisual Products
- **Art. XVII (national treatment)**
China – Publications and Audiovisual Products
- **GATS Annex on Telecommunications, Section 5(a)**
Mexico – Telecoms
- **GATS Annex on Telecommunications, Section 5(b)**
Mexico – Telecoms
- **Mexico's Reference Paper, Sections 1, 2.1 & 2.2**
Mexico – Telecoms

GATT 1994

- **Art. I (most-favoured-nation treatment)**
 - Canada – Autos*
 - Colombia – Ports of Entry*
 - Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures*
 - EC – Bananas III*
 - EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5*
 - EC – Bananas Art. 21.5 II (Ecuador)*
 - EC – Bananas Art. 21.5 (US)*
 - EC – Commercial Vessels*
 - EC – Tariff Preferences*
 - EU – Footwear (China)*
 - Indonesia – Autos*
 - US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)*
 - US – Certain EC Products*
 - US – Tuna II (Mexico)*
- **Art. II (schedules of concessions)**
 - Argentina – Textiles and Apparel*
 - Canada – Dairy*
 - Chile – Price Band System Art. 2.15*
 - China – Auto Parts*
 - Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes*
 - Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures*
 - EC – Bananas III*
 - EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5*
 - EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5 (Ecuador)*
 - EC – Chicken Cuts*
 - EC – Computer Equipment*
 - EC – IT Products*
 - India – Additional Import Duties*
 - US – Certain EC Products*
 - US – Zeroing (Japan) Art. 21.5*
- **Art. III (national treatment)**
 - Art. III:1**
Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II
US – Gasoline

Art. III:2 first sentence

Argentina – Hides and Leather
Canada – Periodicals
Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes
India – Autos
Indonesia – Autos
Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II
Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks
Philippines – Distilled Spirits
Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)

Art. III:2 second sentence

Canada – Periodicals
Chile – Alcoholic Beverages
China – Auto Parts
India – Autos
Indonesia – Autos
Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II
Korea – Alcoholic Beverages
Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks
Philippines – Distilled Spirits

Art. III:4

Brazil – Retreaded Tyres
Canada – Autos
Canada – Periodicals
Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports
China – Auto Parts
China – Publications and Audiovisual Products
Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes
EC – Asbestos
EC – Bananas III
EC – Bananas III
EC – Commercial Vessels
India – Autos
Japan – Film
Korea – Various Measures on Beef
Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks
Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines)
Turkey – Rice
US – COOL
US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)
US – Gasoline
US – Tuna II (Mexico)

Art. III:8

Canada – Periodicals
EC – Commercial Vessels

• **Art. V (freedom of transit)**

Colombia – Ports of Entry

• **Art. VI (anti-dumping and countervailing duties)**

Brazil – Desiccated Coconut
EC – Salmon (Norway)
EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings
US – 1916 Act
US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)
US – Continued Zeroing
US – Customs Bond Directive
US – Shrimp (Thailand)
US – Softwood Lumber IV

US – Softwood Lumber IV Art. 21.5
US – Stainless Steel (Mexico)
US – Zeroing (EC)
US – Zeroing (EC) Art. 21.5
US – Zeroing (Japan)
US – Zeroing (Japan) Art. 21.5

