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EKONOMSKI FAKULTET

ZAVRŠNI RAD

**ANALIZA MEHANIZMA RJEŠAVANJA TRGOVINSKIH SPOROVA U
OKVIRU WTO SISTEMA NA IZABRANIM PRIMJERIMA**

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MIRELA LEPIĆ

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IZJAVA O AUTENTIČNOSTI RADA

Ja, Mirela Lepić, studentica drugog (II) ciklusa studija, broj index-a 3410-67678 na programu drugog ciklusa studija Ekonomskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu, smjer Ekonomija/Makrofinansijski menadžment, izjavljujem da sam završni rad na temu:

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pod mentorstvom prof.dr. Snježana Brkić, izradila samostalno i da se zasniva na rezultatima mog vlastitog istraživanja. Rad ne sadrži prethodno objavljene ili neobjavljene materijale drugih autora, osim onih koji su priznati navođenjem literature i drugih izvora informacija uključujući i alate umjetne inteligencije.

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SAŽETAK

Ovaj istraživački rad analizira mehanizme rješavanja trgovinskih sporova u okviru Svjetske trgovinske organizacije (WTO) kroz studije slučaja značajnih sporova. Fokus istraživanja usmjeren je na izabrane sporove između velikih ekonomskih sila, uključujući SAD, EU i Australiju, s jedne strane, i Kinu, po mnogim parametrima zemlju u razvoju, s druge strane. Istraživanje pokazuje da WTO pruža institucionalni okvir za rješavanje sporova, ali su ipak ustanovljeni i izazovi u pogledu efikasnosti, pravednosti i transparentnosti WTO sistema. Analizirani slučajevi otkrivaju kompleksnost i dugotrajnost procesa rješavanja sporova, kao i poteškoće u implementaciji odluka. U ovom istraživanju prepoznat je prostor i predložena su potencijalna poboljšanja, poput skraćivanja vremenskih rokova za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO, jačanja mehanizama za implementaciju odluka, te pružanja veće podrške zemljama u razvoju.

U zaključku je istaknuta važnost održavanja multilateralnog trgovinskog sistema uprkos izazovima, te su preporučene instance za reforme s ciljem povećanja efikasnosti i pravednosti sistema rješavanja sporova u okviru WTO.

Ključne riječi: Svjetska trgovinska organizacija, mehanizam za rješavanja sporova u sistemu WTO, trgovinski sporovi, multilateralizam, GATT, efikasnost, pravednost

ABSTRACT

This research paper analyzes the mechanisms for resolving trade disputes within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) through case studies of significant disputes. The focus of the research is directed at selected disputes between major economic powers, including the USA, EU, and Australia, on one side, and China, a developing country by many parameters, on the other side. The research shows that the WTO provides an institutional framework for dispute resolution, but challenges have also been identified regarding the efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the WTO system. The analyzed cases reveal the complexity and lengthy nature of the dispute resolution process, as well as difficulties in implementing decisions. This research recognizes the scope for and proposes potential improvements, such as shortening the timeframes for resolving trade disputes in the WTO system, strengthening mechanisms for implementing decisions, and providing greater support to developing countries.

In conclusion, the importance of maintaining a multilateral trading system despite challenges is emphasized, and instances for reforms are recommended with the aim of increasing the efficiency and fairness of the dispute resolution system within the WTO.

Keywords: World Trade Organization, dispute settlement mechanism in the WTO system, trade disputes, multilateralism, GATT, efficiency, fairness

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POPIS SKRAĆENICA

DSB: Tijelo za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Body*)

DSU: Sporazum o pravilima i procedurama za rješavanje sporova (*Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes*)

EU: Evropska unija (*European Union*)

EZ: Evropska zajednica (*European Community*)

GATS: Opći sporazum o trgovini uslugama (*General Agreement on Trade in Services*)

GATT: Opći sporazum o carinama i trgovini (*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*)

IPR: Prava intelektualnog vlasništva (*Intellectual Property Rights*)

LA/MSF: Pomoć za lansiranje/Finansiranje država članica (*Launch Aid/Member State Financing*)

LCA: Veliki civilni avioni (*Large Civil Aircraft*)

MFN: Načelo najpovoljnije nacije (*Most-Favored Nation*)

IMF: Međunarodni monetarni fond (*International Monetary Fund*)

MOFCOM: Ministarstvo trgovine (*Ministry of Commerce*)

NASA: Nacionalna uprava za aeronautiku i svemir (*National Aeronautics and Space Administration*)

R&D: Istraživanje i razvoj (*Research and Development*)

SAD: Sjedinjene Američke Države (*United States of America*)

SCM: Sporazum o subvencijama i kompenzacijskim mjerama (*Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*)

SPS: Sporazum o sanitarnim i fitosanitarnim mjerama (*Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*)

TBT: Sporazum o tehničkim preprekama trgovini (*Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*)

TRIMs: Sporazum o investicionim mjerama koje se odnose na trgovinu (*Trade-Related Investment Measures*)

TRIPS: Sporazum o trgovinskim aspektima prava intelektualnog vlasništva (*Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*)

WTO: Svjetska trgovinska organizacija (*World Trade Organization*)

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1. UVOD

1.1. Predmet i problem istraživanja

Multilateralnost je koncept koji se odnosi na saradnju između tri ili više strana radi postizanja zajedničkog cilja ili rješavanja zajedničkih problema. U kontekstu međunarodnih odnosa, multilateralnost je ključni princip koji promovira saradnju među državama, kako bi se rješavali globalni izazovi i promovisale zajedničke vrijednosti. Jedna od najvažnijih multilateralnih organizacija je Svjetska trgovinska organizacija (*World Trade Organization – WTO*), koja igra ključnu ulogu u regulisanju međunarodne trgovine i promociji slobodne trgovine. Multilateralnost u kontekstu WTO podrazumijeva da se trgovinska pitanja rješavaju kroz pregovore i dogovore svih članica organizacije (Bagwell i Staiger, 2010). Ovaj pristup omogućava da se interesi različitih zemalja uzmu u obzir, te da se postignu kompromisi koji su prihvatljivi za sve strane. Multilateralni pristup također promovira transparentnost i predvidljivost u međunarodnoj trgovini, što doprinosi stabilnosti i sigurnosti globalnog tržišta.

Značaj multilateralnosti u radu WTO ogleda se u tome što omogućava rješavanje trgovinskih sporova na temelju pravila, umjesto političkih pritisaka ili jednostranih akcija. To pomaže u očuvanju povjerenja između članica i sprječava eskalaciju trgovinskih tenzija. Također, multilateralni pristup omogućava manjim i razvijenim zemljama da učestvuju u globalnoj trgovini pod jednakim uvjetima, te da ostvare koristi od slobodne razmjene roba i usluga (Bagwell and Staiger, 2010).

Historijat stvaranja WTO potiče iz razdoblja nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, kada su zemlje prepoznale potrebu za uspostavljanjem mehanizama koji će spriječiti protekcionizam, poticati slobodnu trgovinu i osigurati pravedne uvjete za sve učesnike na globalnom tržištu. Prvi korak u tom smjeru bio je Opšti sporazum o carinama i trgovini (*The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade – GATT*) koji je kasnije evoluirao u WTO, kako bi se proširile ovlasti i poboljšala efikasnost u regulisanju međunarodne trgovine (Fulton i Buterbaugh, 2007).

GATT je osnovan 1947. godine kao rezultat konferencije o međunarodnoj trgovini u Havani, a kasnije je proširen na 123 članice. GATT je bio prvi međunarodni sporazum o trgovini koji je uspostavio pravila i institucionalni okvir za međunarodnu trgovinu. GATT je bio osnovan na principu slobodne trgovine, a njegov glavni cilj bio je smanjenje barijera trgovine kao što su carine i kvote (Heiduk i Wong, 2005). Osnovne karakteristike GATT su (Mrkušić, 1971.):

- multilateralni trgovinski ugovor s klauzulom najvećeg povlaštenja i tarifskim dijelom;
- carinske koncesije među zemljama članicama;
- određeni principi fer ponašanja u međunarodnim trgovinskim odnosima sa maksimalnom fleksibilnošću tih principa.

WTO je osnovan na temelju Sporazuma o osnivanju Svjetske trgovinske organizacije iz 1994. godine, koji je potpisan u Marakešu u Maroku. Ovaj sporazum je uspostavio WTO kao međunarodnu organizaciju koja će regulisati međunarodnu trgovinu na način koji će promovisati slobodnu i poštenu trgovinu, te doprinijeti ekonomskom razvoju i prosperitetu širom svijeta (Heiduk i Wong, 2005).

Cilj organizacije je poboljšanje globalnog blagostanja na način da pomažu građanima zemalja članica da ostvare što veću korist od učešća u globalnoj ekonomiji. Navedeno uključuje i više ekonomskih mogućnosti za najsiromašnije zemlje, što im omogućava da pristupe brzo rastućim globalnim tržištima (Gallagher, 2002).

Svjetska trgovinska organizacija sastoji se od nekoliko ključnih tijela koja igraju važnu ulogu u regulisanju međunarodne trgovine i donošenju odluka unutar organizacije. Glavna tijela WTO uključuju (Fulton i Buterbaugh, 2007):

- Ministarsku konferenciju
- Generalno vijeće
- Vijeće za trgovinu uslugama
- Vijeće za intelektualno vlasništvo.
- Vijeće za trgovinu robom

Osim navedenih tijela, WTO također ima Sekretarijat koji pruža administrativnu podršku i tehničku pomoć članicama, te pomaže u organizaciji sastanaka i pregovora unutar Organizacije. Sva navedena tijela zajedno čine strukturu WTO koja omogućava efikasno funkcionisanje organizacije i promovisanje slobodne i poštene međunarodne trgovine.

Tijelo WTO zaduženo za rješavanje međunarodnih trgovinskih sporova je Vijeće za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Understanding – DSU*). Ovo tijelo je osnovano kako bi se osiguralo poštivanje pravila trgovine između članica WTO i rješavanje sporova koji se mogu pojaviti u vezi s tim pravilima (Yildirim, 2020).

Trgovinski sporovi se rješavaju po fazama. Faze u rješavanju sporova su (Bjelić, 2002.):

1. Konsultacije – Ukoliko neka članica WTO smatra da je oštećena aktivnostima druge članice, ona podnosi zahtjev za konsultacije. Članica koja je tužilac može tražiti osnivanje panela, ako se spor ne riješi putem konsultacija u roku od 60 dana od dana podnošenja zahtjeva za konsultacije.
2. Osnivanje panela – Panel se osniva na zahtjev strane koja tuži na narednom sastanku Vijeća za rješavanje sporova. Paneli imaju obavezu da u roku od 20 dana od dana osnivanja ispituju slučaj i donesu zaključke koji će pomoći Vijeću za rješavanje sporova u donošenju odluka ili davanju preporuka u vezi određenog spora.
3. Funkcionisanje panela – Paneli sačinjavaju objektivnu procjenu slučaja, zasjedaju na zatvorenim sjednicama, te panelisti u roku od 7 dana od utvrđivanja mandata utvrđuju

vremenski raspored za postupak pred panelom. Ova faza obuhvata i izradu privremenog izvještaja.

4. Usvajanje izvještaja panela – Usvaja ga Vijeće za rješavanje sporova u roku od 60 dana od dana dostavljanja konačnog izvještaja panela članicama.
5. Postupak po žalbi – Ovo je faza do koje se dolazi ako se neka strana u sporu žalila. Žalbe razmatra drugostepeni organ.
6. Primjena i nadzor nad primjenom preporuka odnosno odluka.

Jedan od ključnih aspekata ovog istraživanja odnosi se na analizu postupaka rješavanja sporova unutar WTO, uključujući mehanizme i protokole koji su na raspolaganju zemljama članicama za rješavanje trgovinskih nesuglasica. Pored toga, istraživanje će se osvrnuti i na kritike i izazove sa kojima se WTO suočava, posebno u pogledu efikasnosti i pravednosti njenog sistema rješavanja sporova.

Predmet ovog istraživanja u užem smislu su trgovinski sporovi unutar sistema WTO, s posebnim osvrtom na historijski najpoznatije i najkontroverznije slučajeve koji su obilježili rad ove institucije. Analiza ovih sporova treba da pruži uvid u složenost međunarodne trgovinske dinamike i izazove s kojima se WTO suočava u pokušajima da održi stabilnost i predvidljivost globalne trgovine.

Jedan od najistaknutijih sporova jeste onaj između Sjedinjenih Američkih Država (SAD) i Evropske unije (EU) u vezi s subvencijama avioindustriji (Scanlan, 2015). Ovaj spor se fokusirao na finansijsku podršku koju su SAD i EU pružali svojim vodećim avio proizvođačima, Boeingu i Airbusu, što je rezultiralo uzajamnim optužbama za nepravednu konkurenciju. Nakon dugotrajnih pregovora i arbitraže, spor je, iako još uvijek traje, privremeno riješen dogovorom o smanjenju subvencija i usklađivanju s pravilima WTO, što je primjer kako se kroz multilateralni dijalog i suradnju mogu riješiti čak i najkompleksniji trgovinski nesporazumi.

U drugom poznatom i kontroverznom sporu, Kina je optužila SAD za nepravedno subvencioniranje proizvodnje čelika i aluminija, čime su SAD prekršile multilateralna trgovinska pravila i narušila globalno tržište. Uvođenje carina na uvoz čelika i aluminija iz Kine od strane SAD dovelo je do eskalacije ovog trgovinskog spora (Adekola, 2019). Iako spor nije u potpunosti riješen, obje strane su povremeno postizale dogovore o privremenim mjerama, pokazujući važnost kontinuiranih pregovora i fleksibilnosti u trgovinskim odnosima.

Treći istaknuti slučaj odnosi se na spor između Australije i Kine o anti-dampinškim mjerama. Australija je optužila Kinu za damping u vezi s uvozom određenih proizvoda, poput ječma, čelika, papira, na što je Kina uzvratila optužbama za diskriminaciju protiv svojih tvrtki (Wilson, 2017). Spor je riješen pregovorima, uz dogovor o prilagodabama anti-dampinških mjera kako bi se osigurala poštena trgovina.

Ovi sporovi ilustriraju kako rješavanje trgovinskih nesuglasica unutar WTO zahtijeva dugotrajne pregovore, arbitražu ili sudjelovanje treće strane kako bi se postigao kompromis ili donijela konačna odluka prihvatljiva za sve strane u sporu.

Složenost ovih slučajeva naglašava važnost WTO kao platforme za rješavanje međunarodnih trgovinskih sporova, ali isto tako ukazuje na potrebu za kontinuiranim naporima u cilju poboljšanja efikasnosti i pravednosti globalnog trgovinskog sistema.

Proučavanje trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO pruža jedinstvene uvide u efikasnost, blagovremenost i pravednost globalnog trgovinskog sistema. Analiziranjem pojedinačnih, više ili manje kontroverznih slučajeva i ocjenom postojećih mehanizama, ovim istraživanjem nastojali smo dati doprinos razumijevanju načina na koje se trgovinski sporovi rješavaju na međunarodnom nivou i koje su potencijalne implikacije za globalnu trgovinsku politiku kroz sisteme Svjetske trgovinske organizacije. Na ovaj način stvara se mogućnost za identifikovanje instanci gdje je potrebno poboljšanje, te prepoznavanje adekvatnih mjera kojim bi se unaprijedili mehanizmi za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO.

1.2. Istraživačka pitanja

Istraživanjem trgovinskih sporova u okviru WTO, kao i mehanizama koji su pretpostavljeni i dati u njenim institucionalnim okvirima, nameće se potreba za razumijevanjem njihovih djelovanja, izazova i uticaja institucije WTO i njenih tijela na međunarodnu trgovinu i zemlje članice, kao i one koje pregovaraju članstvo (Hoekman i Mavroidis, 2020).

Ovo istraživanje fokusira se na analizi efikasnosti i pravednosti procesa rješavanja sporova, kao i uticaj rezultata tih sporova na međunarodne trgovinske tokove i odnose među zemljama članicama u okviru sistema WTO. Također, istraživanja i historijska praksa i iskustvo djelovanja WTO ukazuju na esencijalnost ovih pitanja kod definisanja instanci za unaprijeđenje funkcioniranja WTO i njene uloge u globalnoj trgovini. Stoga, se ovo istraživanje fokusira na nekoliko važnih pitanja:

- Na koji način se rješavaju sporovi unutar WTO sistema?
- Kakva je dinamika nastajanja i rješavanja sporova te frekvencija po učesnicima?
- Koji trgovinski sporovi se smatraju najupečatljivijim? Kakva je uloga WTO u rješavanju izabranih sporova i općenito (da li je mehanizam rješavanja sporova efikasan i pravedan u pogledu tretmana zemalja članica)?

Također, prethodna istraživanja i historijska praksa, te iskustvo djelovanja WTO ukazali su na esencijalnost ovih pitanja kod definisanja instanci za unaprijeđenje funkcioniranja WTO i njene uloge u globalnoj trgovini. Odgovorima na prethodna pitanja u narednim poglavljima nastojali smo doprinijeti razumijevanju funkcionisanja aktuelnog sistema rješavanja sporova u WTO, te prepoznavanju slabosti i nejednakosti u predloženim rješenjima.

1.3. Ciljevi istraživanja

Svrha ovog istraživanja ogleda se u doprinosu ka sveobuhvatnom razumijevanju mehanizama rješavanja trgovinskih sporova unutar sistema WTO. To podrazumijeva identifikaciju relevantnih izazova s kojima se suočava aktuelni sistem, te ukazivanje na potencijalna unapređenja koja bi mogla povećati njegovu efikasnost i pravednost u rješavanju trgovinskih sporova u institucionalnim okvirima WTO. Ovako definiran generički cilj ukazuje na potrebu za definisanje više konkretnijih, specifičnih i preciznije definisanih ciljeva:

- prezentirati mehanizam rješavanja trgovinskih sporova unutar sistema WTO, odnosno pravni i institucionalni okvir WTO za rješavanje sporova;
- analizirati statistiku trgovinskih sporova unutar WTO sistema;
- analizirati izabrane trgovinske sporove i ulogu WTO u njihovom rješavanju.
- Da bi se ostvarili navedeni ciljevi, istraživanje treba ponuditi odgovore na istraživačka pitanja.

1.4. Naučne metode istraživanja

Da bi se na korektan način pristupilo istraživanju trgovinskih sporova u okviru WTO i efikasnosti rada DSB, najprije smo prikupili podatke iz relevantne literature, stručnih radova, novinskih članaka, baze podataka WTO, te studija slučaja obrađivanih u naučnim krugovima, odnosno sekundarnih izvora podataka. Prikupljanjem ovih podataka cilj je bio generisati relevantne informacije o trgovinskim sporovima i mehanizmima rješavanja tih sporova unutar WTO, te ih potom grupisati prema zajedničkim karakteristikama koje su specifične za procese i ishode sporova u DSB. Za grupisanje ovih podataka koristili smo dostupne izvještaje WTO, analize sporova i službene dokumente sa oficijelne stranice WTO, (wto.org) koji prate svaki slučaj, kao smjernice za relevantno mjerenje i procjenu specifičnosti istraživanja i indikatora efikasnosti DSB.

Zbog njihove prirodne različitosti u pogledu pravnog statusa, ekonomskog uticaja, kompleksnosti sporova i različitih industrijskih sektora koje pokrivaju; za potrebe ovog istraživanja korištena je metoda namjernog uzorkovanja u odabiru slučajeva trgovinskih sporova, koji je uključivao je tri ključna spora:

- Spor između SAD i EU u avioindustriji;
- Spor između SAD i Kine trgovini proizvodima od čelika i aluminijuma;
- Spor između Kine i Australije o mjerama protiv dumpinga i subvencija za ječam.