- **Art. VII (valuation for customs purposes)**

Korea – Various Measures on Beef

- **Art. VIII (fees and formalities)**

Argentina – Textiles and Apparel

China – Raw Materials

- **Art. X (measures of general application)**

China – Raw Materials

EC – Poultry

EC – IT Products

US – Underwear

- **Art. X:1**

China – Raw Materials

Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes

EC – IT Products

India – Autos

Japan – Film

- **Art. X:2**

EC – IT Products

- **Art. X:3(a)**

Argentina – Hides and Leather

China – Raw Materials

Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes

EC – Bananas III

EC – Selected Customs Matters

US – COOL

- **Art. X:3(b)**

EC – Selected Customs Matters

- **Art. XI (quantitative restrictions)**

Argentina – Hides and Leather

Brazil – Retreaded Tyres

Canada – Periodicals

China – Raw Materials

Colombia – Ports of Entry

Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes

India – Autos

India – Quantitative Restrictions

Korea – Various Measures on Beef

Turkey – Textiles

US – Shrimp

US – Shrimp Art. 21.5

- **Art. XIII (non-discriminatory administration of quantitative restrictions)**

Colombia – Ports of Entry

EC – Bananas III

EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5

EC – Bananas III Art.21.5 II

EC – Poultry

Turkey – Textiles

- **Art. XVI (subsidies)**

EC – Bananas III

- **Art. XVII (state trading enterprises)**
 - Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports*
 - EC – Bananas III Art. 21.5*
 - Korea – Various Measures on Beef*
- **Art. XVIII (balance-of-payment measures)**
 - India – Quantitative Restrictions*
- **Art. XIX:1(a) (unforeseen developments)**
 - Argentina – Footwear*
 - Argentina – Preserved Peaches*
 - Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures*
 - Korea – Dairy*
 - US – Lamb*
 - US – Steel Safeguards*
- **Art. XX (general exceptions)**
 - Chapeau**
 - Brazil – Retreaded Tyres*
 - Art. XX(a)**
 - China – Publications and Audiovisual Products*
 - Art. XX(b)**
 - Brazil – Retreaded Tyres*
 - China – Raw Materials*
 - EC – Asbestos*
 - Art. XX(d)**
 - Argentina – Hides and Leather*
 - Brazil – Retreaded Tyres*
 - Canada – Periodicals*
 - Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports*
 - China – Auto Parts*
 - Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes*
 - Korea – Various Measures on Beef*
 - Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks*
 - US – Customs Bond Directive*
 - US – Shrimp (Thailand)*
 - Art. XX(g)**
 - China – Raw Materials*
 - US – Gasoline*
 - US – Shrimp*
 - US – Shrimp Art. 21.5*
- **Art. XXIII (nullification or impairment)**
 - EC – Asbestos*
 - Japan – Film*
 - US – COOL*
- **Art. XXIV (regional trade agreements)**
 - Turkey – Textiles*

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT AGREEMENT

- **Art. I (scope)**
 - Korea – Procurement*
- **Art. XXII (consultations and dispute settlement)**
 - Korea – Procurement*

LICENSING AGREEMENT

- **Art. 1 (general provisions)**
 - EC – Bananas III*

RULES OF ORIGIN AGREEMENT

- **Disciplines during the transition period**
 - Art. 2(b)**
US – Textiles Rules of Origin
 - Art. 2(c)**
US – Textiles Rules of Origin
 - Art. 2(d)**
US – Textiles Rules of Origin

SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

- **Art. 2 (conditions)**
 - Arts. 2.1 & 3.1**
US – Steel Safeguards
 - Arts. 2.1 & 4.1(b)**
Argentina – Preserved Peaches
 - Arts. 2.1 & 4.2(a)**
Argentina – Footwear (EC)
Argentina – Preserved Peaches
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures
US – Wheat Gluten
 - Arts. 2.1 & 4.2(b)**
Argentina – Footwear (EC)
US – Line Pipe
US – Steel Safeguards
US – Wheat Gluten
- **Art. 4 (serious injury)**
 - Arts. 4.1(b) & 2.1**
Argentina – Preserved Peaches
 - Art. 4.1(c)**
US – Lamb
 - Art. 4.2**
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures
 - Art. 4.2(a)**
Argentina – Footwear (EC)
Korea – Dairy
US – Lamb US – Wheat Gluten
 - Art. 4.2(b)**
Argentina – Footwear (EC)
US – Lamb
US – Line Pipe
US – Steel Safeguards
US – Wheat Gluten
 - Art. 4.2(c)**
US – Lamb
- **Art. 5 (application of safeguard measures)**
Korea – Dairy
US – Line Pipe
- **Art. 6 (evidence)**
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures
- **Art. 9 (developing country Members)**
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures
US – Line Pipe
- **Art. 12 (notification and consultation)**
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures
US – Wheat Gluten

SCM AGREEMENT

- **Art. 1 (definition of a subsidy)**

Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees
EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft
Mexico – Olive Oil
US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)

- **Art. 1.1(a)**

Canada – Aircraft
Brazil – Aircraft Art. 21.5 (I)
US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)
US – Export Restraints
US – FSC
US – Softwood Lumber III
US – Softwood Lumber IV

- **Art. 1.1(a)(1)(iv)**

EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips
Japan – DRAMS (Korea)
US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)
US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS

- **Arts. 1.1(b) & 14**

Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees
EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips
Japan – DRAMS (Korea)
US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS
US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products
US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5
US – Lead and Bismuth II
US – Softwood Lumber III
US – Softwood Lumber IV

- **Art. 2 (specificity)**

EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft
EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips
US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS
US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)

- **Art. 3 (prohibited subsidies)**

- **Art. 3.1(a)**

Australia – Automotive Leather II
Brazil – Aircraft
Brazil – Aircraft Art. 21.5 (I)
Canada – Aircraft
Canada – Aircraft Art. 21.5
Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees
Canada – Autos
EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft
Korea – Commercial Vessels
US – FSC
US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I)
US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)
US – Upland Cotton
US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5

- **Art. 3.1(b) (prohibited subsidies – import substitution subsidy)**

Canada – Autos
US – Upland Cotton

- **Art. 3.2 (export subsidies)**

Korea – Commercial Vessels
US – Upland Cotton

- **Art. 4 (remedies)**
 - Australia – Automotive Leather II*
 - Australia – Automotive Leather II Art. 21.5*
 - Brazil – Aircraft*
 - Brazil – Aircraft Art. 21.5*
 - Korea – Commercial Vessels*
 - US – FSC*
 - US – FSC Art. 21.5 (I) & (II)*
 - US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)*
 - US – Upland Cotton*
- **Art. 5 (adverse effects)**
 - Art. 5(a)**
 - EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft*
 - Arts. 5(c) & 6.3(c)**
 - Korea – Commercial Vessels*
 - Indonesia – Autos*
 - US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)*
 - US – Upland Cotton*
 - US – Upland Cotton Art.21.5*
- **Art. 7 (remedies)**
 - US – Upland Cotton*
- **Art. 10 (application of countervailing measures)**
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5*
 - US – Lead and Bismuth II*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV Art. 21.5*
- **Art. 11 (initiation and subsequent investigation)**
 - China – GOES*
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
 - US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)*
- **Art. 12 (evidence)**
 - Art. 12.4**
 - China – GOES*
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
 - Art. 12.7**
 - China – GOES*
 - EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips*
 - Japan – DRAMs (Korea)*
 - Art. 12.8**
 - China – GOES*
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
 - Art. 12.9**
 - Japan – DRAMs (Korea)*
- **Art. 13 (consultations)**
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
- **Art. 14 (calculation of amount of subsidy)**
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
 - US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products*
 - US – Softwood Lumber III*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5*
- **Art. 15 (determination of injury)**
 - China – GOES*
 - EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips*
 - US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI Art. 21.5*