Presudan faktor kod donošenja odluke o izborima sporova je njihova relevantnost za međunarodnu trgovinu. Spor između SAD i EU bavi se pitanjem subvencija u avioindustriji, što je ključno pitanje u trgovinskim odnosima između ovih velikih ekonomija. S druge strane, spor između SAD i Kine te Australije i Kine ističu važnost suočavanja s problemima poput nepravednih subvencija i anti-dampinških mjera, što su česti izazovi u međunarodnoj

trgovini. Osim toga, analiza ovih slučajeva pruža dubok uvid u funkcionisanje WTO, njenih pravila i mehanizama za rješavanje sporova u kontekstu njihove kompleksnosti. Sporovi između razvijenih zemalja često uključuju složene pravne aspekte, međunarodne sporazume i naravno učešće institucija poput WTO. Proučavanje ovih sporova pruža priliku za analizu mehanizama rješavanja sporova na visokoj razini i njihovu primjenu u praksi.

Sporovi između razvijenih zemalja često zahtjevaju inovativne pristupe rješavanju kako bi se postigao održiv dogovor. Na temelju podataka iz izvora koje smo istraživali, zaključili smo da rješavanje sporova između razvijenih zemalja u međunarodnoj trgovini može biti "elastičnije i inovativnije" u odnosu na sporove između zemalja u razvoju. Razvijene zemlje često imaju veće resurse, pravne stručnjake i institucionalnu podršku koja im omogućava da prilagode i inoviraju mehanizme rješavanja sporova prema specifičnim potrebama i situacijama. S druge strane, zemlje u razvoju mogu biti ograničene pravilima rješavanja sporova koja su postavljena unutar međunarodnih organizacija poput WTO, što može ograničiti njihovu fleksibilnost i inovativnost u procesu rješavanja sporova. Također, prikazani su sporovi koji uključuju i NR Kinu koja se po svom političkom i ekonomskom ustrojstvu razlikuje od ostalih učesnica u predmetnim sporovima. Kao što je poznato, NR Kina je zabilježila nevjerovatan ekonomski rast u posljednjih nekoliko decenija, ali se i dalje po mnogim kriterijima (siromaštvo, neravnomjerna raspodjela bogatstva, nedovoljna infrastruktura, pravo i pravni okviri) smatra zemljom u razvoju, bez obzira na svoju ekonomsku snagu i potencijal.

Kao metod kvalitativnog istraživanja korištena je primarno analiza studija slučaja. Ova metoda omogućava detaljno razumijevanje specifičnih trgovinskih sporova unutar WTO, uključujući njihove uzroke, proces rješavanja i uticaj na uključene strane. Analizirane studije slučaja obuhvataju nekoliko značajnih sporova, među kojima su spor između SAD i EU u vezi sa subvencijama u avioindustriji, spor između SAD i Kine, te spor između Australije i Kine.

- Studija slučaja
- Deskriptivna analiza
- Analiza pravnog i političkog okvira
- Komparativna analiza
- Kvantitativna analiza
- Kritička analiza

Kombinacijom ovih metoda, istraživanje nastoji pružiti sveobuhvatan uvid u efikasnost i pravednost WTO u rješavanju međunarodnih trgovinskih sporova, te identificirati ključne faktore koji utiču na ove procese. Analizom grupisanih podataka iz različitih dostupnih istraživanja, primijetili smo ponavljanje određenih karakteristika, koje se mogu koristiti kao komparativni faktori među različitim trgovinskim sporovima, uključujući:

- Učesnike spora
- Trajanje procesa

- Osnivanje panela
- Preporuke panela
- Usklađenost s pravilima WTO
- Žalbeni postupak
- Mjere kompenzacije

Ustanovljene karakteristike su poslužile kao temelj za istraživanje efikasnosti DSB u rješavanju sporova, procjenu njihovih specifičnosti i evaluaciju uspješnosti u sprovođenju preporučenih mjera i usklađivanju sa pravilima WTO, te preporuke za buduće sporove. Također su poslužile kao parametri za identifikaciju ključnih faktora koji utiču na trajanje i ishod sporova, kao i za prepoznavanje izazova i prepreka u procesu rješavanja sporova.

1.5. Ograničenja istraživanja

Nekoliko je ključnih ograničenja istraživanja trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO. Prvo, mogućnosti za provođenje intervjua koji bi omogućili personalizirane i iskustvene informacije od strane zemalja učesnica u sporovima su nepostojeće, s obzirom da nije moguće ostvariti direktne kontakte sa stručnjacima i predstavnicima u predmetnim slučajevima. Ovo istraživanje se stoga oslanja primarno na analizu sekundarnih izvora podataka, što može rezultirati nedostatkom relevantnih i partikularnih informacija o trenutnim izazovima i percepcijama vezanim za sistem rješavanja sporova. Drugo, kompleksnost i obim pravnih dokumenata i kompromisa unutar WTO predstavljaju izazov u pogledu vremena i resursa potrebnih za temeljnu i sveobuhvatnu analizu. U krajnjoj instanci, promjene u globalnom trgovinskom okruženju i politički faktori koji utiču na trgovinske odnose mogu ograničiti primjenjivost i relevantnost nalaza ovog istraživanja u dugom roku. Ipak, uprkos navedenim ograničenjima, istraživanje će nastojati pružiti precizan i kohezivan pregled aktualnosti relevantnih trgovinskih sporova te ponuditi eventualno moguća unapređenja sistema rješavanja trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO.

1.6. Doprinos istraživanja

Detaljnou analizom aktuelnih procedura i identifikacijom glavnih izazova, istraživanje će nastojati pružiti sveobuhvatan pregled efikasnosti i pravednosti trenutnog sistema. Također, istraživanje će nastojati pružiti konkretne preporuke za unaprijeđenje efikasnosti i pravednosti sistema za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova u okviru WTO. S druge strane, nastojat će kroz analizu percepcija i iskustava zemalja učesnica u studijama slučaja koje su predmet ovog istraživanja, pružiti detaljan uvid u uzroke i posljedice sporova. Na taj način pokušat će ponuditi pouke kao vodilje za buduće sporove.

Prikupljeni podaci i analize postaviti će temelje za buduća istraživanja i inicijative usmjerene ka promjeni i unaprjeđenju WTO sistema. Tako će ovo istraživanje doprinijeti trenutnom znanju i budućem napretku u međunarodnoj trgovini. Ukratko, ovo istraživanje nastojat će pružiti sveobuhvatan uvid u predmetne trgovinske sporove u sistemu WTO, te ponuditi

konkretne preporuke za unapređenje sistema rješavanja sporova. Na taj način, ovo istraživanje će biti potencijalna osnova za buduća istraživanja i reforme u cilju razvoja pravednijeg i efikasnijeg međunarodnog trgovinskog sistema.

2. ZNAČAJ I ULOGA SVJETSKE TRGOVINSKE ORGANIZACIJE NA MEĐUNARODNOJ SCENI

2.1. Temelji međunarodne trgovine – inicijative i institucionalizacija (GATT, 1947)

Nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, postojala je hitna potreba za globalnom ekonomskom obnovom i stabilnošću. Smanjenje trgovinskih barijera i liberalizacija trgovine smatrani su ključnim za postizanje ovog cilja. Sporazumom između 23 zemlje¹ formiran je Opći sporazum o carinama i trgovini (*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - GATT*), kako bi se stvorili uslovi za stabilan i predvidiv trgovinski sistem koji bi podstakao ekonomski rast ratom razorenih zemalja.

Potpisivanje GATT bio je odgovor na protekcionističke mjere koje su dominirale tokom 1930-ih godina i doprinijele ekonomskim problemima koji su vodili do Drugog svjetskog rata. GATT je postavio temelje za međunarodnu trgovinsku regulaciju, koja je omogućila postepeno smanjenje trgovinskih barijera kroz nekoliko rundi pregovora (Urdinez i Masiero, 2015). To je dovelo do povećanja obima međunarodne trgovine i ekonomskog razvoja (Urdinez i Masiero, 2015).

GATT je od osnivanja predstavljao ključni korak ka institucionalizaciji međunarodne trgovine. Njegova glavna misija bila je smanjenje carina i drugih trgovinskih barijera među članicama kako bi se potaknuo globalni ekonomski rast i stabilnost. Do 1994. godine, GATT je uspio okupiti 128 zemalja članica, čime je obuhvatio 98% svjetske trgovine (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007; Urdinez i Masiero, 2015).

GATT je također omogućio neformalnim članicama da učestvuju u trgovinskim aktivnostima i uživaju povlastice slične onima formalnih članica. Na primjer, kolonijalne teritorije mnogih zemalja članica dobile su prava i obaveze unutar GATT iako nisu bile formalne članice (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007). Ovaj pristup omogućio je šire uključivanje i doprinio jačanju globalne trgovine.

Tokom prvih nekoliko decenija, GATT je pokazao značajan uspjeh u smanjenju carina i poticanju međunarodne trgovine. Međutim, njegova institucionalna struktura bila je

¹ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) formiran je 1947. godine od strane 23 zemlje koje su prepoznale potrebu za smanjenjem carinskih tarifa i drugih trgovinskih barijera kako bi se promovirala međunarodna trgovina. Te zemlje su bile Australija, Belgija, Brazil, Burma (sada Myanmar), Kanada, Cejlon (sada Šri Lanka), Čile, Kina, Kuba, Čehoslovačka (sada Češka i Slovačka), Francuska, Indija, Liban, Luksemburg, Nizozemska, Novi Zeland, Norveška, Pakistan, Južna Afrika, Sirija, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo, Sjedinjene Američke Države i Južna Rodezija (sada Zimbabve)

ograničena, jer GATT nije bio formalna organizacija, već više sporazum sa sekretarijatom sa sjedištem u Ženevi (Jackson, 2006).

GATT je bio i ostao „clearing house“ za carinske koncesije. Direktne mjere, trgovinske kontrole, subvencije, unutrašnje takse, administrativni protekcionizam, agrarni protekcionizam itd. – to su ostala područja u koja GATT nije dublje zahvatio (Mrkušić, 1971).

Suština GATT je u multilateralnom trgovinskom ugovoru sa klauzulom najvećeg povlaštenja i tarifnim dijelom. Carinske koncesije su se zemljama članicama davale isključivo u okviru GATT, tako da međunarodni ugovori koje one međusobno zaključuju nisu sadržavale tarifni dio (Mrkušić, 1971).

Dodatno, karakteristika GATT je u postavljanju izvjesnog principa fair ponašanja u međunarodnim trgovinskim odnosima sa maksimalnom fleksibilnošću tih principa. „Ovdje je riječ u prvom redu u zabrani diskriminacije, kvantitativnih ograničenja, izvoznih subvencija, državne trgovine isl., uz čitav arsenal izuzetaka naročito iz razloga pune zaposlenosti i privrednog razvoja“ (Mrkušić, 1971).

Od svog osnivanja 1947. godine, GATT je prošao kroz nekoliko ključnih faza i pregovaračkih rundi koje su oblikovale međunarodni trgovinski sistem. Prva faza obuhvatala godine formiranja i prve runde pregovora, koje su bile usmjerene na smanjenje carina na industrijske proizvode. Ove runde, uključujući ženevsku, annecy, torquay, i ženevsku rundu iz 1956. godine, uspjele su značajno smanjiti carinske stope i postaviti temelje za daljnje pregovore (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007). Ove runde su proširile opseg trgovinskih pravila, ali su također otkrile neke strukturne slabosti GATT, posebno u vezi s mehanizmima za rješavanje sporova (Tabela br. 1).

Tabela br. 1. Kratak historijski pregled međunarodnih trgovinskih sporazuma od 1948-1995

Godina	Naziv događaja	Predmet pregovora	Broj članica
1947	Ženeva	Carine	23
1949	Annecy	Carine	13
1951	Torquay	Carine	38
1956	Ženeva	Carine	26
1960-1961	Dillon runda	Carine	26
1964-1967	Kennedy runda	Carine i anti-dumping mjere. Sektor za trgovinu i razvoj	62
1973-1979	Tokio runda	Carine i bescarinske mjere, „okvirni“ dogovori. Razvoj klauzula koje omogućavaju navedeno	102
1986-1994	Urugvaj runda	Stvaranje WTO. Carine, bescarinske mjere, pravila, usluge, intelektualno vlasništvo, rješavanje sporova, tekstil, poljoprivreda itd.	123

Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Međutim, već tada su postale očigledne određene strukturalne slabosti GATT. Mehanizam za rješavanje sporova bio je neučinkovit, što je često rezultiralo neriješenim dugotrajnim sporovima između članica. Poljoprivreda i tekstil, ključni sektori za mnoge zemlje, ostali su izuzeti od disciplina GATT, što je dodatno kompliciralo trgovinske odnose (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007). Administrativna zaštita trgovine, uključujući antidampinške carine i dobrovoljna ograničenja izvoza, također su bili izvori napetosti (Crowley, 2003).

Tokom 1970-ih i 1980-ih godina, problemi su se dodatno akumulirali. GATT se suočio s poteškoćama u provođenju svojih pravila i nedostatkom institucionalnog okvira za obaveznu jurisdikciju, što je dovelo do problema u implementaciji odluka i pridržavanju preuzetih obaveza (Jackson, 2006). Rast globalizacije i promjene u svjetskoj trgovini zahtijevali su fleksibilniji i efikasniji sistem koji bi mogao odgovoriti na nove izazove (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007).

Jedan od najznačajnijih koraka ka reformi bio je pokretanje Urugvajске runde pregovora 1986. godine, koja je trajala do 1994. godine. Ova runda bila je najambicioznija do tada, obuhvatajući ne samo daljnje smanjenje carina, već i nova pravila o trgovini uslugama, intelektualnoj svojini i trgovinskim aspektima investicijskih mjera (Crowley, 2003).

WTO je osnovana kako bi preuzela obaveze GATT i proširila njihov obim na nova područja, uključujući trgovinu uslugama i intelektualno vlasništvo. Sporazum postignut tokom Urugvajске runde pregovora, GATT sporazum iz 1994. godine, uspostavio je WTO - međunarodnu instituciju za upravljanje globalnom trgovinom koja je prvi put vizualizirana na Bretton Woods konferenciji 50 godina ranije. WTO je donijela značajna unapređenja, uključujući jače institucionalne strukture i efikasniji sistem za rješavanje sporova (Crowley, 2003).

WTO je uspostavio robustniji mehanizam za rješavanje sporova i proširio svoje djelovanje na nove oblasti. Ovaj novi okvir omogućio je efikasnije rješavanje trgovinskih sporova i bolje prilagođavanje novim izazovima globalizacije, čime je unaprijeđena međunarodna trgovina i ekonomska saradnja. Time je nadomještena potreba za efikasnijim i sveobuhvatnijim sistemom upravljanja svjetskom trgovinom (Goldstein *et al.*, 2007).

Iako je GATT imao ključnu ulogu u postavljanju temelja za međunarodnu trgovinu, njegovi strukturni problemi i ograničenja pokazali su potrebu za dubljim institucionalnim reformama, što je dovelo do osnivanja WTO. Prelazak na WTO omogućio je efikasnije rješavanje trgovinskih sporova i bolje prilagođavanje promjenama u globalnoj ekonomiji, čime je unaprijeđena međunarodna trgovina i ekonomska saradnja.

2.2. Svjetska trgovinska organizacija

2.2.1. Reforma globalnog trgovinskog sistema: Proces osnivanja WTO

Ministarska deklaracija iz Punta del Este iz 1986. godine dala je širok i ambiciozan mandat za pregovore o osnivanju Svjetske trgovinske organizacije, uključujući trgovinu robama (poljoprivredni proizvodi i tekstil) i po prvi put u historiji, trgovinu uslugama. Međutim, osnivanje nove međunarodne organizacije za trgovinu nije bilo među početnim ciljevima zemljama članicama. Deklaracijom je prepoznata potreba za reformama u GATT sistemu, fokusirajući se na: redovno praćenje trgovinskih politika, poboljšanje efikasnosti i donošenja odluka u GATT, te jačanje odnosa s MMF i Svjetskom bankom (Van den Bossche, 2008).

Tokom prvih godina pregovora Urugvajске runde, postignut je značajan napredak u vezi s institucionalnim pitanjima. U decembru 1988. godine, na konferenciji u Montrealu, odlučeno je da se privremeno implementira mehanizam pregleda trgovinske politike. Također, postignut je sporazum o većoj saradnji između GATT, IMF i Svjetske banke. U aprilu 1989. godine dogovoreno je da će se ugovorne strane sastajati najmanje jednom svake dvije godine na ministarskom nivou kako bi se poboljšalo funkcioniranje GATT (Crowley, 2003).

Ideja o osnivanju nove međunarodne organizacije za trgovinu nije razmatrana sve do februara 1990. godine, kada je tadašnji talijanski ministar trgovine, Renato Ruggiero, ponovo iznio tu ideju. Nekoliko mjeseci kasnije, Kanada je formalno predložila osnivanje "Svjetske trgovinske organizacije". Evropska zajednica je također podnijela prijedlog za osnivanje "Multilateralne trgovinske organizacije". Reakcije Sjedinjenih Država i većine razvijenih zemalja bile su manje entuzijastične zbog:

- Strah od supranacionalizma: Postojala je zabrinutost da bi WTO mogla imati previše moći nad nacionalnim suverenitetom. Supranacionalna organizacija poput WTO mogla bi donositi odluke koje bi mogle utjecati na unutrašnje politike zemalja članica, ograničavajući njihovu sposobnost da samostalno upravljaju vlastitom ekonomijom i trgovinskom politikom.
- Nevoljkost da prihvate jednakost glasanja: Sjedinjene Države, kao jedna od najvećih svjetskih ekonomija, bile su skeptične prema sistemu glasanja u kojem bi svaka zemlja imala jednak glas. Bile su zabrinute da bi manje razvijene zemlje mogle zajedno donositi odluke koje nisu u skladu s interesima velikih trgovačkih nacija.
- Briga o "vezivanju ruku" svjetskih trgovinskih lidera: Postojala je tradicionalna zabrinutost da bi članstvo u WTO moglo ograničiti sposobnost trgovinskih lidera da slobodno donose odluke u vezi s ekonomskom i trgovinskom politikom. To bi moglo smanjiti fleksibilnost SAD u vođenju vlastite trgovinske politike i prilagođavanju promjenjivim ekonomskim uvjetima.
- Nepovjerenje prema institucionalnim promjenama: U početku, Sjedinjene Države i mnoge druge zemlje nisu bile spremne za veliku institucionalnu promjenu. Postojala je

zabrinutost oko učinkovitosti i potreba za dodatnom birokracijom koju bi nova organizacija mogla donijeti.

- Politički i ekonomski razlozi: Postojali su i politički i ekonomski razlozi iza protivljenja. Neki političari i ekonomisti u SAD smatrali su da bi nova organizacija mogla ograničiti američke ekonomske interese i moć na globalnoj sceni.

U decembru 1990. godine, na konferenciji u Briselu, nije postignut sporazum o novoj međunarodnoj organizaciji za trgovinu (Jackson, 2006).

Pregovori su ponovno pokrenuti u aprilu 1991. godine, a u novembru 1991. godine, Evropska zajednica, Kanada i Meksiko podnijeli su zajednički prijedlog za međunarodnu trgovinsku organizaciju. Ovaj prijedlog je poslužio kao osnova za daljnje pregovore, što je rezultiralo nacrtom sporazuma o osnivanju Multilateralne trgovinske organizacije u decembru 1991. godine, poznatog kao Dunkelov nacrt (WTO, 2024a).