-
- Art. 15.4**
 - EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips*
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
 - Arts. 15.5 & 15.7**
 - China – GOES*
 - EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips*
 - Japan – DRAMs (Korea)*
 - US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMS*
 - Art. 15.7**
 - US – Softwood Lumber VI*
 - **Art. 16 (definition of domestic industry)**
 - Mexico – Olive Oil*
 - **Art. 17 (provisional measures)**
 - US – Softwood Lumber III*
 - **Art. 19 (imposition and collection of countervailing duties)**
 - Art. 19.1**
 - Japan – DRAMs (Korea)*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5*
 - Arts. 19.3 and 19.4**
 - US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China)*
 - **Art. 20 (retroactivity)**
 - US – Softwood Lumber III*
 - **Art. 21 (duration and review)**
 - Art. 21.2**
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5*
 - US – Lead and Bismuth II*
 - Art. 21.3**
 - US – Carbon Steel*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products*
 - US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products Art. 21.5*
 - **Art. 22 (public notice and explanation of determination)**
 - China – GOES*
 - **Art. 27 (special and differential treatment)**
 - Brazil – Aircraft*
 - **Art. 32.1 (specific action against subsidies)**
 - EC – Commercial Vessels*
 - US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV*
 - US – Softwood Lumber IV Art. 21.5*
 - **Annex I, Illustrative List of Export Subsidies**
 - Item (j)**
 - US – Upland Cotton Art. 21.5*
 - Item (k)**
 - Brazil – Aircraft*
 - Brazil – Aircraft Art. 21.5 (I) & (II)*
 - Canada – Aircraft Art. 21.5*
 - footnote 59 (double taxation exception)**
 - US – FSC Art. 21.5*
 - US – Wool Shirts and Blouses*
 - **Annex V, Procedures for Developing Information Concerning Serious Prejudice**
 - US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint)*

SPS AGREEMENT

- **Art. 2 (basic rights and obligations)**
 - Art. 2.2**
 - Australia – Apples*
 - EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products*
 - Japan – Agricultural Products II*
 - Japan – Apples*
 - Japan – Apples Art. 21.5*
 - Art. 2.3**
 - Australia – Apples*
- **Art. 3 (harmonization)**
 - EC – Hormones*
- **Art. 5 (risk assessment)**
 - Australia – Salmon*
 - Australia – Salmon Art. 21.5*
 - Art. 5.1**
 - Australia – Salmon*
 - Australia – Salmon Art. 21.5*
 - EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products*
 - EC – Continued Suspension*
 - EC – Hormones*
 - Japan – Agricultural Products II*
 - Japan – Apples*
 - Japan – Apples Art. 21.5*
 - Art. 5.5**
 - Australia – Salmon*
 - Australia – Salmon Art. 21.5*
 - EC – Hormones*
 - Art. 5.6**
 - Australia – Salmon*
 - Australia – Salmon Art. 21.5*
 - Japan – Agricultural Products II*
 - Japan – Apples Art. 21.5*
 - Art. 5.7**
 - EC – Continued Suspension*
 - Japan – Agricultural Products II*
 - Japan – Apples*
- **Art. 8 (control, inspection and approval procedures)**
 - EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products*
- **Annex C (control, inspection and approval procedures)**
 - EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products*

TBT AGREEMENT

- **Art. 1 (general provisions)**
 - EC – Asbestos*
 - EC – Sardines*
 - EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications*
- **Art. 2.1 (no less favourable treatment)**
 - US – Clove Cigarettes*
 - US – COOL*
 - US – Tuna II (Mexico)*
- **Art. 2.2 (not more trade-restrictive than necessary)**
 - US – COOL*
 - US – Tuna II (Mexico)*

- **Art. 2.4 (relevant international standard)**
EC – Sardines
US – Tuna II (Mexico)
US – COOL
- **Art. 2.12 (reasonable interval between publication of technical regulations and their entry into force)**
US – Clove Cigarettes
- **Annex 1.1 (definition of technical regulation)**
US – Tuna II (Mexico)

TRIMS AGREEMENT

- **Art. 2 (national treatment and quantitative restrictions)**
Indonesia – Autos

TRIPS AGREEMENT

- **Art. 2 (international property conventions)**
Art. 2.1
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act
- **Art. 3 (national treatment)**
EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act
- **Art. 4 (most-favoured-nation treatment)**
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act
- **Art. 9 (relation to the Berne Convention)**
China – Intellectual Property Rights
- **Art. 13 (copyrights – limitations and exceptions)**
US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act
- **Arts. 16 & 17 (trademarks – exclusive rights of the owners and limited exceptions)**
EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act
- **Art. 27 (patentable subject matter)**
Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents
- **Art. 28 (owner rights)**
Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents
- **Art. 30 (exceptions)**
Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents
- **Art. 33 (terms of protection)**
Canada – Patent Term
- **Art. 41 (enforcement)**
China – Intellectual Property Rights
- **Art. 42 (civil and administrative procedures and remedies)**
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act
- **Art. 46 (enforcement)**
China – Intellectual Property Rights
- **Art. 61 (criminal procedures)**
China – Intellectual Property Rights
- **Art. 70 (patents on pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products)**
Art. 70.1
Canada – Patent Term

Art. 70.2

Canada – Patent Term

Art. 70.8(a)

India – Patents (US)

India – Patents (EC)

Art. 70.9

India – Patents (US)

India – Patents (EC)

WTO AGREEMENT

• **Art. XVI:4 (WTO-conformity of laws, regulations and administrative procedures)**

Chile – Price Band System Art. 21.5

EU – Footwear (China)

US – 1916 Act

US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment)

Appendix 3

INDEX OF DISPUTES BY WTO MEMBER

Argentina – Ceramic Tiles (DS189)	75
Argentina – Footwear (EC) (DS121)	48
Argentina – Hides and Leather (DS155)	62
Argentina – Poultry Anti-Dumping Duties (DS241)	94
Argentina – Preserved Peaches (DS238)	93
Argentina – Textiles and Apparel (DS56)	26
Australia – Apples (DS367)	150
Australia – Automotive Leather II (DS126)	50
Australia – Automotive Leather II (Article 21.5 – US) (DS126)	51
Australia – Salmon (DS18)	9
Australia – Salmon (Article 21.5 – Canada) (DS18)	10
Brazil – Aircraft (DS46)	21
Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada II) (DS46)	23
Brazil – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Canada) (DS46)	22
Brazil – Desiccated Coconut (DS22)	11
Brazil – Retreaded Tyres (DS332)	135
Canada – Aircraft (DS70)	32
Canada – Aircraft (Article 21.5 – Brazil) (DS70)	33
Canada – Aircraft Credits and Guarantees (DS222)	90
Canada – Autos (DS139, 142)	57
Canada – Dairy (DS103, 113)	41
Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US II) (DS103, 113)	43
Canada – Dairy (Article 21.5 – New Zealand and US) (DS103, 113)	42
Canada – Patent Term (DS170)	69
Canada – Periodicals (DS31)	17
Canada – Pharmaceutical Patents (DS114)	47
Canada – Wheat Exports and Grain Imports (DS276)	112
Chile – Alcoholic Beverages (DS87, 110)	37
Chile – Price Band System (DS207)	81
Chile – Price Band System (Article 21.5 – Argentina) (DS207)	82
China – Auto Parts (DS339, 340, 342)	140
China – Electronic Payment Services (DS413)	167
China – GOES (DS414)	168
China – Intellectual Property Rights (DS362)	147
China – Publications and Audiovisual Products (DS363)	148
China – Raw Materials (DS394, 395, 398)	159
Colombia – Ports of Entry (DS366)	149
Dominican Republic – Import and Sale of Cigarettes (DS302)	125
Dominican Republic – Safeguard Measures (DS415, 416, 417, 418)	169
EC – Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products (DS291, 292, 293)	118
EC – Asbestos (DS135)	54