Sjedinjene Države su se nastavile protiviti osnivanju multilateralne trgovinske organizacije tokom 1992. godine, ali su do početka 1993. godine većina drugih učesnika u Urugvajskoj rundi bila spremna pristati na osnivanje organizacije. Sjedinjene Države su formalno pristale na osnivanje nove organizacije 15. decembra 1993. godine, uz zahtjev da se naziv promijeni u "Svjetska trgovinska organizacija". Dok se na prethodnim rundama razgovaralo o carinama i djelimično necarinskim barijerama, Urugvajska runda je osim ove dvije teme obuhvatila i pregovore o primarnim proizvodima (primarno prehrambeni i rude), tekstilu i odjeći, poljoprivredi, tropskim proizvodima, članovima Osnovnog sporazuma, pravilnicima Tokijske runde, antidampingu, subvencijama, intelektualnoj svojini, investicionim mjerama i rješavanju sporova u GATT sistemu i uslugama (Bjelić, 2002).

Finalni akt koji sadrži rezultate pregovora Urugvajске runde GATT je potpisan 15.04.1994. godine na sastanku ministara u Marakešu. Izvještaj Sutherland o budućnosti WTO zabilježio je da je stvaranje WTO 1995. godine bilo najdramatičniji napredak u multilateralizmu od kasnih 1940ih godina (Van den Bossche, 2008). Najvažniji rezultat ove runde je svakako dogovor o osnivanju WTO od 01.01.1995. godine kao institucije u okviru postojećeg Međunarodnog trgovinskog sistema. U tu svrhu ministri su u Marakešu 14.04.1994. godine donijeli sljedeće odluke (Bjelić, 2002):

- Odluku o osnivanju Pripremnog komiteta za WTO;
- Odluku o prihvatanju i pristupanju sporazumu o osnivanju WTO;
- Odluku o organizacionim i finansijskim posljedicama primjene sporazuma o osnivanju WTO.

Prihvatanjem i potpisivanjem Finalnog akta i otpočinjanjem prihvatanja Sporazuma o osnivanju WTO, okončana je Urugvajska runda pregovora GATT (Bjelić, 2002).

2.2.2. Ciljevi, funkcije i principi WTO

Razlozi za osnivanje WTO i politički ciljevi ove međunarodne organizacije navedeni su u Preambuli WTO sporazuma. Prema Preambuli strane WTO sporazuma su se složile sa uslovima ovog sporazuma i osnivanjem WTO prepoznajući da:

- Njihovi odnosi u području trgovine i ekonomskih aktivnosti trebaju biti vođeni s ciljem povećanja životnog standarda, osiguravanja pune zaposlenosti, povećanja stvarnog dohotka i efikasne potražnje, te širenja proizvodnje i trgovine robama i uslugama.
- Potrebno je optimalno korištenje svjetskih resursa u skladu s ciljem održivog razvoja, štiteći i čuvajući okoliš.
- Posebni naponi trebaju biti usmjereni kako bi se osiguralo da zemlje u razvoju, a posebno najmanje razvijene među njima, dobiju svoj dio u rastu međunarodne trgovine u skladu s njihovim potrebama za ekonomskim razvojem.

Konačni ciljevi WTO su: (1) povećanje životnog standarda; (2) postizanje pune zaposlenosti; (3) rast stvarnog dohotka i efikasne potražnje; i (4) širenje proizvodnje i trgovine robama i uslugama. Međutim, iz Preambule je jasno da pri ostvarivanju ovih ciljeva WTO mora uzeti u obzir potrebu za očuvanjem okoliša i potrebe zemalja u razvoju. Preambula naglašava važnost održivog ekonomskog razvoja, tj. ekonomskog razvoja koji uzima u obzir ekološke i socijalne aspekte (Van den Bossche, 2008).

Prema Preambuli WTO sporazuma, dva glavna sredstva za postizanje ciljeva WTO su: (1) smanjenje carinskih barijera i drugih prepreka trgovini; i (2) eliminacija diskriminatornog tretmana u međunarodnim trgovinskim odnosima. Ovi principi (Bagwell i Staiger, 2010) također su bili glavni alati GATT 1947, ali WTO sporazum teži stvaranju integriranijeg, održivijeg multilateralnog trgovinskog sistema.

Funkcije WTO uključuju:

- Upravljanje provedbom i primjenom multilateralnih trgovinskih sporazuma: WTO osigurava da se članice pridržavaju svojih obveza i provode mjere u skladu s dogovorenim pravilima.
- Pružanje foruma za pregovore o trgovinskim liberalizacijama: WTO omogućava pregovore o smanjenju trgovinskih barijera među članicama.
- Rješavanje trgovinskih sporova među članicama: WTO pruža mehanizam za rješavanje sporova kroz neutralno tijelo koje donosi obvezujuće odluke.
- Nadzor nad trgovinskim politikama članica: WTO prati trgovinske politike kako bi osigurala transparentnost i predvidljivost.
- Tehnička pomoć i obuka za zemlje u razvoju: WTO pomaže zemljama u razvoju kroz programe obuke i tehničku pomoć.
- Promocija održivog razvoja: WTO potiče politike koje podržavaju zaštitu okoliša i socijalni razvoj u skladu s pravilima međunarodne trgovine.

U Deklaraciji ministarske konferencije u Dohi iz 2001. godine, članice WTO su naglasile važnost međunarodne trgovine za ekonomski razvoj i smanjenje siromaštva, potvrđujući svoju posvećenost ciljevima održivog razvoja, zaštiti okoliša i promicanju otvorenog i nediskriminirajućeg multilateralnog trgovinskog sistema.

Principi Svjetske trgovinske organizacije čine osnovu njenog djelovanja i regulisanja međunarodne trgovine. Oni osiguravaju da trgovinski sistem bude otvoren, transparentan, nediskriminirajući i predvidljiv. Glavni principi WTO su (Buterbaugh and Fulton, 2007; WTO, 2024b):

- Princip nediskriminacije;
- Načelo najpovlaštenije nacije (Most-Favored Nation - MFN): Prema ovom načelu, članice WTO se obvezuju da će trgovinske povlastice koje daju jednoj zemlji automatski primijeniti na sve ostale članice. To znači da ako jedna članica smanji carine za jednu zemlju, mora iste povlastice pružiti svim ostalim članicama WTO.
- Načelo nacionalnog tretmana (National Treatment Principle): Prema ovom načelu, uvezena roba mora biti tretirana jednako kao domaća roba nakon što je prošla carinu. Ovaj princip se također primjenjuje na usluge i intelektualno vlasništvo.
- Slobodna trgovina kroz pregovore: WTO promiče liberalizaciju trgovine kroz pregovore. Članice redovito pregovaraju o smanjenju trgovinskih barijera poput carina, kvota i drugih restrikcija kako bi olakšale protok roba i usluga preko granica.
- Predvidljivost kroz vezivanje i transparentnost: Članice WTO se obvezuju na vezivanje svojih carina, što znači da one ne mogu jednostrano povećavati carine iznad dogovorenih stopa. Također, WTO zahtijeva da članice transparentno objavljuju svoje trgovinske politike i prakse, što omogućuje predvidljivost i stabilnost u međunarodnoj trgovini.
- Promocija lojalne konkurencije: WTO radi na uklanjanju nepoštenih trgovinskih praksi kao što su damping (prodaja proizvoda po cijenama ispod troškova proizvodnje) i subvencija koje narušavaju konkurenciju. Organizacija ima pravila koja omogućuju članicama da poduzmu odgovarajuće mjere protiv takvih praksi.
- Poticanje razvoja i ekonomskih reformi: WTO priznaje posebne potrebe zemalja u razvoju i najnerazvijenijih zemalja. Postoje posebne odredbe koje im daju više vremena za prilagodbu, veće fleksibilnosti i posebnu pomoć kako bi im se omogućilo da potpuno iskoriste prednosti članstva u WTO.
- Rješavanje sporova: WTO pruža sustav za rješavanje sporova među članicama. Kada članice imaju spor oko primjene trgovinskih pravila, mogu ga iznijeti pred WTO koji će posredovati i donijeti odluku temeljenu na međunarodnim pravilima trgovine.

Ovi principi zajedno osiguravaju da trgovinski sistem koji upravlja WTO bude otvoren, pravedan, transparentan i predvidljiv, čime se potiče globalna trgovina i ekonomski rast.

2.2.3. Uloga i oblasti djelovanja WTO

WTO je ključna institucija u globalnom trgovinskom sistemu, čije se djelovanje manifestuje kroz višestruke uloge (Buterbaugh i Fulton, 2007). Primarno, WTO se bavi regulacijom međunarodne trgovine putem uspostavljanja i implementacije multilateralnih sporazuma, promovirajući liberalizaciju i redukciju trgovinskih barijera. Organizacija također pruža mehanizam za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova među zemljama članicama, čime se osigurava stabilnost i predvidljivost u međunarodnim trgovinskim odnosima. Nadalje, organizacija služi kao forum za multilateralne trgovinske pregovore i pruža tehničku pomoć zemljama u razvoju. Također, WTO se bavi pitanjima održivog razvoja i zaštite životne sredine u okviru trgovinske politike. Kroz saradnju s drugim međunarodnim organizacijama i promovisanje transparentnosti, WTO nastoji unaprijediti globalni trgovinski sistem. Konačno, organizacija sprovodi istraživanja i analize trgovinskih trendova, doprinoseći tako boljem razumijevanju globalne ekonomije i trgovinskih tokova.

Ipak, najšire definirana oblast djelovanja WTO su međunarodni trgovinski odnosi država članica ove organizacije. WTO vrši nadzor nad međunarodnim trgovinskim sistemom koji obuhvata bilateralne i multilateralne pregovore država učenica u međunarodnoj trgovini. Osnivanjem WTO, države osnivači željele su da ostvare slobodnu trgovinu, što se ogleda u odredbama i smanjenju carinskih i ukidanju necarinskih barijera u međunarodnoj trgovini, veći dohodak kroz bolje iskorištavanje prirodnih resursa i bolju saradnju između država u ovoj oblasti (Bjelić, 2002).

Sporazumima koje WTO primjenjuje i nadzire regulirane su dvije značajne kategorije: trgovina robom i trgovina uslugama. Uz ove dvije kategorije Sporazumima su regulisani i trgovinski aspekti prava intelektualne svojine, što predstavlja trgovinu intelektualnim i nematerijalnim proizvodima, odnosno kako je prikazano u Tabeli br. 2:

Tabela br. 2. Oblasti međunarodne trgovine regulisane WTO sporazumima

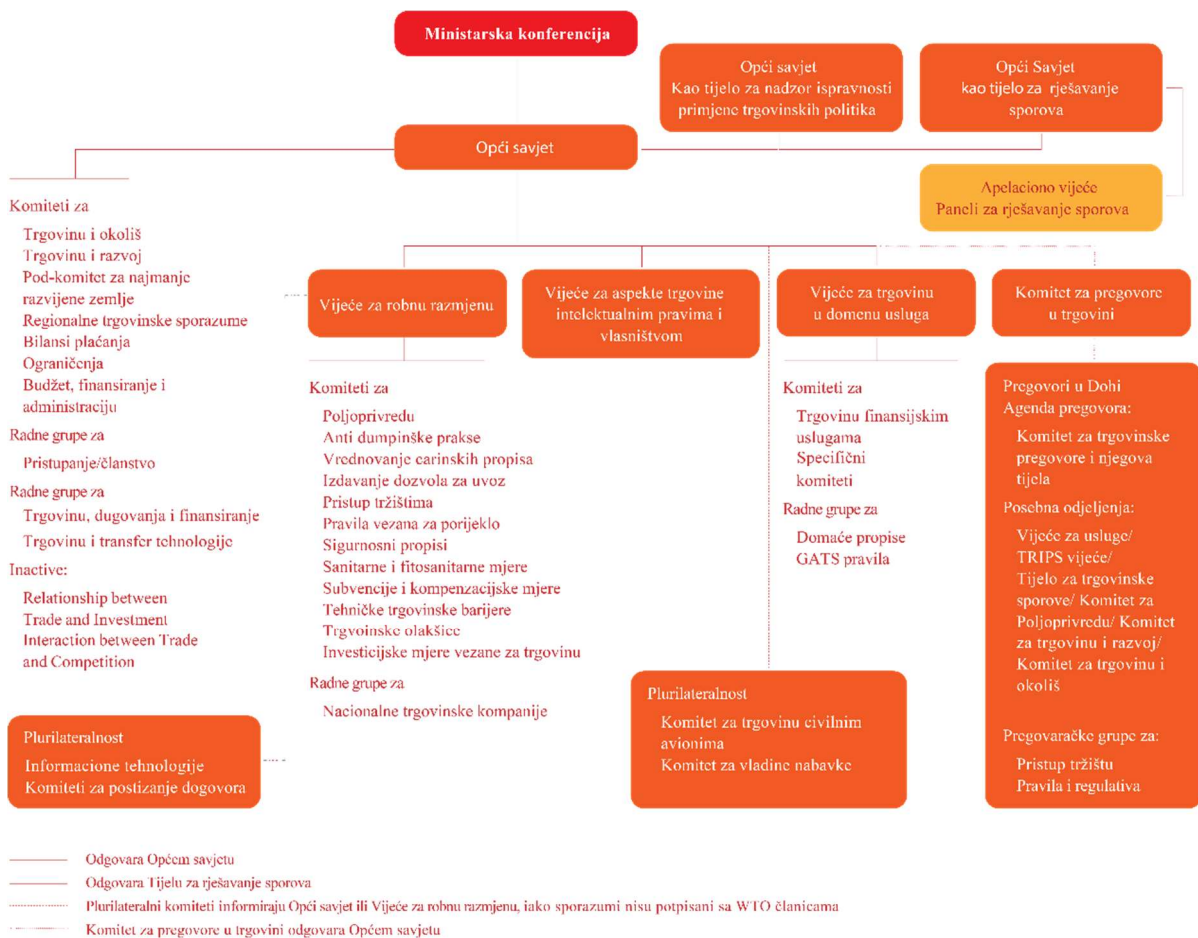
	Roba	Usluge	Intelektualna svojina	Trgovinski sporovi	Revizija trgovinskih politika
Osnovni principi	GATT	GATS	TRIPS	Rješavanje sporova	TRPM
Dodatni detalji	Ostali sporazumi o robi i aneksi	Aneksi			
Obaveze tržišnom pristupu	Liste koncesija članica	Liste koncesija članica			

Izvor: Bjelić, 2002

2.2.4. Organizacija WTO

Svjetska trgovinska organizacija (WTO) ima složenu strukturu koja uključuje nekoliko ključnih tijela koja upravljaju i nadziru njezine aktivnosti (WTO, 2024a). Ova tijela osiguravaju provedbu sporazuma, nadgledaju trgovinske politike članica, rješavaju sporove i pružaju forum za daljnje pregovore. Glavna tijela WTO su (slika br. 1):

Slika br. 1. Organizacija WTO



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Ministarska konferencija (*Ministerial Conference*) predstavlja najviše tijelo za donošenje odluka unutar WTO. Predstavnici svih zemalja članica, kao članovi ovog tijela, okupljaju se kako bi se bavili ključnim pitanjima vezanim za međunarodnu trgovinu. Konferencija se obično održava svake dvije godine, na kojoj se donose odluke i zaključci o aktuelnim ključnim pitanjima koja imaju uticaj na globalnu ekonomiju. Uloga donosioca odluka Ministarske konferencije uključuje usvajanje novih pravila i međunarodnih sporazuma koji će pravno i suštinski regulisati međunarodnu razmjenu roba i usluga. Osim toga, zadatak Ministarske konferencije je i nadgledanje implementacije postojećih trgovinskih sporazuma. Kroz svoje aktivnosti, Ministarska konferencija doprinosi jačanju multilateralnog

trgovinskog sistema i promoviše otvorenu i pravednu trgovinu. Odluke koje se donose na ovoj konferenciji imaju dugoročne posljedice na globalnu ekonomiju, te utiču na živote miliona ljudi širom svijeta. Glavni zadaci Ministarske konferencije, kao donosioca odluka u WTO su:

- Uključivanje zemalja članica u rasprave o važnim trgovinskim pitanjima;
- Pregovaranje o novim trgovinskim sporazumima;
- Pregled postojećih trgovinskih politika;
- Određivanje prioriteta WTO;
- Pokretanje velikih trgovinskih pregovora (npr. razvojna agenda Doha);
- Oblikovanje institucionalnog okvira WTO;
- Olakšavanje neformalnih diskusija i umrežavanja među trgovinskim ministrima i dužnosnicima;
- Regulisanje i rješavanje globalnih izazova, kao što su klimatske promjene, elektronska trgovina i pitanja javnog zdravlja, usklađivanjem trgovinskih politika sa širim globalnim ciljevima.

Odluke koje donosi Ministarska konferencija mogu dovesti do značajnih promjena u globalnim trgovinskim tokovima. Uloga konferencije u jačanju saradnje i rješavanju novih izazova naglašava njenu ulogu u stalno promjenjivom okruženju globalne trgovine.

Opći savjet (*General Council*) predstavlja ključno koordinacijsko tijelo koje svakodnevno nadgleda i usmjerava rad svih ostalih organa unutar WTO. Sastoji se od predstavnika svih članica, obično na ambadorskom ili ekvivalentnom nivou. Sastoji se iz više odbora i to: Odbor za trgovinske pregovore, Odbor za rješavanje sporova i Odbor za pregled trgovinske politike. Ovo tijelo igra centralnu ulogu u osiguravanju koherentnosti i efikasnosti u funkcioniranju organizacije. Primarna funkcija Općeg savjeta je donošenje odluka u širokom spektru pitanja vezanih za međunarodnu trgovinu, posebno u periodima između ministarskih konferencija. To najčešće podrazumijeva donošenje odluka o interpretaciji postojećih trgovinskih sporazuma, usklađivanju trgovinskih politika članica i rješavanju sporova koji mogu nastati između njih. Također, Opći savjet je zadužen za pripremu ministarskih konferencija. Opći savjet priprema dnevni red i potrebnu dokumentaciju za ove konferencije, te koordinira pregovore koji prethode njihovom održavanju. Važan aspekt rada Općeg savjeta je njegova komunikacija s drugim međunarodnim organizacijama, kao što su Međunarodni monetarni fond i Svjetska banka. Ova komunikacija je neophodna kako bi se osigurala koordinacija politika u oblasti trgovine i ostalih ekonomskih pitanja. Kao što je prikazano na organizacionoj shemi WTO (Slika 1), Opći savjet ima značajnu ulogu u vođenju trgovinskih politika, rješavanju sporova i olakšavanju pregovora. Ove uloge su usmjerene na održavanje otvorenog i pravednog trgovinskog sistema.

Vijeća za specifična područja trgovine unutar WTO igraju ključnu ulogu u nadzoru i provedbi različitih sporazuma koji regulišu svjetsku trgovinu. Dva glavna vijeća u ovoj strukturi su:

- Vijeće za trgovinu robama (*Council for Trade in Goods*) nadgleda provedbu sporazuma vezanih za trgovinu robama, što uključuje različite aspekte kao što su carine, uvozna i izvozna ograničenja, tehničke prepreke trgovini, pravila o porijeklu, i slično. Ovo vijeće koordinira rad brojnih podređenih tijela koja su odgovorna za specifične sektore i sporazume, kao što su Komitet za pristup tržištu (*Committee on Market Access*), Komitet za poljoprivredu (*Committee on Agriculture*), Komitet za sanitarne i fitosanitarne mjere (*Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*). Vijeće za trgovinu robama tako osigurava da se sve članice pridržavaju svojih obaveza prema različitim sporazumima i omogućava forum za rješavanje sporova koji se mogu pojaviti u vezi s trgovinom robama.
- Vijeće za trgovinu uslugama (*Council for Trade in Services*) nadgleda provedbu Općeg sporazuma o trgovini uslugama (GATS), koji je prvi multilateralni sporazum koji pokriva trgovinu uslugama. Ovaj sporazum uključuje pravila koja se odnose na usluge kao što su financijske usluge, telekomunikacije, transport, i profesionalne usluge. Ovo vijeće koordinira rad Komiteta za specifične obaveze (*Committee on Specific Commitments*), Komiteta za trgovinu i razvoj (*Committee on Trade and Development*) i Komiteta za trgovinu finansijskim uslugama (*Committee on Trade in Financial Services*). Vijeće za trgovinu uslugama igra presudnu ulogu u osiguravanju da se članice pridržavaju GATS-a i omogućava forum za raspravu i rješavanje pitanja vezanih za trgovinu uslugama.

Oba vijeća, kroz svoje specijalizirane komitete i radne grupe, osiguravaju da se međunarodni trgovinski sporazumi dosljedno provode, te pružaju forum za rješavanje sporova i prilagođavanje pravila novim globalnim izazovima. Ova struktura omogućava ravnopravno sudjelovanje svih članica WTO-a i promovira transparentnost u globalnoj trgovini.

Vijeće za trgovinska prava intelektualnog vlasništva (*Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - TRIPS*) je specijalizirano tijelo unutar WTO odgovorno za nadgledanje provedbe Sporazuma o trgovinskim aspektima prava intelektualnog vlasništva (TRIPS). Ovaj sporazum, koji je stupio na snagu 1995. godine, predstavlja ključni međunarodni okvir za zaštitu i provedbu prava intelektualnog vlasništva (IPR) na globalnom nivou. Vijeće za TRIPS je ključno za očuvanje integriteta globalnog sistema zaštite intelektualnog vlasništva. Osigurava da članice WTO-a poštuju svoje obaveze, potiče inovacije i kreativnost, te balansira interese nositelja prava s potrebama društva. Uloga Vijeća postaje sve važnija u kontekstu globalizacije i rastuće važnosti znanja i inovacija u svjetskoj ekonomiji.

Odbori i radne grupe WTO čini niz specijaliziranih odbora i radnih grupa koje se bave specifičnim pitanjima kao što su trgovinska i razvojna politika, trgovina i okoliš, trgovina i tehnologija, itd. Ovi odbori pružaju forum za raspravu i analizu specifičnih tema i daju preporuke Općem savjetu i drugim tijelima WTO.

Tijelo za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Body - DSB*): Specijalizirano tijelo unutar Općeg savjeta koje upravlja procesom rješavanja sporova između članica. Donosi odluke na temelju preporuka panela i Apelacionog tijela (*Appellate Body*).²

Sekretarijat WTO pruža administrativne i tehničke podrške članicama i tijelima WTO. Na čelu je generalni direktor, kojeg imenuje Ministarska konferencija. Sekretarijat se nalazi u Ženevi u Švicarskoj, i zapošljava stručnjake iz različitih područja trgovine i ekonomije.

Ova tijela zajedno osiguravaju efikasno funkcioniranje WTO, nadgledaju provedbu trgovinskih sporazuma, olakšavaju trgovinske pregovore i rješavaju sporove među članicama, te pružaju platformu za raspravu i analizu trgovinskih pitanja.

Tijelo za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Body - DSB*) predstavlja ključni element mehanizma za rješavanje sporova unutar Svjetske trgovinske organizacije. DSB upravlja cijelim procesom rješavanja sporova, što uključuje osnivanje panela, usvajanje izvještaja panela i Apelacionog tijela, te praćenje implementacije odluka. Ova tijela rade na transparentan, nepristrasan i efikasan način kako bi osigurala stabilnost i predvidljivost u međunarodnom trgovinskom sistemu (WTO, 2024)³.

3. MEHANIZMI RJEŠAVANJA SPOROVA U WTO SISTEMU

Mehanizmi za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova predstavljaju temeljni element koji osigurava stabilnost i predvidljivost u međunarodnoj trgovini. Ovi mehanizmi su od suštinskog značaja za funkcionisanje globalnog trgovinskog sistema, jer omogućavaju članicama WTO da efikasno rješavaju nesuglasice koje mogu nastati usljed eventualnih kršenja trgovinskih pravila (Gallagher, 2002) .

Ekonomski interesi zemalja članica su nerijetko u sukobu, stoga je postojanje jasnih i pravednih procedura za rješavanje sporova esencijalno u smanjenju tenzija i promovisanju ekonomske saradnje.

Osnovni cilj sistema za rješavanje sporova WTO je osiguranje sigurnosti i predvidljivosti u multilateralnom trgovinskom sistemu (član 3.2 *Dispute Settlement Understanding - DSU*). Iako se međunarodna trgovina u u sistemu WTO posmatra kao tok roba i usluga između članica, takvu trgovinu obično ne provode države, već određeni ekonomski subjekti unutar zemalja članica WTO. Ovi učesnici na tržištu trebaju stabilnost i predvidljivost u zakonima, pravilima i propisima koji se primjenjuju na njihove komercijalne aktivnosti, posebno kada obavljaju trgovinu na temelju dugoročnih transakcija. U tom kontekstu, DSU ima za cilj pružiti brz, efikasan, pouzdan i pravno utemeljen sistem za rješavanje sporova o primjeni odredbi WTO sporazuma. Jačajući vladavinu prava, sistem za rješavanje sporova čini

² O procesu rješavanja sporova i ulogama i zadacima tijela za rješavanje sporova, više riječi će biti u poglavlju br. 3.

³ Detaljniji uvid u funkcioniranje DSB obrađen je u poglavlju 3. ovog rada.

trgovinski sistem sigurnijim i predvidljivijim. Kada članica WTO tvrdi da je došlo do nepoštovanja WTO sporazuma, sistem za rješavanje sporova omogućava relativno brzo rješavanje problema putem nezavisne odluke koja mora biti brzo sprovedena, inače članica koja ne sprovede odluku može se suočiti s mogućim trgovinskim sankcijama.

Sporovi u sistemu WTO obično nastaju kada jedna članica WTO usvoji trgovinsku politiku koju jedna ili više drugih članica smatraju neusklađenom s obavezama utvrđenim u WTO sporazumu. U tom slučaju, svaka članica koja se smatra oštećenom ima pravo pozvati se na procedure i odredbe sistema za rješavanje sporova kako bi osporila tu mjeru. Ako strane u sporu ne uspiju postići uzajamno dogovoreno rješenje, tužitelj ima pravo na postupak zasnovan na pravilima u kojem će nezavisno tijelo (paneli i Apelaciono tijelo) ispitati osnovanost njegovih tvrdnji. Ako se spor riješi u korist tužitelja, željeni ishod je osiguranje povlačenja mjere za koju je utvrđeno da je neusklađena s WTO sporazumom. Naknada štete i kontramjere (suspenzija obaveza) dostupne su samo kao sekundarni i privremeni odgovori na kršenje WTO sporazuma (član 3.7 DSU) (WTO, 2024).

Tako sistem za rješavanje sporova pruža mehanizam putem kojeg članice WTO-a mogu osigurati provedbu svojih prava prema WTO sporazumu. Ovaj sistem je jednako važan iz perspektive tužene strane čija se mjera osporava, jer pruža tuženom da se brani ako se ne slaže s tvrdnjama tužitelja. Na taj način, sistem za rješavanje sporova služi za očuvanje prava i obaveza članica prema WTO sporazumu (član 3.2 DSU). Odluke tijela koja su uključena (DSB, Apelaciono tijelo, paneli i arbitraže) trebale bi odražavati i pravilno primijeniti prava i obaveze kako su utvrđene u WTO sporazumu. One ne smiju mijenjati WTO pravo koje se primjenjuje između stranaka ili, kako je navedeno u DSU-u, dodavati ili umanjivati prava i obaveze predviđene WTO sporazumima (članovi 3.2 i 19.2 DSU) (Taubman, 2004).

3.1. Pravni okvir za rješavanje sporova

Mehanizam za rješavanje sporova u sistemu WTO oslanja se na jasno definirane procedure i pravila, čime osigurava predvidljiv i pravičan način rješavanja trgovinskih sporova, promovirajući time stabilnost i sigurnost u međunarodnim trgovinskim odnosima. Ovaj mehanizam je ključan za očuvanje integriteta multilateralnog trgovinskog sistema i osiguravanje da se prava i obaveze članica poštuju. Sporazumi koji čine pravni okvir mehanizma za rješavanje sporova u sistemu WTO su prema "Priručniku WTO za rješavanje sporova iz 2004. godine (Taubman, 2004) su:

- Opći sporazum o carinama i trgovini 1994 (GATT 1994) reguliše trgovinu robom, obuhvatajući carine, kvote i druge barijere.
- Opći sporazum o trgovini uslugama (GATS) uspostavlja pravila za međunarodnu trgovinu uslugama, uključujući financijske, telekomunikacijske i transportne usluge.
- Sporazum o trgovinskim aspektima prava intelektualnog vlasništva (TRIPS) utvrđuje minimalne standarde zaštite i provedbe prava intelektualnog vlasništva u međunarodnoj trgovini.

- Sporazum o investicionim mjerama koje se odnose na trgovinu (TRIMs) se bavi mjerama koje vlade nameću stranim investitorima, a koje mogu uticati na trgovinu robom.
- Sporazum o sanitarnim i fitosanitarnim mjerama (SPS) omogućava državama članicama da uspostave mjere za zaštitu zdravlja ljudi, životinja i biljaka, ali te mjere ne smiju biti neopravdane prepreke trgovini.
- Sporazum o tehničkim preprekama trgovini (TBT) bavi se tehničkim propisima, standardima i postupcima ocjenjivanja usklađenosti, osiguravajući da oni ne stvaraju nepotrebne prepreke trgovini.
- Sporazum o tekstilu i odjeći (ATC) je istekao 2005. godine, ali se sporovi koji su nastali prije njegovog isteka i dalje mogu rješavati u okviru DSU. Ovaj sporazum je postupno ukidao kvote na uvoz tekstila i odjeće.
- Sporazum o poljoprivredi reguliše trgovinu poljoprivrednim proizvodima, uključujući smanjenje domaće potpore, smanjenje izvoznih subvencija i poboljšanje pristupa tržištu.
- Sporazum o subvencijama i kompenzacijskim mjerama (SCM) definira što su subvencije, utvrđuje pravila za njihovu upotrebu i omogućava državama članicama da poduzmu kompenzacijske mjere protiv štetnih subvencija.
- Sporazum o antidampinškim mjerama omogućuje državama članicama da preduzmu antidampinške mjere protiv doppinga, odnosno prodaje robe po cijeni nižoj od normalne vrijednosti.
- Sporazum o zaštitnim mjerama dopušta državama članicama da privremeno ograniče uvoz kako bi zaštitile domaću industriju od ozbiljne ozljede uzrokovane povećanim uvozom.
- Sporazum o pravilima o porijeklu utvrđuje kriterije za određivanje zemlje porijekla robe, što je važno za primjenu preferencijalnih carinskih stopa i drugih trgovinskih mjera.
- Sporazum o postupcima uvoza bavi se formalnostima i zahtjevima povezanim s uvozom robe, s ciljem pojednostavljenja i ubrzanja postupka uvoza.
- Sporazum o trgovinskoj procjeni utvrđuje pravila za carinsku procjenu robe, odnosno određivanje carinske vrijednosti na temelju koje se obračunavaju carine i drugi uvozni troškovi.
- Sporazum o prethodnim dozvolama reguliše upotrebu prethodnih dozvola za uvoz, koje su administrativne mjere kojima se zahtijeva od uvoznika da dobije dozvolu prije uvoza određene robe.

Osim ovih multilateralnih sporazuma, DSU se primjenjuje i na plurilateralne sporazume kojima su pristupile sve članice, kao što je Sporazum o javnoj nabavci.

Pravne odredbe WTO su često formulisane općenito kako bi se mogle primijeniti na različite slučajeve, što često zahtijeva detaljnije tumačenje kako bi se utvrdilo kršenje pravila. Nejasnoće u međunarodnim sporazumima, često rezultat kompromisa postignutih tokom pregovora, dodatno otežavaju tumačenje. Stoga, iako se može činiti da tumačenje nije

moguće u postupcima rješavanja sporova, član 3.2 DSU-a na to izričito upućuje, omogućavajući pojašnjenje odredbi WTO sporazuma u skladu s pravilima tumačenja međunarodnog prava (Gallagher, 2002).

U praksi, paneli i Apelaciono tijelo naglašavaju uobičajeno značenje i kontekst odredbi, dok se historija pregovora koristi kao pomoćno sredstvo samo u slučajevima kada osnovno tumačenje ostavlja nejasnoće. Pravilo nalaže da se svakom izrazu u sporazumu dodijeli značenje, bez dodavanja riječi koje u sporazumu ne postoje. Član 23 DSU isključuje upotrebu drugih načina za rješavanje WTO sporova, čime se osigurava da svi sporovi budu riješeni unutar WTO sistema. Sistem rješavanja sporova WTO prvenstveno teži rješavanju sporova kroz zajednički dogovorena rješenja, koja su u skladu sa WTO sporazumom (član 3.7 DSU). Iako je cilj pojašnjenje prava i obaveza i zaštita prava članica učesnika u sporovima, sistem se fokusira na postizanje dogovora između strana, a presudna procedura se koristi samo kada dogovor nije moguć. DSU zahtijeva formalne konsultacije kao prvi korak i potiče strane na postizanje bilateralnog rješenja tokom cijelog postupka (članovi 3.7 i 11 DSU). DSU naglašava potrebu za brzim rješavanjem sporova kako bi WTO učinkovito funkcionirao i očuvala ravnoteža između članica (član 3.3 DSU). Procedure i rokovi za rješavanje sporova su detaljno opisane u sporazumu WTO, uključujući pravo tužitelja da nastavi s postupkom i ako tuženi ne pristane (članovi 4.3 i 6.1 DSU). Presude panela trebaju biti donesene u roku od jedne godine, dok žalbeni postupak ne smije trajati duže od 16 mjeseci (član 20 DSU).

Multilateralni sistem rješavanja sporova osigurava da se sporovi rješavaju prema dogovorenim procedurama i presudama, čime se sprječava mogućnost eskalacije trgovinskih sukoba. Članice ne mogu poduzimati jednostrane akcije temeljem vlastitih procjena kršenja WTO obaveza, već moraju slijediti proceduru DSU (član 23.1 i 23.2(a) DSU) (Taubman, 2004).

3.2. Tijelo za rješavanje sporova

Tijelo za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Body, DSB*) predstavlja ključni element mehanizma za rješavanje sporova unutar Svjetske trgovinske organizacije. DSB upravlja cijelim procesom rješavanja sporova, što uključuje osnivanje panela, usvajanje izvještaja panela i Apelacionog tijela, te praćenje implementacije odluka (WTO, 2024).

DSB djeluje u okviru "Dogovora o pravilima i procedurama za rješavanje sporova" (DSU), koji je dio Marakeškog sporazuma kojim je uspostavljen WTO. DSU propisuje detaljna pravila i procedure koje članice WTO moraju slijediti prilikom rješavanja sporova. Ovaj pravni okvir omogućava DSB da donosi odluke putem konsenzusa, gdje se odluka smatra usvojenom ukoliko nijedna članica ne uloži formalni prigovor, čime se osigurava automatsko i obavezno donošenje odluka za sve članice (Van den Bossche, 2008).

Jedna od glavnih funkcija DSB je osnivanje panela za rješavanje sporova. Paneli se uspostavljaju za svaki pojedinačni spor i sastoje se od tri nezavisna stručnjaka koji analiziraju

činjenično stanje i primjenjuju relevantna pravila WTO. Paneli donose izvještaje koje DSB potom usvaja ili, u slučaju žalbe, prosljeđuje Apelacionom tijelu (WTO, 2016). Apelaciono tijelo je stalno tijelo sastavljeno od sedam članova, koji su imenovani na četiri godine i imaju zadatak preispitati pravne aspekte odluka panela. Ovi članovi su nezavisni i donose odluke koje mogu potvrditi, modificirati ili poništiti nalaze i zaključke panela (Yildirim, 2020).

Rokovi rješavanja sporova unutar WTO su striktno definirani kako bi se osiguralo pravovremeno donošenje odluka. Proces započinje konsultacijama koje traju do 60 dana, nakon čega, ukoliko se ne postigne dogovor, DSB osniva panel. Paneli obično donose izvještaj unutar šest mjeseci od osnivanja, dok Apelaciono tijelo ima 90 dana za donošenje odluke u slučaju žalbe. Ovi rokovi su ključni za osiguranje efikasnosti sistema rješavanja sproveda (Crowley, 2003; Van den Bossche, 2008).

Pored osnovnih funkcija, DSB ima zadatak i da prati implementaciju svojih odluka. Ukoliko članica ne implementira preporuke DSB, oštećena strana može zatražiti odobrenje za suspenziju koncesija i drugih obaveza prema toj članici. Ovo omogućava članicama da izvrše pritisak na one koje ne poštuju pravila WTO, čime se osigurava poštivanje međunarodnih trgovinskih pravila (Jackson, 2006).

DSB također igra važnu ulogu u jačanju odnosa WTO s drugim međunarodnim ekonomskim organizacijama, poput Međunarodnog monetarnog fonda (IMF) i Svjetske banke. Ova saradnja pomaže u osiguravanju koherentnosti globalne ekonomske politike i unapređenju međunarodne trgovine (Yildirim, 2020).

Uloga i funkcije DSB su od vitalnog značaja za održavanje stabilnog i predvidljivog međunarodnog trgovinskog sistema. Kroz efikasno rješavanje sporova, praćenje implementacije odluka i saradnju s drugim međunarodnim organizacijama, DSB doprinosi jačanju povjerenja među članicama WTO i promicanju globalne ekonomske integracije (Crowley, 2003; Jackson, 2006; Jackson, 2008; Van den Bossche, 2008; Yildirim, 2020).

3.3. Faze u rješavanju sporova

Proces rješavanja sporova u okviru Svjetske trgovinske organizacije odvija se kroz nekoliko faza, od konsultacija do mogućeg arbitražnog postupka. Faze uključuju početne konsultacije, formiranje panela, istragu, privremeni i konačni izvještaj, te mogućnost žalbe i implementacije odluka. Ovaj proces omogućava članicama WTO da rješavaju trgovinske sporove na miran način, osiguravajući stabilnost međunarodnog trgovinskog sistema. U osnovi, ovaj proces se odvija kroz tri ključne faze, uz nekoliko potfaza koje osiguravaju detaljno razmatranje svakog pojedinačnog spora u sistemu WTO (Slika br. 2).

1. Konsultacije (Član 4 DSU) – Ova faza, često nazivana i "diplomatskim pristupom" rješavanju sporova, predstavlja prvi korak u formalnom rješavanju sporova. Spor započinje zahtjevom za konsultacije koje podnosi članica koja smatra da je druga članica prekršila sporazume WTO. Cilj konsultacija je omogućiti strankama da razmotre spor i

pokušaju postići dogovor bez formalnog uključivanja WTO. Kako je navedeno u "Priručniku WTO za rješavanje sporova" "*konsultacije su često efikasno sredstvo rješavanja sporova u WTO-u i instrumenti suđenja i izvršenja nisu uvijek potrebni.*" (Taubman, 2004, str. 44). Cilj konsultacija je postizanje obostrano prihvatljivog rješenja u roku od 60 dana. Ako se spor ne riješi u tom periodu, stranka koja podnosi žalbu može zatražiti formiranje panela za rješavanje spora.