EC – Bananas III (DS27)	14
EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – Ecuador) (DS27)	15
EC – Bananas III (Article 21.5 – Ecuador II) (DS27)	16
EC – Bananas (Article 21.5 – US) (DS27)	16
EC – Bed Linen (DS141)	58
EC – Bed Linen (Article 21.5 – India) (DS141)	59
EC – Chicken Cuts (DS269, 286)	110
EC – Commercial Vessels (DS301)	124
EC – Computer Equipment (DS62, 67, 68)	30
EC – Countervailing Measures on DRAM Chips (DS299)	123
EC – Export Subsidies on Sugar (DS265, 266, 283)	105
EC – Fasteners (DS397)	161
EC – Hormones (DS26, DS48)	13
EC – IT Products (DS375, 376, 377)	152
EC – Poultry (DS69)	31
EC – Salmon (Norway) (DS337)	139
EC – Sardines (DS231)	91
EC – Selected Customs Matters (DS315)	129
EC – Tariff Preferences (DS246)	99
EC – Trademarks and Geographical Indications (DS174, 290)	70
EC – Tube or Pipe Fittings (DS219)	88
EC and certain member States – Large Civil Aircraft (DS316)	130
Egypt – Steel Rebar (DS211)	83
EU – Footwear (China) (DS405)	165
Guatemala – Cement I (DS60)	29
Guatemala – Cement II (DS156)	63
India – Additional Import Duties (DS360)	146
India – Autos (DS146, 175)	60
India – Patents (EC) (DS79)	36
India – Patents (US) (DS50)	24
India – Quantitative Restrictions (DS90)	38
Indonesia – Autos (DS54, 55, 59, 64)	25
Japan – Agricultural Products II (DS76)	35
Japan – Alcoholic Beverages II (DS8, 10, 11)	8
Japan – Apples (DS245)	97
Japan – Apples (Article 21.5 – US) (DS245)	98
Japan – Drams (Korea) (DS336)	138
Japan – Film (DS44)	20
Korea – Alcoholic Beverages (DS75, 84)	34
Korea – Certain Paper (DS312)	127
Korea – Certain Paper (Article 21.5 – Indonesia) (DS312)	128
Korea – Commercial Vessels (DS273)	111
Korea – Dairy (DS98)	39
Korea – Procurement (DS163)	66
Korea – Various Measures on Beef (DS161, 169)	65
Mexico – Anti-Dumping Measures on Rice (DS295)	121
Mexico – Corn Syrup (DS132)	52
Mexico – Corn Syrup (Article 21.5 – US) (DS132)	53

Mexico – Olive Oil (DS341)	141
Mexico – Steel Pipes and Tubes (DS331)	134
Mexico – Taxes on Soft Drinks (DS308)	126
Mexico – Telecoms (DS204)	79
Philippines – Distilled Spirits (DS396, 403)	160
Thailand – Cigarettes (Philippines) (DS371)	151
Thailand – H-Beams (DS122)	49
TURKEY – RICE (DS334)	136
Turkey – Textiles (DS34)	19
US – 1916 Act (DS136, 162)	55
US – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties (China) (DS379)	153
US – Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (DS282)	115
US – Anti-Dumping Measures on PET Bags (DS383)	156
US – Carbon Steel (DS213)	86
US – Certain EC Products (DS165)	67
US – Clove Cigarettes (DS406)	166
US – Continued Suspension Canada – Continued Suspension (DS320, 321)	131
US – Continued Zeroing (DS350)	144
US – COOL (DS384, 386)	157
US – Corrosion Resistant Steel Sunset Review (DS244)	96
US – Cotton Yarn (DS192)	76
US – Countervailing Duty Investigation on DRAMs (DS296)	122
US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products (DS212)	84
US – Countervailing Measures on Certain EC Products (Article 21.5 – EC) (DS212)	85
US – DRAMS (DS99)	40
US – Export Restraints (DS194)	77
US – FSC (DS108)	44
US – FSC (Article 21.5 – EC II) (DS108)	46
US – FSC (Article 21.5 – EC) (DS108)	45
US – Gambling (DS285)	116
US – Gambling (Article 21.5 – Antigua and Barbuda) (DS285)	117
US – Gasoline (DS2)	7
US – Hot-Rolled Steel (DS184)	74
US – Lamb (DS177, 178)	72
US – Large Civil Aircraft (2nd complaint) (DS353)	145
US – Lead and Bismuth II (DS138)	56
US – Line Pipe (DS202)	78
US – Offset Act (Byrd Amendment) (DS217, 234)	87
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews (DS268)	108
US – Oil Country Tubular Goods Sunset Reviews (Article 21.5 – Argentina) (DS268)	109
US – Orange Juice (Brazil) (DS382)	155
US – Poultry (China) (DS392)	158
US – Section 110(5) Copyright Act (DS160)	64
US – Section 129(c)(1) URAA (DS221)	89
US – Section 211 Appropriations Act (DS176)	71
US – Section 301 Trade Act (DS152)	61
US – Shrimp (DS58)	27
US – Shrimp (Article 21.5 – Malaysia) (DS58)	28