2. Panel postupak - Ukoliko konsultacije ne dovedu do rješenja spora u roku od 60 dana, pokreće se panel postupak. Ovaj postupak se sastoji od nekoliko potfaza:
 - Zahtjev za formiranje Panela (Član 6 DSU) - Ako konsultacije ne rezultiraju sporazumom, stranka može zatražiti od Tijela za rješavanje sporova (*Dispute Settlement Body DSB*) da formira panel.
 - Definisane Mandata Panela (Član 7 DSU) - U roku od 20 dana (ili 30 dana ako je generalni direktor WTO zamoljen da odabere panel), definira se mandat panela i imenuju se članovi panela. DSB obično odobrava formiranje panela na svom drugom sastanku nakon podnošenja zahtjeva, osim ako se ne postigne konsenzus protiv formiranja panela.
 - Istraživanje Panela (Član 12 DSU) - Panel održava obično dva sastanka sa strankama u sporu i jedan sastanak sa trećim stranama koje imaju interes u tom sporu.
 - Privremeni Izvještaj (Član 15 DSU) - Panel priprema privremeni izvještaj koji se šalje strankama na komentar. Ako stranke zatraže, održava se sastanak za pregled privremenog izvještaja.
 - Konačni Izvještaj Panela (Član 12 DSU) - Konačni izvještaj panela dostavlja se članicama WTO u roku od šest mjeseci od sastavljanja panela, ili tri mjeseca ako je hitno.
 - Usvajanje Izvještaja (Član 16 DSU) - DSB usvaja izvještaj panela u roku od 60 dana, osim ako se ne uloži žalba.
 - Žalbeni Postupak (Član 17 DSU) - Ako neka stranka nije zadovoljna izvještajem panela, može podnijeti žalbu Apelacionom tijelu. Ovaj proces obično traje do 9 mjeseci ako nema žalbe, ili do 12 mjeseci ako se uloži žalba. Usvajanje Izvještaja Apelacionog Tijela: DSB usvaja izvještaj Apelacionog tijela u roku od 30 dana.
 - Implementacija i nadzor implementacije (Član 21 i 22 DSU) - Stranka koja je izgubila spor mora obavijestiti DSB o svojim planovima za implementaciju preporuka i odluka u "razumnom roku" koji se obično određuje putem arbitraže i, prema DSU, "ne bi trebao biti duži od 15 mjeseci". Ako stranka ne ispuni obaveze u dogovorenom roku, stranka koja je podnijela žalbu može zatražiti kompenzaciju ili uvođenje sankcija.
 - Arbitraža (Član 22 DSU) - U slučaju neslaganja oko mjera za nepoštovanje, može se pokrenuti arbitražni postupak.

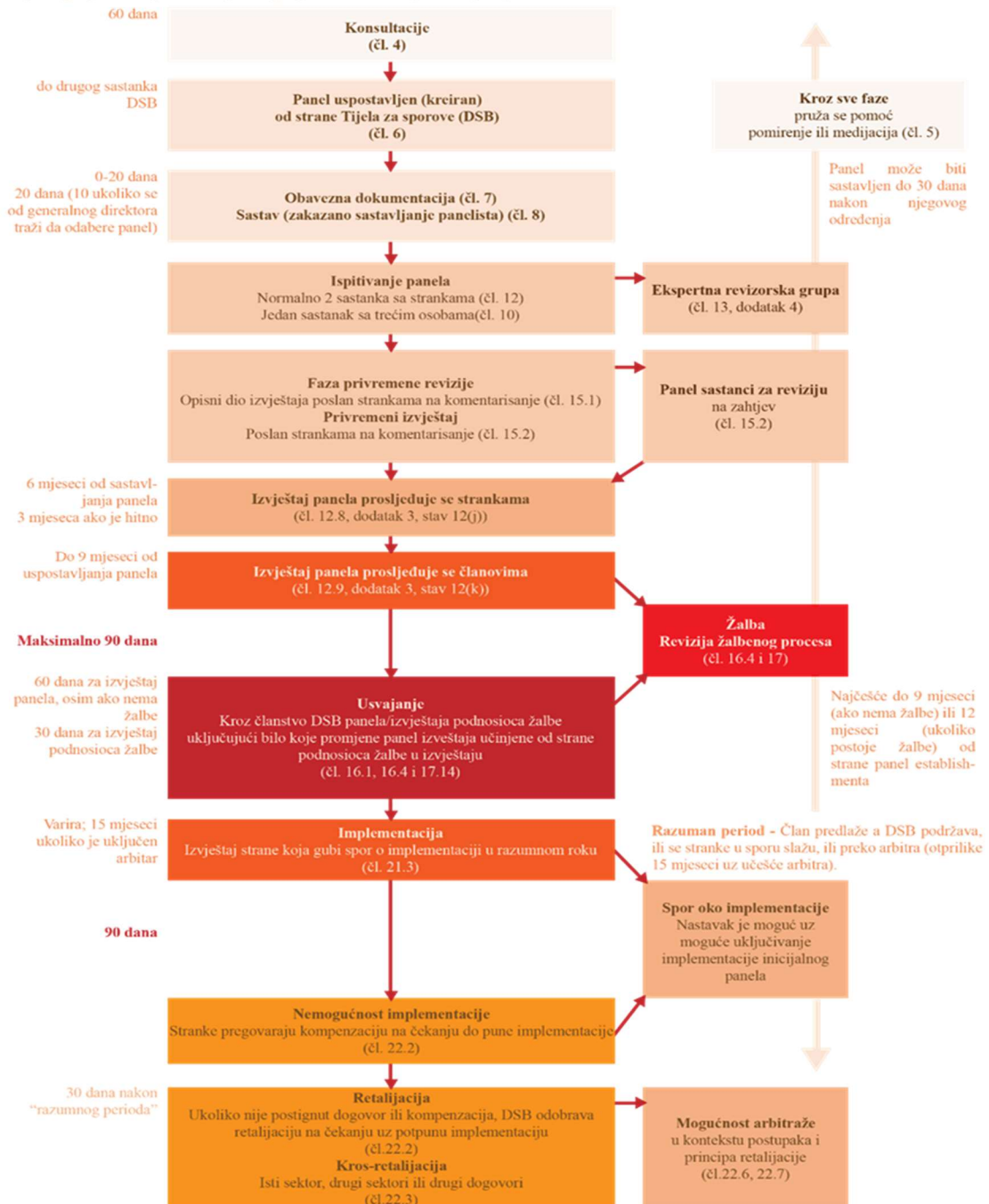
Proces pokretanja i rješavanja spora u sistemu WTO je dizajniran da bude efikasan i pravičan, s jasno definisanim vremenskim okvirima za svaku fazu. Međutim, važno je napomenuti da sistem u posljednje vrijeme prolazi kroz izazove, posebno u vezi s funkcionisanjem Žalbenog tijela.

Proces rješavanja sporova WTO igra ključnu ulogu u promovisanju poštovanja multilateralnih trgovinskih pravila i rješavanju trgovinskih tenzija između zemalja članica. Uprkos nekim izazovima, ovaj mehanizam i dalje predstavlja važan instrument za održavanje stabilnosti u globalnom trgovinskom sistemu.

Slika br. 2. WTO pravni sporovi: apelacioni i panel procesi

WTO trgovinski sporovi: panel i žalbeni procesi

Različiti stepeni kroz koje prolaze trgovinski sporovi unutar WTO. U svim fazama, zemlje u sporu se podstiču na međusobne konsultacije, kako bi se spor riješio "vansudskim" putem. U svim fazama, WTO generalni direktor stavlja na raspolaganje medijatore koji mogu pomoći u razrješavanju spora.



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim iz Gallagher, 2002

3.4. Efikasnost mehanizama WTO za rješavanje sporova

Mehanizam za rješavanje sporova Svjetske trgovinske organizacije suočava se sa značajnim izazovima u pogledu efikasnosti. Jedan od ključnih problema je dugotrajnost procesa rješavanja sporova. Prema istraživanju, prosječno vrijeme potrebno za rješavanje spora može trajati i nekoliko godina, što značajno utiče na trgovinske odnose između zemalja. Na primjer, spor između Kanade i Sjedinjenih Američkih Država oko mekog drveta trajao je više od četiri godine prije nego što je postignut bilateralni sporazum. Ovakva dugotrajnost može obeshrabriti manje zemlje da pokreću sporove, jer nemaju resurse da se dugoročno bore protiv većih ekonomskih sila (Howse i Langille, 2023).

Iako WTO može donijeti odluku u korist jedne strane, nema stvarnu moć da prisili drugu stranu da se pridržava te odluke (Howse i Langille, 2023). Tako je u sporu između Evropske unije i Sjedinjenih Američkih Država oko hormona u goveđem mesu, EU odbila da se pridržava odluke WTO, što je dovelo do uvođenja sankcija od strane SAD (Brown i Stern, 2008). Ovaj primjer pokazuje kako nedostatak provođenja može dovesti do daljnjih trgovinskih tenzija i neefikasnosti u rješavanju sporova.

Među zemljama članicama WTO postoji diskrepanca u pristupu resursima između razvijenih i manje razvijenih zemalja. Razvijene zemlje imaju stručnjake dedicerane i specijalizirane za međunarodno trgovinsko pravo, što im omogućava da efikasnije koriste mehanizme WTO. S druge strane, manje razvijene zemlje često nemaju dovoljno resursa da se adekvatno pripreme za sporove, što ih pravno stavlja u nepovoljan položaj. Kako navode u svom istraživanju Bouet i Parent (2019) zemlje s nižim prihodima često nemaju kapacitet za pravnu podršku koja je potrebna za uspješno vođenje sporova.

Kompleksnost pravila i procedura WTO predstavlja značajan izazov za mnoge zemlje članice, posebno one u razvoju. Čak i kada imaju opravdan razlog, pojedine zemlje članice nižeg stepena razvoja i zbog nedostatka razumijevanja sistema ili straha od visokih troškova jednostavno ne pokreću sporove pred WTO. Hoekman i Mavroidis (2000) su istakli troškove pristupa informacijama potrebnim za vođenje spora kao značajnu prepreku donošenju odluka pojedinih zemalja članica da započnu proces dispute pred WTO.

Nedostatak transparentnosti je još jedan od gorućih problema procesu rješavanja sporova u sistemu WTO. Mnoge odluke se donose iza zatvorenih vrata, što može dovesti do percepcije pristranosti ili nepravednosti. Ovo je posebno problematično za manje razvijene zemlje koje možda nemaju resurse za intenzivno praćenje i učestvovanje u fazama procesa.

Konačno, postoji problem "forum shopping", gdje zemlje biraju najpovoljniji forum za rješavanje svojih sporova. Ovo može dovesti do fragmentacije međunarodnog trgovinskog prava i smanjiti efikasnost WTO sistema za rješavanje sporova. Na primjer, u slučaju spora oko mekog drveta između Kanade i SAD, obje strane su koristile i WTO i NAFTA mehanizme, što je dovelo do konfuzije i produženja procesa rješavanja spora.

3.5. Kritike mehanizama za rješavanje sporova

Sistem rješavanja sporova WTO suočava se s brojnim kritikama koje dolaze iz različitih izvora, prevashodno od zemalja članica, direktnih ili indirektnih učesnica u sporovima. Jedna od glavnih kritika odnosi se na percepciju pristranosti prema razvijenim zemljama. Prema istraživanju Bouët i Metivier (2017), razvijene zemlje kao što su Sjedinjene Američke Države i Evropska unija čine značajan dio ukupnih sporova, što može ukazivati na neravnotežu u korist bogatijih zemalja. Ova neravnoteža može biti produktom stepena razvijenosti i raspoloživosti resursa koje ove zemlje imaju na raspolaganju za vođenje sporova.

Proces rješavanja sporova često je složen i zahtjeva pristup specifičnim informacijama i ekspertizi, što može biti izazov za manje razvijene zemlje. Hoekman i Mavroidis (2000) ističu da je pristup informacijama ključan za uspješno vođenje sporova, ali da je taj pristup često ograničen za manje razvijene zemlje. Ovo može dovesti do situacije u kojoj manje razvijene zemlje jednostavno nemaju kapacitet da se efikasno bore protiv nepravednih trgovinskih praksi.

Iako je WTO dizajniran da bude nepristran, istraživanja pokazuju da zemlje s većim pravnim kapacitetom imaju veće šanse za uspjeh u sporovima. Besson i Mehdi (2004) ističu pravnu sposobnost, odnosno sofisticiranu sposobnost pravne argumentacije tipične za razvijene zemlje, kao pozitivno koreliranu sa pozitivnim ishodom trgovinskog spora u sistemu WTO.

Vrlo česta kritika na račun WTO mehanizama za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova je nedostatak mehanizma za kompenzaciju. Trenutni sistem omogućava samo suspenziju koncesija kao odgovor na nepridržavanje odluka, što može biti neefektivno za manje zemlje.

Poseban problem efikasnosti WTO mehanizama je i tzv. paraliza Apelacionog tijela WTO. Apelaciono tijelo, koje je ključni dio mehanizma za rješavanje sporova WTO, postalo je nefunkcionalno zbog nemogućnosti imenovanja novih članova. Ova situacija je nastala kao rezultat blokade imenovanja novih sudija od strane Sjedinjenih Američkih Država (SAD), koja je započela 2017. godine. SAD su tvrdile da je Apelaciono tijelo prekoračilo svoje ovlasti i da su potrebne reforme prije nego što se nastavi s imenovanjem novih članova. Apelaciono tijelo je sastavljeno od sedam članova, ali za donošenje odluka potrebno je najmanje troje. Zbog blokade imenovanja, broj članova je postepeno opadao, sve dok u decembru 2019. godine nije pao ispod potrebnog minimuma za donošenje odluka. Kao rezultat toga, Apelaciono tijelo više nije moglo razmatrati žalbe na odluke panela, što je paraliziralo cijeli sistem rješavanja sporova WTO. Bez funkcionalnog Apelacionog tijela, članice WTO koje su nezadovoljne odlukama panela nemaju mogućnost žalbe, što može dovesti do situacije u kojoj se odluke panela ne provode ili se jednostavno ignoriraju. Ovo narušava kredibilitet i efikasnost cijelog sistema rješavanja sporova WTO jer članice mogu izbjegavati poštivanje pravila bez straha od pravnih posljedica.

Paraliza Apelacionog tijela također ima šire implikacije na globalni trgovinski sistem. Manjak povjerenja u WTO može potaknuti zemlje da traže alternativne mehanizme za rješavanje sporova ili da se oslanjaju na bilateralne ili regionalne trgovinske sporazume, što može fragmentirati globalni trgovinski sistem. Paraliza Apelacionog tijela WTO predstavlja ozbiljan izazov za multilateralni trgovinski sistem, narušavajući njegovu sposobnost da efikasno rješava sporove i održava pravila koja reguliraju globalnu trgovinu (Howse i Langille, 2023).

Vrlo čest slučaj i problem nedostataka efikasnih mehanizama WTO odnosi se na problem "zeroing" u antidampinškim sporovima. Ova praksa, koju su koristile neke razvijene zemlje poput SAD, dovela je do neopravdano visokih dažbina na uvoz kao odgovor na ustanovljeni damping. Iako je WTO presudio protiv ove prakse u nekoliko slučajeva, njena kontinuirana upotreba od strane nekih zemalja pokazuje ograničenja sistema u sprječavanju zloupotrebe trgovinskih pravila (Brown i Stern, 2009)

U kontekstu trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO, neizbježno je spomenuti i političke uticaje, moć i globalne lidere u međunarodnoj trgovini. Neke zemlje, posebno one moćnije, mogu koristiti svoj politički i ekonomski uticaj da izbjegnu pridržavanje odlukama WTO. Ovo podriiva kredibilitet sistema i stvara percepciju da pravila nisu jednaka za sve. Upravo iz toga proizilazi zaključak da WTO nedostaju mehanizmi za sistemsko rješavanje problema. Trenutni sistem je dizajniran za rješavanje pojedinačnih sporova, ali nema efikasan način za rješavanje širih, sistemskih problema u međunarodnoj trgovini.

U konačnici, sve su glasnije kritike da sistem WTO sa njegovim mehanizmima za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova, ne uzima dovoljno u obzir potrebe zemalja u razvoju. Iako postoje odredbe o posebnom i diferencijalnom tretmanu kada su u pitanju ove zemlje, mnogi smatraju da one nisu dovoljne da adresiraju strukturne nejednakosti u globalnom trgovinskom sistemu (Brown i Stern, 2009).

4. STATISTIKA SPOROVA U SISTEMU WTO

Rješavanje trgovinskih sporova jedna je od ključnih aktivnosti Svjetske trgovinske organizacije (WTO). Spor nastaje kada jedna država članica smatra da druga država članica krši sporazum ili obavezu koju je preuzela u okviru WTO-a. WTO ima jedan od najaktivnijih mehanizama za rješavanje međunarodnih sporova u svijetu.

Od 1995. godine, WTO-u je podneseno 626 sporova, a doneseno je preko 350 presuda. Od 1995. do kraja 2023. godine WTO obradila je 621 spor putem svog DSB proslijedivši 499 izvještaja panela, Apelacionog tijela i arbitražnih odluka. Tokom ovog perioda, DSB se sastao preko 486 puta, nadzirući proces rješavanja sporova koji se odvijaju različitim tempom, što rezultira varijabilnim nivoom aktivnosti u svakom trenutku (WTO, 2024).

Sporovi započinju podnošenjem zahtjeva za konsultacije, pri čemu svaki spor dobija "DS" broj, koji služi kao jedinstveni identifikator kroz sve faze procesa. Ovaj broj omogućava

praćenje razvoja spora, iako stvarnost može biti složenija. Ukoliko nekoliko članica zajedno podnese zahtjev, to se broji kao jedan spor, dok se posebni zahtjevi tretiraju kao odvojeni sporovi, čak i kada se odnose na istu materiju. U kasnijim fazama, sporovi pokrenuti odvojeno mogu se spojiti ako se odnose na istu materiju, što rezultira jednim panelom ili žalbenim postupkom za više sporova. Broj panela i žalbi može biti manji od ukupnog broja sporova zbog ovih spajanja, dok broj izvještaja može varirati jer svaki podnosilac žalbe može zatražiti odvojeni izvještaj.

Ako spor dostigne fazu zahtjeva za preduzimanje kontramjera, postupak se može razdvojiti jer svaki podnosilac može podnijeti svoj zahtjev, što može zahtijevati odvojenu arbitražu, čak i ako su zajedno pokrenuli spor.

Primjeri poput spora "EZ — Banane" (DS27) i "SAD — Zakon o kompenzaciji (Byrd amandman)" (DS217, DS234) ilustriraju složenost koja može nastati kada više članica podnese zajednički ili odvojeni zahtjev. Nivoi složenosti variraju od spora do spora; neki su relativno jednostavni, dok drugi, poput spora "EZ i određene države članice WTO - Veliki civilni avioni" (DS316), uključuju obimne izvještaje (panel na 1000 i Apelacioni izvještaji na 600 stranica) i višestruke postupke.

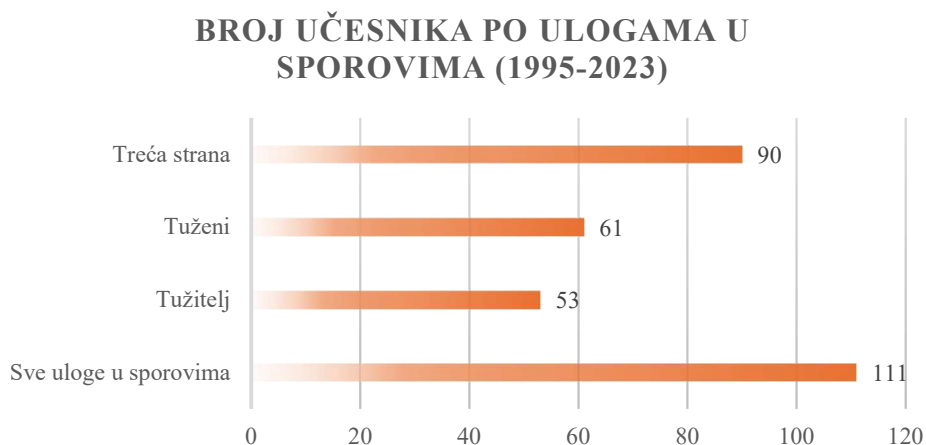
Ovako složen pristup i klasifikacija sporova povećava efikasnost procesa rješavanja sporova, ali također otežava precizno statističko praćenje aktivnosti WTO u ovom domenu. U tom kontekstu, u svrhu detaljnijeg razumijevanja ove teme, korišteni su statistički podaci o sporovima u periodu 1995-2023. godine, koje je objavila WTO na svojoj zvaničnoj web stranici.

4.1. Statistika zahtjeva za konsultacije

Grafikon br. 1. prikazuje broj članica WTO koje su učestvovala u sporovima u periodu od 1. januara 1995. do 31. decembra 2023. godine, bilo kao podnosioci žalbi, tužene strane ili treće strane. Ukupno 111 članica WTO aktivno je sudjelovalo u procesima rješavanja sporova od toga, 53 članice su pokrenule najmanje jedan spor, dok je 61 članica bila u ulozi tužene strane u najmanje jednom slučaju.

Također, 90 članica je učestvovalo kao treća strana u postupcima između dvije ili više drugih članica WTO. Tokom ovog perioda, članicama WTO je podneseno ukupno 621 zahtjev za konsultacije, što naglašava značaj i učestalost sporova unutar Svjetske trgovinske organizacije.

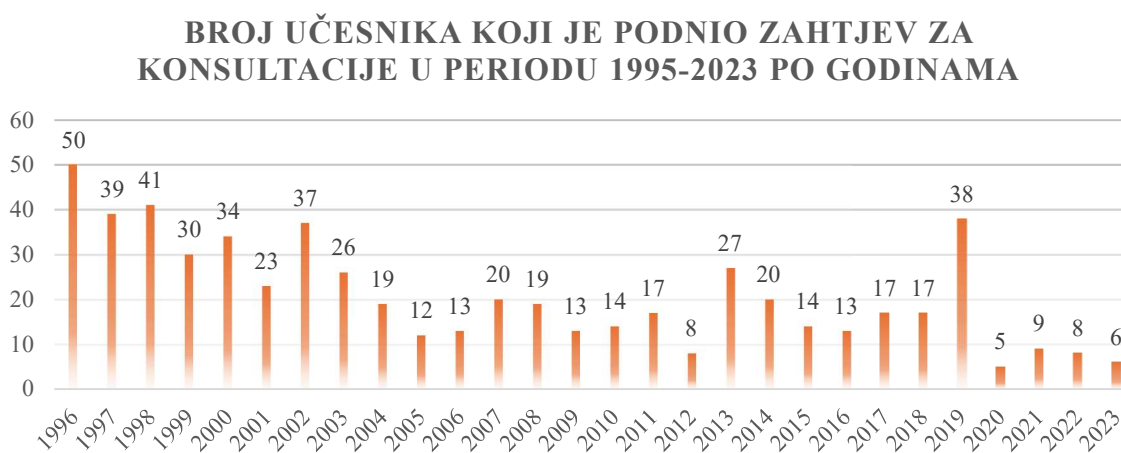
Grafikon br. 1. Broj učesnika po ulogama u sporovima



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Na isti način, na grafikonu br. 2., prikazan je broj učesnika koji je podnio zahtjev za konsultacije po godinama u periodu od 1995 do kraja 2023. godine.

Grafikon br. 2. Broj učesnika koji je podnio zahtjev za konsultacije DSB



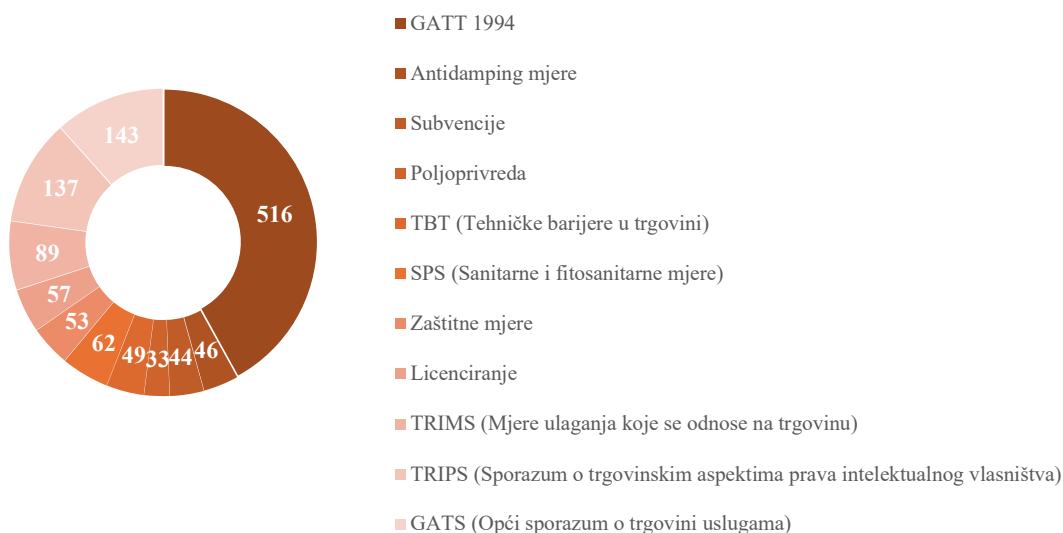
Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

4.2. Statistika sporova prema sporazumima koji su predmet sporova

Sistem za rješavanje sporova Svjetske trgovinske organizacije (WTO) je "integriran", što znači da nekoliko sporazuma može biti predmet istog spora. Ukupan broj u grafikonu br. 3. stoga premašuje ukupan broj pojedinačnih pokrenutih sporova. U slučajevima koji se odnose na trgovinu robom, GATT 1994 se često poziva uz konkretnije sporazume, što objašnjava zašto se pojavljuje u 516 od 621 spora pokrenutog između 1995. i 2023. godine.

Grafikon br. 3. Broj sporova prema Sporazumima koji su njihov predmet

BROJ SPOROVA PREMA SPORAZUMIMA KOJI SU NJIHOV PREDMET (1995-2023)



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

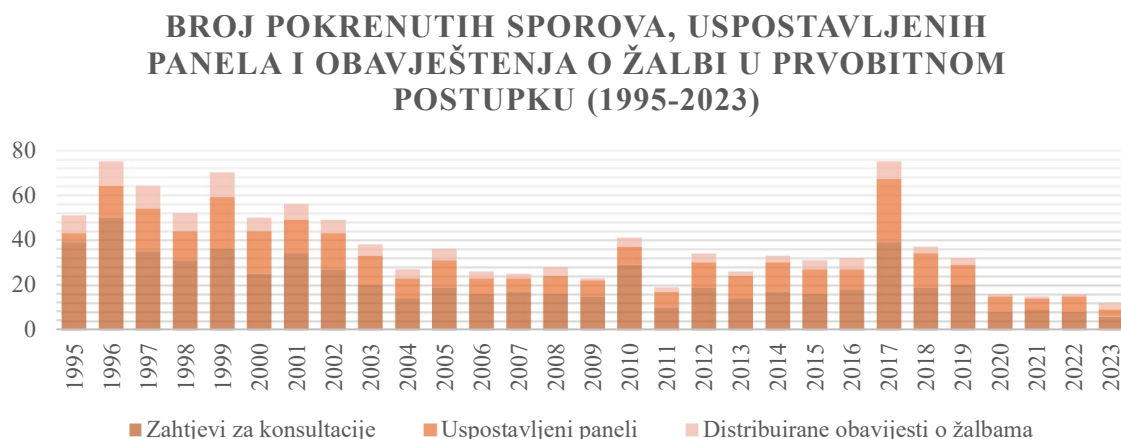
4.3. Statistika sporova, uspostavljenih panela i distribuiranih žalbi

Zaključno sa 31. decembrom 2023. godine, panel je uspostavljen u 372 spora (što predstavlja 60% svih pokrenutih sporova). To je dovelo do izvještaja panela u 290 sporova od ukupnog broja sporova (nisu svi slučajevi u kojima je panel uspostavljen rezultirali izvještajem panela, jer strane mogu riješiti svoj spor čak i nakon što je panel uspostavljen).

Nakon toga je uslijedila žalba u 191 sporu, odnosno, žalba je podnesena u 66% svih slučajeva u kojima je izvještaj panela distribuiran u prvobitnom postupku (WTO, 2024). Od decembra 2019. godine, Apelaciono tijelo nije bilo u mogućnosti da formira odjeljenja od 3 člana Apelacionog tijela za saslušanje daljih žalbi zbog činjenice da članovi Apelacionog tijela čiji su mandati istekli nisu zamijenjeni. Od decembra 2023. godine, žalbe u 30 postupaka su bile u toku pred Apelacionim tijelom i ne mogu se dalje rješavati dok se ne imenuju novi članovi.

Grafikon br. 4. prikazuje broj sporova pokrenutih pred WTO i pribjegavanje panelu i Apelacionom tijelu, na godišnjem nivou, od 1995. do 2023. godine:

Grafikon br. 4. Broj sporova pokrenutih pred WTO, broj uspostavljenih panela i žalbi

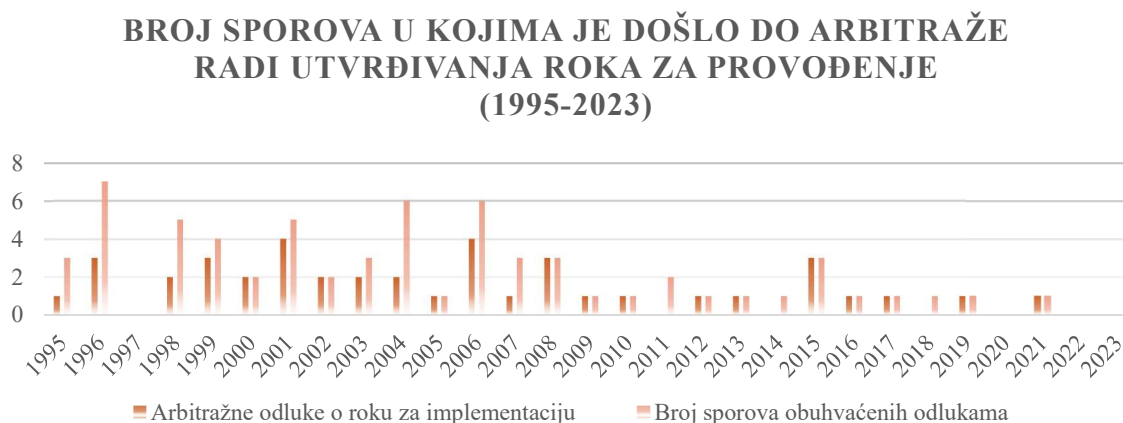


Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

4.4. Statistika sporova sa arbitražom zbog utvrđivanja roka za provođenje

U slučajevima gdje procedure dovedu do utvrđivanja da osporene mjere nisu u skladu sa sporazumima WTO, Tijelo za rješavanje sporova preporučuje da predmetna članica uskladi preporučene mjere sa svojim obavezama. U toj fazi, članica može zatražiti razuman rok za provođenje preporuka. Strane se mogu dogovoriti o tome koliko vremena treba dati članici da otkloni neusklađenost ili, ako se strane ne dogovore, može se pokrenuti arbitraža kako bi se utvrdilo šta bi bio razuman rok za usklađivanje. Zaključno sa krajem 2023. godine, arbitri su odredili rok za usklađivanje u 53 spora. Grafikon br. 5 prikazuje broj sporova u kojima je došlo do arbitraže radi utvrđivanja roka za usklađivanje na godišnjem nivou, od 1995. do 2023. godine.

Grafikon br. 5. Broj sporova u kojima je došlo do arbitraže radi utvrđivanja roka za provođenje

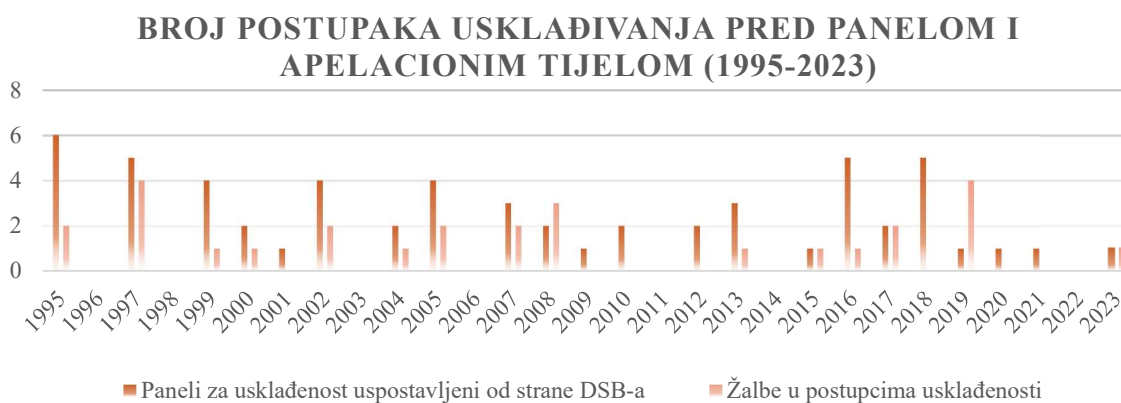


Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

4.5. Statistika postupaka usklađivanja pred panelom i Apelacionim tijelom

U slučajevima gdje prvobitni postupci dovedu do preporuke da članica, učesnica u sporu, uskladi svoje mjere sa sporazumima WTO, ponekad je potrebno pribjeći daljnjim postupcima (tzv. "postupci usklađivanja") ako se strane ne slažu o tome da li je usklađenost postignuta do kraja roka za sprovođenje. To uključuje daljnje postupke pred panelom koje provodi panel kad god je to moguće, a svaka strana može uložiti žalbu na nalaze panela za usklađivanje. Zaključno sa krajem 2023. godine, panel za usklađivanje je uspostavljen u 52 spora, što predstavlja 18% sporova koji su doveli do distribucije izvještaja panela. U 33 od ovih sporova odnosno, u 63% slučajeva u kojima je uspostavljen panel za usklađivanje, izvještaj panela za usklađivanje je bio predmet žalbe. Grafikon 6 prikazuje broj sporova u kojima su pokrenuti postupci usklađivanja od 1995. do 2023. godine:

Grafikon br. 6. Broj postupaka usklađivanja pred panelom i Apelacionim tijelom 1995-2023



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

4.6. Statistika sporova sa arbitražnim odlukama o kontramjerama

Ukoliko usklađenost nije postignuta do kraja razumnog roka za sprovođenje, a strane se ne dogovore o kompenzaciji, tužitelju se može odobriti da privremeno suspenduje neke od svojih obaveza iz sporazuma prema dotičnoj članici (kontramjera). Ako se strane ne slažu oko nivoa kontramjera može se pokrenuti arbitraža kako bi se utvrdio dozvoljeni nivo suspenzije obaveza. Do sada je svaki zahtjev za odobrenje kontramjera upućen na arbitražu.

U većini slučajeva, usklađenost se postiže bez potrebe da se dođe do ove faze postupka. Zaključno sa 31. decembrom 2023. godine, arbitraža za određivanje dozvoljenog nivoa kontramjera pokrenuta je u 40 sporova, od kojih je 21 rezultirao sa najmanje jednom arbitražnom odlukom.

Grafikon br. 7. Broj sporova u kojima su donesene arbitražne odluke o kontramjerama



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

5. STUDIJE SLUČAJEVA – TRGOVINSKI RATOVI

5.1. Trgovinski spor između SAD i EU: Slučaj Boeing vs. Airbus

Američka kompanija Boeing, osnovana 1916. godine, dugo je dominirala tržištem velikih civilnih aviona. Međutim, formiranjem europske, multinacionalne kompanije Airbus 1970. godine, Boeing je dobio budućeg najvećeg konkurenta u historiji svog postojanja.

Trgovinski sukob između Evropske unije (EU) i Sjedinjenih Američkih Država (SAD) oko subvencija vazduhoplovnim gigantima, Airbusu i Boeingu, počeo je krajem 1970-ih godina kada je Airbus ušao na tržište koje je do tada dominirao Boeing. Airbus je osnovan 1970. godine kao konzorcij evropskih proizvođača aviona, uključujući francuski Aérospatiale, njemački Deutsche Airbus, britanski British Aerospace i španski CASA. Cilj osnivanja Airbusa bio je da evropskim zemljama omogući konkurenciju protiv američkih proizvođača aviona, koji su do tada dominirali globalnim tržištem (Chanda, 2011; Robertson, 2018).

Tokom 1980-ih i 1990-ih, sukob se intenzivirao jer su obje strane optuživale jedna drugu za davanje nezakonitih subvencija svojim proizvođačima aviona. Boeing je optužio Airbus da koristi subvencije evropskih vlada kako bi smanjio cijene svojih aviona, što je, prema njima, narušavalo konkurenciju i uzrokovalo gubitke za Boeing.

EU i SAD su 1992. godine, potpisale bilateralni Sporazum o trgovini velikim civilnim avionima. Ovaj sporazum je ograničavao direktnu državnu podršku za nove projekte proizvodnje aviona na 33% troškova razvoja i zabranjivao proizvodne subvencije.

Također je postavio ograničenja na indirektno subvencije koje proizilaze iz vojnih programa ili programa za istraživanje i razvoj (na primjer, subvencije su morale biti vraćene s kamatama koje nisu niže od troškova pozajmice od strane vlade, a indirektna državna pomoć bila je ograničena na 4% godišnjeg prihoda kompanije od prodaje civilnih aviona.

Sredinom decembra 2004 godine, obje strane pokrenule su sporove pred WTO, optužujući jedna drugu za ilegalne subvencije u avionskoj industriji. SAD su tvrdile da EU daje nedozvoljene "pomoći za lansiranje" (*Launch Aid*) Airbusu, dok je EU osporavala razne poreske olakšice i indirektno subvencije koje SAD daju Boeingu, tvrdeći da su ti podsticaji zapravo zabranjene subvencije prema Sporazumu o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama u okviru WTO (SCM) (Wittig, 2011).

Zabranjene subvencije, kako su definisane u Sporazumu o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama (SCM) sporazumu, predstavljaju specifične subvencije koje se odnose na izvoz ili korištenje lokalno proizvedenih inputa u proizvodnji aviona. Tvrdnja EU se zasniva na njihovom argumentu da u Zakonu Senata 5952 države Washington postoje dvije odredbe o lokaciji proizvodnje avionskih dijelova, odnosno: prva odredba o lokaciji zahtijeva da Boeing smjesti "značajan program proizvodnje komercijalnih aviona" u državi Washington kako bi dobio poreske podsticaje, a druga odredba o lokaciji navodi da ako se "bilo kakvo završno sklapanje ili sklapanje krila" odvija izvan države Washington, Boeing može izgubiti poreske podsticaje. Ove odredbe su podupirale tvrdnje EU tvrdila da one stvaraju preferenciju za korištenje domaćih (iz Washingtona) nad uvezenim inputima u proizvodnji aviona, što je moglo značiti da SAD krše pravila WTO o subvencijama (Çalişkan, 2010).