US – Shrimp (Ecuador) (DS335)	137
US – Shrimp (Thailand), US – Customs Bond Directive (DS343, 345)	142
US – Shrimp (Viet Nam) (DS404)	164
US – Shrimp and Sawblades (China) (DS422)	170
US – Softwood Lumber III (DS236)	92
US – Softwood Lumber IV (DS257)	101
US – Softwood Lumber IV (Article 21.5 – Canada) (DS257)	102
US – Softwood Lumber V (DS264)	103
US – Softwood Lumber V (Article 21.5 – Canada) (DS264)	104
US – Softwood Lumber VI (DS277)	113
US – Softwood Lumber VI (Article 21.5 – Canada) (DS277)	114
US – Stainless Steel (DS179)	73
US – Stainless Steel (Mexico) (DS344)	143
US – Steel Plate (DS206)	80
US – Steel Safeguards (DS248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 259)	100
US – Textiles Rules of Origin (DS243)	95
US – Tuna II (Mexico) (DS381)	154
US – Tyres (China) (DS399)	162
US – Underwear (DS24)	12
US – Upland Cotton (DS267)	106
US – Upland Cotton (Article 21.5 – Brazil) (DS267)	107
US – Wheat Gluten (DS166)	68
US – Wool Shirts and Blouses (DS33)	18
US – Zeroing (EC) (DS294)	119
US – Zeroing (EC) (Article 21.5 – EC) (DS294)	120
US – Zeroing (Japan) (DS322)	132
US – Zeroing (Japan) (Article 21.5 – Japan) (DS322)	133
US – Zeroing (Korea) (DS402)	163

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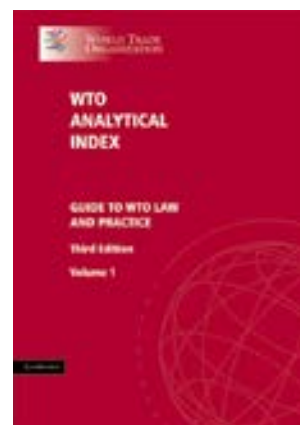
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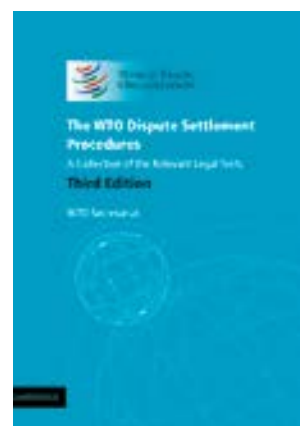
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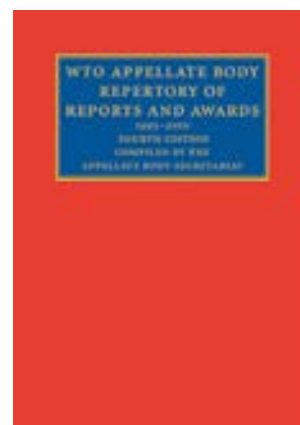


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