5.1.1. Karakteristike spora

Osnovna obilježja i glavni događaji u ovom sporu prikazani su na slici br. 3, vremenske linije događaja iz spora. Bilateralni sporazum iz 1992. godine između SAD i EU je raskinut kao posljedica kontinuiranih međusobnih optužbi za korištenje subvencija, zbog čega je SAD pokrenula spor putem DSU protiv EU zbog kršenja SCM sporazuma.

Iste godine, SAD su podnijele tužbu protiv EU pred WTO optužujući evropske vlade za davanje ilegalnih subvencija Airbusu. U odgovoru na ovu tužbu koja je evidentirana pod brojem DS316, EU je istog dana podnijela kontra-tužbu protiv SAD, tvrdeći da Boeing također prima nezakonite subvencije od vlade SAD, uključujući istraživačke grantove od NASA i Ministarstva odbrane, kao i porezne olakšice od saveznih država kao što su Washington i Kansas (Çalişkan, 2010; Wittig, 2010; Chanda, 2011; Robertson, 2018).

Najznačajnije uporište ovog spora za SAD bile su akcije EU u pružanju subvencija "pomoći za lansiranje" Airbusu za seriju aviona A300, za koju tvrde da su prekršile član 3.1(a) - zabranjene izvozne subvencije SCM sporazuma (Chanda, 2011).

Slika br. 3. Vremenska linija toka događaja u procesima trgovinskog spora Boeing-Airbus

SAD vs. EU

Boeing i Airbus, dva najveća proizvođača komercijalnih aviona na svijetu, dugo su u sporu oko državnih subvencija. Obje strane tvrde da ona druga prima državne subvencije, što je u suprotnosti sa propisima WTO. Spor nije riješen, ali je postignut petogodišnji sporazum oko smanjenja carina.

2004

SAD podnose zahtjev za pokretanje spora WTO, tvrdeći da EU daje subvencije Airbusu. Istovremeno, EU pokreće, a naknadno i proširuje kontraspor u kojem tvrdi da SAD također subvencionira Boeing.

2005-2010

U ovom periodu WTO pokreće službene istrage o navodima obje strane. Izdaje preliminarnu presudu utvrđujući da su neke subvencije koje je EU dala Airbusu u suprotnosti sa propisima WTO. Na isti način i gotovo istovremeno, izdaje preliminarnu presudu u kojoj utvrđuje da je SAD davala protivpravne subvencije Boeingu.

2010-2011

U nalazima iz 2010. i 2011. godine, WTO potvrđuje da su prethodno utvrđene nepravilnosti zaista i počinjene od strane obje stranke učesnice ovih sporova, ocjenjujući njihove akcije nedozvoljenim.

2012

WTO usvaja izvještaje obje strane da su i SAD i EU davale nedozvoljene subvencije svojim proizvođačima velikih civilnih aviona i aviodijelova, Boeingu i Airbusu, respektivno.

2016

WTO je 2016. godine ustanovila da je EU propustila ukloniti sve nedozvoljene subvencije Airbusu, posebno za modele A350 i A380.

2017

WTO je potvrdila da Boeing i dalje prima porezne olakšice od savezne države Washington.

2019

Žalbeno tijelo WTO potvrđuje da je Boeing primao ilegalne porezne poticaje od SAD. Ipak odobrava SAD uvođenje carina na proizvode iz EU vrijedne 7,5 milijardi dolara godišnje, a SAD uvodi carine od 10% na Airbus avione i 25% na druge EU proizvode.

2020

WTO odobrava EU da uvede carine na proizvode iz SAD vrijedne 4 milijarde dolara godišnje. Stoga EU uvodi carine na američke proizvode, od čega se 15% odnosi na avione kompanije Boeing.

2021

SAD i EU dogovaraju suspenziju carina na četiri mjeseca, a naknadno postižu dogovor o njihovoj suspenziji na pet godina. Obećavaju aktivno raditi na rješavanju sporova.

2022-2023

Pregovori između SAD i EU o dugoročnom rješenju spora se nastavljaju. WTO prati provedbe dogovora iz 2021. godine.

Izvor: Privedio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Sljedeće godine (2005), EU je pokrenula novi dopunjeni spor DS 353 koji je sintetizirao žalbu na nekoliko vrsta subvencija koje su SAD dale kompaniji Boeing i to:

- Poreske subvencije i indirektne subvencije kroz podsticaje u državama Washington i Kansas za model 787 Dreamliner;
- Subvencija koju je Chicago dao Boeingu za premještanje sjedišta;
- Poreske podsticaje u državi Washington;
- Poreske podsticaje u državi Kansas;
- Poreske podsticaje koje je dala država Illinois;
- NASA subvencije za istraživanje i razvoj;
- Nekoliko drugih subvencija.

5.1.2. Pravni okvir spora

Pravni okvir koji regulira konkurenciju u velikim civilnim avionima (*Large Civil Aircraft - LCA*) industriji definiran je sporazumima u okviru WTO, i to Sporazumom GATT 1994. godine i Sporazumom o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama WTO (SCM). Članice WTO su podložne odredbama Sporazuma o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama (*Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures - SCM*) kada finansiraju svoje industrije. U kontekstu ovog Sporazuma, da bi subvencija postojala, mora postojati finansijski doprinos vlade ili javnog tijela, uključujući direktni prijenos sredstava, porezne kredite ili podsticaje, vladine isporuke robe ili usluga, te plaćanja privatnim tijelima. Također, subvencija mora biti specifična za kompaniju ili industriju, osim ako su utvrđeni objektivni kriteriji za podobnost.

S druge strane, kada WTO panel utvrdi da je subvencija zabranjena, ona mora biti uklonjena u određenom vremenskom roku. Član 3 Sporazuma SCM reguliše subvencije uslovljene izvozom ili uvozom robe. Subvencije koje stvaraju uslov da se domaća roba preferira u odnosu na uvezenu inkriminiraju slobodno tržište, što je protivno WTO politikama (Wittig, 2010).

Članice WTO često tvrde da subvencije nepravedno utiču na tržište, uzrokujući distorzije cijena i nepravednu prednost. Odluka DSB kojom se subvencija smatra mjerljivom zahtijeva uklanjanje negativnih efekata u određenom vremenskom roku, inače se mogu poduzeti kontramjere (Robertson, 2018).

5.1.3. Izvještaj panela za usklađivanje

Nakon inicijelnog zahtjeva za konsultacije i zahtjeva za uspostavljanje panela u maju 2005. godine, formirana su da predmeta za dva suprotna spora po istom osnovu za SAD i EU (DS316) i vice versa EU i SAD (DS317). U maju je za predmet DS316 upućen zahtjev za panel koji je uspostavljen u julu 2005. godine. Panel za predmet DS 316 sastavljen je oktobru 2005. godine.

EU je podnijela novi zahtjev za konsultacije u junu 2005. godine po istom osnovu i pravnom okviru, te se predmet DS317 objedinjuje s predmetom DS353. Zahtjev za panel upućen je u

januaru 2006. godine, a sam panel je uspostavljen početkom februara 2006. godine, a sastavljen u novembru 2006. godine.

WTO je zaključio da su subvencije koje su Airbusu pružile vlade Njemačke, Francuske, Španije i Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva u obliku pomoći za lansiranje bile nelegalne. Ova vrsta subvencije omogućila je proizvođačima aviona da unaprijed dobiju finansijsku podršku za razvoj novih modela aviona, a povrat subvencija je bio baziran na budućoj prodaji tih aviona. Ovaj mehanizam smanjuje finansijski rizik za proizvođače.

Njemačka, Francuska, Španija i Britanija pružile su milijarde eura subvencija Airbusu za razvoj različitih modela aviona. Njemačka je subvencionirala istraživanje, razvoj i proizvodnju Airbusovih aviona, dok su Francuska i Britanija podržala projekte poput modela aviona A350 i A380. Španija je omogućila povoljne kredite i bespovratna sredstva u vidu pomoći kompaniji Airbus. Tržišna pozicija kompanije Boeing je time ugrožena, što je WTO i utvrdila. Snižene cijene omogućile su Airbusu da osvoji veći tržišni udio, posebno na ključnim tržištima poput EU, Kine i Južne Koreje.

Boeing je zbog subvencija pruženih kompaniji Airbus izgubio značajne ugovore i tržišne udjele, što je rezultiralo smanjenom prodajom njihovih modela aviona poput Boeinga 787 (Wittig, 2010, 2011; Chanda, 2011; Robertson, 2018).

S druge strane, Boeing je dobio značajna sredstva od Ministarstva odbrane SAD (DoD) kroz ugovore za istraživanje i razvoj vojnih tehnologija, koje su potom korištene za razvoj civilnih aviona. Ova praksa je omogućila Boeingu da smanji svoje troškove istraživanja i razvoja. Kroz različite R&D programe, i NASA je pružila Boeingu finansijsku podršku koja je uključivala razvoj naprednih tehnologija koje su se kasnije koristile u komercijalnim avionima. Savezne države Washington, Kansas i Illinois pružile su Boeingu porezne olakšice i druge oblike finansijske podrške, koje su uključivale smanjenje poreza na dohodak, oslobođanje od poreza na imovinu i druge fiskalne pogodnosti (Kazzi, 2015).

Subvencije koje je Boeing dobio omogućile su kompaniji da značajno smanji svoje troškove proizvodnje i razvoja, što je rezultiralo nižim cijenama njihovih aviona na tržištu. Ova praksa je stvorila nepravednu prednost u odnosu na Airbus.

WTO je zaključio da su ove subvencije bile nelegalne prema pravilima WTO, jer su prouzrokovale ozbiljnu štetu konkurenciji na tržištu velikih civilnih aviona (Robertson, 2018).

5.1.4. Preporuke panela za usklađivanje

Preporuke panela za usklađivanje u sporovima DS316 (SAD vs. EU), DS317 (EU vs. SAD) i DS353 (EU vs. SAD) bile su ključne za utvrđivanje da li su SAD i EU postupile u skladu s pravilima WTO i preporukama koje su im date, a kako slijedi:

- Preporuke izvještaja panela za usklađivanje (od 30.06.2010. godine) za EU (DS316):

- Panel je preporučio da EU ukloni nelegalne subvencije koje su pružene Airbusu. To je uključivalo subvencije u obliku povoljnih zajmova i drugih oblika finansijske pomoći.
- EU je preporučeno da prestane pružati nove subvencije koje su u suprotnosti s pravilima WTO.
- Panel je preporučio da EU preduzme sve potrebne korake kako bi osigurala da njene mjere budu u potpunosti usklađene s pravilima WTO.
- Preporuke izvještaja panela za usklađivanje (od 31.03.2011. godine) za SAD (DS 317, DS353):
 - Spor DS317 je povučen i zamijenjen sporom DS353. Stoga nije bilo specifičnih preporuka panela za usklađivanje za DS317.
 - Panel je preporučio da SAD uklone nelegalne subvencije koje su pružene Boeingu. To je uključivalo subvencije u obliku poreskih olakšica i drugih oblika finansijske pomoći.
 - SAD je preporučeno da prestane pružati nove subvencije koje su u suprotnosti s pravilima WTO.
 - Panel je preporučio da SAD preduzmu sve potrebne korake kako bi osigurale da njihove mjere budu u potpunosti usklađene s pravilima WTO.

Odluke panela za usklađivanje dovele su do odobrenja za uvođenje recipročnih mjera, što je dodatno eskaliralo trgovinske tenzije između SAD i EU.

Stoga, uzimajući u obzir prethodna iskustva, novi sporazum bi mogao adresirati ključne probleme koji su doveli do trenutnih nesuglasica. Npr, novi sporazum bi mogao eksplicitno zabraniti određene vrste subvencija koje su se pokazale posebno problematičnim, poput određenih oblika "pomoći za lansiranje".

Sporazum o poljoprivredi WTO mogao bi poslužiti kao koristan model, s obzirom na to da je uspješno regulisao subvencije u drugom kompleksnom i politički osjetljivom sektoru.

S obzirom na brze tehnološke promjene u industriji proizvodnje civilnih aviona, budući sporazum bi trebao uključivati mehanizme za periodično preispitivanje i prilagođavanje. Također, zajednički sporazum bi mogao i trebao uzeti u obzir nove izazove u industriji, poput rastućeg značaja ekološki prihvatljivih tehnologija i potrebe za podrškom istraživanju i razvoju u ovim područjima.

Konačno, u junu 2021. godine, SAD i EU su postigle bilateralni dogovor o suspenziji carina na pet godina i uspostavljanju radne grupe za rješavanje spornih pitanja, što je korak ka trajnom rješenju tekućih sporova.

5.1.5. Rezultati analize spora

Kroz temeljitu analizu slučaja trgovinskog spora vezanog za subvencije u sektoru proizvodnje velikih aviona, koji je uključivao Boeing i Airbus, identificirani su glavni elementi spora. Ovi elementi su sistematično prikazani u Tabeli br. 3.:

Tabela br. 3. Tabela br. 3. Sintetički prikaz glavnih elemenata trgovinskog spora Boeing-Airbus

	Sjedinjene Američke Države vs. Evropska unija (slučaj Boeing vs. Airbus)
Učesnici spora	Učesnici spora su Sjedinjene Američke Države (SAD) i Evropska unija (EU), uključujući četiri države članice: Njemačku, Francusku, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo i Španiju. SAD je podnijela tužbu protiv EU i ovih država članica zbog subvencija koje su pružale Airbusu. EU je uzvratila protutužbom protiv SAD zbog subvencija koje su pružane Boeingu.
Trajanje procesa	Proces je započeo 6. oktobra 2004. godine kada je SAD podnijela zahtjev za konsultacije sa EU. Panel je osnovan 20. jula 2005. godine. Prvi izvještaj panela je objavljen 30. juna 2010. godine, a konačni izvještaj Apelacionog tijela je objavljen 18. maja 2011. godine. Proces je trajao više od šest godina, uključujući žalbene postupke i naknadne postupke za usklađivanje.
Osnivanje panela	Panel je osnovan 20. jula 2005. godine na zahtjev SAD. Na sastanku 23. septembra 2005. godine, DSB je pokrenuo procedure predviđene Aneksom V Sporazuma o subvencijama i kompenzacionim mjerama (SCM).
Preporuke panela	Panel je preporučio da EU povuče subvencije koje su proglašene nezakonitim i da preduzme odgovarajuće korake kako bi uklonila negativne efekte subvencija na interese SAD. Konkretno, panel je utvrdio da su subvencije za Airbus, uključujući „Launch Aid“ ili „Member State Financing“ (LA/MSF), uzrokovale ozbiljnu štetu interesima SAD.
Usklađenost s pravilima WTO	Panel je utvrdio da su subvencije koje su pružane Airbusu bile u suprotnosti s pravilima WTO, posebno s odredbama Sporazuma o subvencijama i kompenzacionim mjerama (SCM) i Općim sporazumom o carinama i trgovini (GATT) iz 1994. godine. Također, utvrđeno je da su određene subvencije Boeingu bile nezakonite prema istim pravilima.
Žalbeni postupak	EU je 21. jula 2010. godine podnijela žalbu na izvještaj panela. SAD je 19. avgusta 2010. godine također podnijela žalbu na određene pravne interpretacije panela. Apelaciono tijelo je 18. maja 2011. godine objavilo svoj izvještaj, potvrđujući mnoge nalaze panela, ali i preinačivši neke od njih.
Mjere kompenzacije	WTO je odobrio SAD uvođenje carina na proizvode iz EU u vrijednosti od 7,5 milijardi dolara godišnje zbog subvencija Airbusu. EU je kasnije dobila odobrenje za uvođenje carina na proizvode iz SAD u vrijednosti od 4 milijarde dolara godišnje zbog subvencija Boeingu.
Uticaj na trgovinske tokove	Spor je imao značajan uticaj na trgovinske tokove između SAD i EU. Uvođenje carina je povećalo troškove za uvoznike i izvoznike na obje strane, što je dovelo do promjena u trgovinskim tokovima i povećanja cijena. Također, spor je doveo do povećane nesigurnosti u globalnoj avioindustriji i mogao bi imati dugoročne posljedice na konkurentnost i inovacije u sektoru velikih civilnih aviona.

Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Iako mehanizmi WTO u rješavanju trgovinskih sporova pokazuju sposobnost za detaljnu analizu i nepristrano donošenje odluka, dugotrajnost procesa i ograničena moć brze provedbe odluka ukazuju na područja gdje bi se efikasnost mehanizama WTO mogla poboljšati.

5.2. Trgovinski spor između Kine i SAD: čelik i aluminij

Na AISTech konferenciji 2017. godine, održanoj u Nashwille, poznatijoj kao Gradski Forum za konferencije i izložbu tehnoloških dostignuća u eksploataciji i preradi željeza i čelika, delegati su imali priliku da čuju mišljenja ključnih lidera iz industrije čelika o važnim temama i izazovima s kojima se suočava sektor.

U tom trenutku, kapacitet proizvodnje na globalnom nivou je bio 2,3 milijarde tona čelika, ali je uspio proizvesti samo 1,6 milijardi tona, od čega je 50% proizvedeno u Kini. SAD su proizvele 85 miliona tona ukupnog kapaciteta, što je na konferenciji izraženo kao razlog za zabrinutost. U međuvremenu, Kina je obećala zatvoriti 150 miliona tona kapaciteta, no sudeći po trendovima iz prethodnih godina, učesnici, poput ArcelorMittala, CMC i US Steel, izrazili su zabrinutost i nepovjerenje da će Kina to učiniti i da se situacija neće popraviti u korist američkih proizvođača (Moggridge, 2017).

Nakon istrage, SAD je zaključio da kineske prakse vezane za intelektualnu svojinu i tehnologije štete američkim kompanijama. Ovo je poslužilo kao osnova za uvođenje visokih dažbina na kineske proizvode.

Pravno uporište za pronalaženje rješenja u svojoj legislativi SAD su pronašle u članu 301, Zakona o trgovini iz 1974. Ovaj član omogućava SAD da poduzme mjere protiv stranih zemalja za koje se smatra da narušavaju trgovinske interese SAD. U martu 2018. godine, administracija tadašnjeg predsjednika SAD Donalda Trumpa uvela je carine na čelik (25%) i aluminij (10%), pozivajući se na član 232 Zakona trgovini iz 1974. godine. Trampova administracija je tvrdila da prekomjerna proizvodnja čelika i aluminija od strane drugih zemalja, posebno Kine, ugrožava nacionalnu bezbjednost SAD, smanjujući domaću proizvodnju ovih ekonomski značajnih materijala. To je na kraju dovelo do uvođenja carina s obje strane, ozbiljno narušavajući globalne trgovinske tokove. Početkom 2018. godine, SAD su nametnule državna opterećenja na uvoz kineskih proizvoda u vrijednosti između 50-60 milijardi dolara. Kineska vlada je ubrzo odgovorila uvodeći dažbine na američke proizvode, uključujući aluminijum, automobile, svinjetinu i soju (Adekola, 2019).

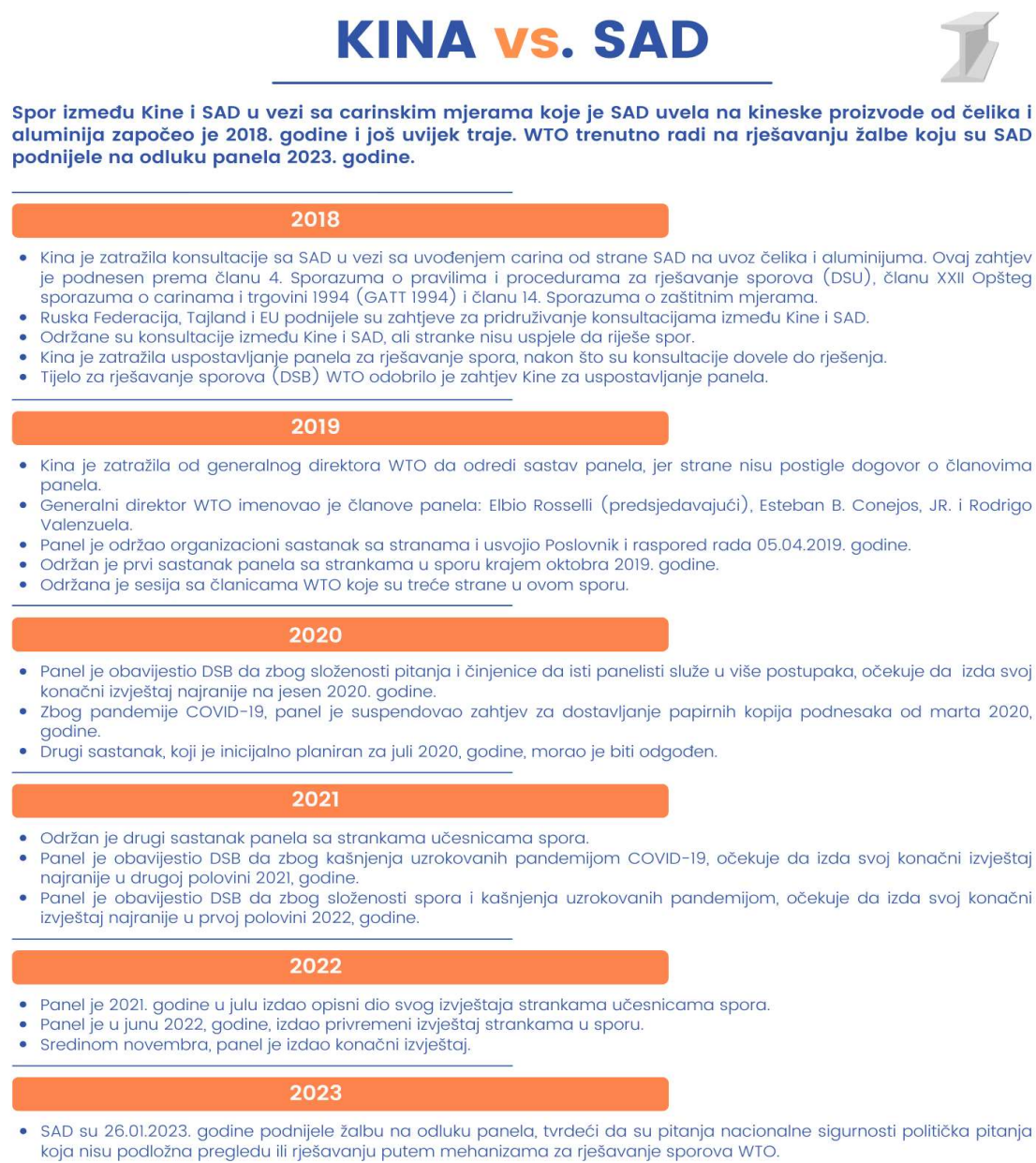
5.2.1. Karakteristike spora

Trgovinski deficit između SAD i Kine bio je značajan faktor za ovakve poteze SAD. Administracija Donalda Trumpa nastojala je smanjiti trgovinski deficit nametanjem tarifa na kineske proizvode kako bi podstakla proizvodnju unutar SAD i smanjila uvoz iz Kine. Sukob je eskalirao kada je SAD zaprijetila dodatnim carinama na kineske proizvode.

S druge strane, Kina je rješenje pronašla u členu 47. Zakona o vanjskoj trgovini iz 2004. Kineska reakcija na američke carine uključivala je uvođenje tarifa na 128 američkih proizvoda, među kojima su aluminijum, automobili, svinjetina i sojini proizvodi. Ove mjere su bile odgovor na američke carine uvedene prema Sekciji 301 Zakona o trgovini iz 1974. godine, koji omogućava SAD da nametne mjere protiv trgovinskih praksi stranih zemalja koje se smatraju nepravednim ili štetnim za američke interese (Fortnam, 2018).

Vremenska linija spora prikazana je na slici br. 4:

Slika br. 4. Vremenska linija spora: Kina vs. SAD



Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Ovaj član omogućio je Kini da suspenduje svoje obaveze prema trgovinskim ugovorima u slučaju kršenja tih ugovora od strane drugih zemalja. Kina je koristila ovaj zakon kako bi

opravdala svoje kontramjere protiv SAD, tvrdeći da su američke carine narušile kineske interese (Ministry of Commerce PRC, 2004).

Obje strane su se koristile jednostranim mjerama bez konsultacija sa WTO. Ove mjere su uključivale uvođenje tarifa kao sredstvo zaštite domaćih tržišta i industrija. Obje zemlje su podnijele žalbe WTO, ali nisu čekale na odluke WTO prije nego što su preduzele zaštitne mjere. Ovaj postupak je doveo do pitanja o efikasnosti WTO mehanizma za rješavanje sporova i potrebe za njegovom reformom kako bi se spriječile slične situacije u budućnosti (Jones, 2018).

Zategnuti odnosi dvije zemlje proizveli su značajne ekonomske posljedice, i to:

- Za SAD: Carine su imale različite uticaje, uključujući povećanje cijena za potrošače i smanjenje zaposlenosti u određenim sektorima. Na primjer, američki proizvođači soje bili su posebno pogođeni kineskim carinama, što je dovelo do smanjenja izvoza soje u Kinu za 75% (Bekkers i Schroeter, 2020).
- Za Kinu: Trgovinski rat je uticao na kineski BDP, zaposlenost i trgovinske tokove, što je rezultiralo značajnim ekonomskim gubicima.

Na dan 28.03.2018. godine, pred WTO je izložen slučaj DS544, čime je zvanično pokrenut spor između Kine i SAD.

5.2.2. Pravni okvir

Već u aprilu 2018. godine Kina je zatražila konsultacije sa SAD prema članu 4. Sporazuma o pravilima i procedurama za rješavanje sporova (DSU), članu XXII GATT 1994 i članu 14. Sporazuma o zaštitnim mjerama u vezi sa mjerama i tvrdnjama navedenim u zahtjevu.

Kina je sredinom oktobra iste godine zatražila osnivanje panela prema u skladu sa navedenim sporazumima. Panel je uspostavljen u novembru 2018. godine, a sastavljen u januaru 2019. godine.

Mjere koje su predmet spora DS544 bile su (WTO, 2018):

- Prema Predsjedničkoj Proklamaciji 9705 iz marta 2018. godine, uvoz čelika i proizvoda od čelika bio je podložan dodatnoj carini od 25%. Proklamacija 9772 iz avgusta 2018. godine povećala je carinu na 50% za proizvode od čelika iz Turske.
- Proklamacija 9705 izuzela je Kanadu i Meksiko od dodatnih carina. Kasnije proklamacije proširile su izuzeća na druge zemlje, uključujući Australiju, Argentinu, Južnu Koreju, Brazil i članice Evropske unije, ali su ta izuzeća kasnije ukinuta za neke zemlje.
- Proklamacija 9740 uvela je kvote na uvoz čelika iz Južne Koreje, dok je Proklamacija 9759 uvela kvote za Argentinu i Brazil.

- Proklamacija 9705 ovlastila je Sekretara za trgovinu SAD da omogući izuzeća od dodatnih carina za čelične proizvode koji nisu proizvedeni u dovoljnoj količini ili zadovoljavajućem kvalitetu u SAD.
- Prema Predsjedničkoj Proklamaciji 9704 iz marta 2018. godine, sav uvoz aluminijskih proizvoda podložan je dodatnoj carini od 10%.
- Proklamacija 9704 izuzela je Kanadu i Meksiko od dodatnih carina. Kasnije proklamacije proširile su izuzeća na druge zemlje, ali su ta izuzeća kasnije ukinuta za neke zemlje.
- Proklamacija 9758 uvela je kvote za aluminijske proizvode iz Argentine.
- Proklamacija 9704 ovlastila je Sekretara za trgovinu SAD da omogući izuzeća od dodatnih carina za aluminijske proizvode koji nisu proizvedeni u dovoljnoj količini ili zadovoljavajućem kvalitetu u SAD.

Kina je tvrdila da su mjere koje su SAD uvele u suprotnosti sa nekoliko odredbi GATT 1994 i Sporazuma o zaštitnim mjerama, uključujući članove I, II, X i XIX GATT 1994, kao i članove 2, 3, 4, 6 i 11 Sporazuma o zaštitnim mjerama. Tražila je da Panel preporuči da SAD uskladi uspostavljene mjere sa svojim obavezama prema relevantnim ranije potpisanim i obavezujućim sporazumima. Sam panel je osnovan da ispita mjere koje je uvela SAD na čelik, aluminij i proizvode od čelika i aluminija iz Kine u svjetlu relevantnih odredbi sporazuma koje je u sporu navela. SAD je u sporu nastupila sa tvrdnjama da su mjere preduzete radi zaštite esencijalnih bezbjednosnih interesa prema članu XXI(b) GATT 1994 (Itakura, 2020).

5.2.3. Izvještaj panela za usklađivanje

Panel je održao organizacioni sastanak sa Stranama 12. marta 2019. godine, nakon čega je usvojio svoj Poslovnik i raspored rada 5. aprila 2019. godine. Prvi materijalni sastanak sa Stranama održan je 29-30. oktobra 2019. godine, a sesija sa trećim stranama 18. novembra 2019. godine. Drugi materijalni sastanak sa Stranama održan je 11. i 25. januara 2021. godine. Panel je izdao opisni dio svog izvještaja Stranama 15. jula 2021. godine, a privremeni izvještaj 29. juna 2022. godine. Konačni izvještaj Stranama je izdat 16. novembra 2022. godine (WTO, 2018).

Tokom postupka, panel je morao rješavati nekoliko proceduralnih pitanja. SAD su zatražile da sastanci panela budu otvoreni za javnost, što je Kina odbila. Panel je odlučio da se sastanci održavaju zatvoreno za javnost. Nekoliko trećih strana zatražilo je proširena prava učešća, što je panel djelimično odobrio, omogućivši im pristup podnescima Strana do određene faze postupka. Panel je takođe morao razmotriti odnos ovog spora sa drugim povezanim sporovima u kojima su iste tri osobe imenovane za članove panela. Kina je smatrala da se radi o istom predmetu i zalagala se za usklađene rasporede i objedinjene rasprave, dok su SAD tvrdile da se radi o odvojenim sporovima.

Pandemija COVID-19 značajno je uticala na postupak. Panel je suspendovao zahtjev za dostavljanje papirnih kopija podnesaka od marta 2020. godine. Drugi materijalni sastanak, prvobitno planiran za juli 2020. godine, morao je biti odgođen. Nakon konsultacija sa stranama o alternativnim aranžmanima, panel je odlučio da održi virtuelni sastanak u januaru 2021. godine, uz dodatne pisane razmjene između strana.

U svom izvještaju, panel je utvrdio da su dodatne carine SAD na čelik i aluminijum bile u suprotnosti sa GATT, 1994, jer su premašivale vezane stope carina u rasporedu koncesija SAD. Panel je takođe utvrdio da su izuzeća od carina odobrena za proizvode od čelika i aluminijuma iz određenih zemalja bila u suprotnosti sa zahtjevom za tretman najpovlaštenije nacije. Zaključeno je da se Sporazum o zaštitnim mjerama nije primjenjivao na sporne mjere, te da preduzete mjere SAD nisu opravdane jer se nisu desile u vrijeme rata ili neke druge vanredne situacije u međunarodnim odnosima, kako je definisano GATT 1994. godine (Itakura, 2020).

5.2.4. Preporuke panela za usklađivanje

Na osnovu svojih nalaza, panel je dao sljedeće preporuke za usklađivanje (WTO, 2018):

- da Tijelo za rješavanje sporova zatraži od SAD da usklade svoje mjere sa obavezama iz člana II:1 GATT 1994. To je podrazumijevalo smanjenje carina na nivo koji ne premašuje vezane stope u rasporedu koncesija SAD.
- da SAD usklade svoja izuzeća od carina za određene zemlje sa obavezama iz člana I:1 GATT 1994 o tretmanu najpovlaštenije nacije. To je značilo da bi SAD trebale ili ukinuti izuzeća ili ih proširiti na sve članice WTO na nediskriminatornoj osnovi.
- da SAD razmotri usklađivanje svojih mjera sa opštim principima nediskriminacije i proporcionalnosti koji su sadržani u tom GATT 1994.
- da SAD preispita svoje pozivanje na član XXI(b) GATT 1994 kao opravdanje za sporne mjere. Konkretno, panel je savjetovao SAD da razmotri da li njihove mjere zaista ispunjavaju uslove iz člana XXI(b)(iii) o "vremenu rata ili druge vanredne situacije u međunarodnim odnosima".
- da SAD razmotri alternativne mjere koje bi mogle postići njihove ciljeve vezane za nacionalnu sigurnost na način koji je manje restriktivan za trgovinu i više u skladu sa njihovim obavezama prema WTO sporazumima.
- Panel je savjetovao SAD da u budućnosti, kada se pozivaju na izuzeća vezana za nacionalnu sigurnost, pruže detaljnije obrazloženje o tome kako sporne mjere ispunjavaju specifične uslove iz relevantnih odredbi WTO sporazuma.
- da SAD razmotri uspostavljanje transparentnijeg i pravičnijeg procesa za odobravanje izuzeća za specifične proizvode, kako bi se osiguralo da taj proces bude u skladu sa principom nediskriminacije.
- da SAD razmotri uspostavljanje mehanizma za periodično preispitivanje potrebe za spornim mjerama, kako bi se osiguralo da one ostanu opravdane i proporcionalne.

- da SAD nastavi da se angažuje u multilateralnim forumima za rješavanje pitanja globalnih viškova kapaciteta u industriji čelika i aluminijuma, umjesto da pribjegavaju unilateralnim mjerama.
- da SAD razmotri kompenzaciju drugim članicama WTO čija je trgovina bila negativno pogođena spornim mjerama, u skladu sa odredbama GATT 1994.
- da SAD promptno implementira preporuke panela kako bi se osiguralo brzo rješavanje spora, u skladu sa ciljevima sistema rješavanja sporova WTO.

Panel je naglasio da ove preporuke imaju za cilj da pomognu SAD da usklade svoje mjere sa obavezama prema WTO sporazumima, istovremeno uvažavajući legitimne interese SAD vezane za nacionalnu sigurnost. Panel je pozvao obje strane da nastave dijalog i saradnju kako bi pronašle obostrano prihvatljivo rješenje za pitanja koja su dovela do ovog spora. Nakon što je panel WTO izdao svoj konačni izvještaj 16. novembra 2022. godine, SAD su 26. januara 2023. godine podnijele žalbu na odluku panela.

U svojoj žalbi, SAD su tvrdile da su pitanja nacionalne sigurnosti politička pitanja koja nisu podložna pregledu ili rješavanju putem mehanizama za rješavanje sporova WTO. SAD su istakle da svaka članica WTO zadržava pravo da sama odredi mjere koje smatra neophodnim za zaštitu svojih esencijalnih sigurnosnih interesa. Spor DS544 između Kine i SAD još uvijek nije riješen, a SAD čekaju na rješavanje žalbe u žalbenom postupku. Šanse za bilateralni sporazum po pitanju uvoza čelika i aluminija u SAD, za sada su neizvjesne.

5.2.5. Rezultati analize spora

Analizom studije slučaja trgovinskog spora o carinama na uvoz kineskih proizvoda od čelika i aluminijuma, koji je uključivao zemlje članice WTO Kinu i SAD, identificirane su ključne karakteristike spora, koje su sažeto predstavljene u Tabeli br. 4:

Tabela br. 4. Trgovinski spor između Kine i SAD – carine na uvoz kineskih proizvoda od čelika i aluminijuma

	Kina vs. Sjedinjene Američke Države (slučaj carina na uvoz čelika i aluminija)
Učesnici spora	U ovom sporu glavni učesnici su bili Kina kao tužilac i Sjedinjene Američke Države kao tužena strana. Spor se vodio oko dodatnih carina koje su SAD uvele na uvoz čelika i aluminijuma iz Kine. Pored glavnih strana, u sporu je učestvovalo i 29 država članica koje su izrazile interes da prate postupak.
Trajanje procesa	Proces rješavanja ovog spora još uvijek traje. Kina je zatražila konsultacije sa SAD u aprilu 2018. godine. Panel je osnovan u novembru 2018, a svoj konačni izvještaj izdao je u novembru 2022. godine. od početka spora do izdavanja konačnog izvještaja panela prošlo je više od 4 godine.
Osnivanje panela	Panel za rješavanje ovog spora osnovan je na zahtjev Kine na sastanku Tijela za rješavanje sporova WTO 21. novembra 2018. godine. Panel je formiran u januaru 2019. godine kada je direktor WTO imenovao njegove članove. Panel je održao sastanak sa stranama u martu 2019. godine i usvojio svoj poslovnik i raspored rada u aprilu 2019. godine

	Kina vs. Sjedinjene Američke Države (slučaj carina na uvoz čelika i aluminija)
Preporuke panela	U svom konačnom izvještaju panel je dao preporuke da SAD usklade svoje mjere sa obavezama prema GATT 1994. Konkretno, panel je preporučio da SAD usklade dodatne carine na čelik i aluminijum sa svojim obavezama iz člana II:1 GATT 1994, što je podrazumijevalo smanjenje carina na nivo koji ne premašuje vezane stope u rasporedu koncesija SAD.
Usklađenost s pravilima WTO	Panel je utvrdio da mjere SAD nisu bile u skladu sa određenim pravilima WTO. Konkretno, panel je zaključio da su dodatne carine SAD na čelik i aluminijum bile u suprotnosti sa članom II:1 GATT 1994, jer su premašivale vezane stope carina. Takođe, panel je utvrdio da su izuzeća od carina odobrena za proizvode iz određenih zemalja bila u suprotnosti sa zahtjevom za tretman najpovlaštenije nacije iz člana I:1 GATT 1994.
Žalbeni postupak	SAD su 26. januara 2023. godine podnijele žalbu na odluku panela. U svojoj žalbi, SAD su tvrdile da su pitanja nacionalne sigurnosti politička pitanja koja nisu podložna pregledu ili rješavanju putem mehanizama za rješavanje sporova WTO. SAD su istakle da svaka članica WTO zadržava pravo da sama odredi mjere koje smatra neophodnim za zaštitu svojih esencijalnih sigurnosnih interesa.
Mjere kompenzacije	Još uvijek nema konkretnih mjera. Panel je u svojim preporukama savjetovao SAD da razmotre kompenzaciju drugim članicama WTO čija je trgovina bila negativno pogođena spornim mjerama, u skladu sa relevantnim odredbama GATT 1994.
Uticaj na trgovinske tokove	Iako u izvještaju panela nema detaljnih podataka o uticaju spornih mjera na trgovinske tokove, može se pretpostaviti da su dodatne carine SAD na uvoz čelika i aluminijuma imale značajan negativan uticaj na izvoz ovih proizvoda iz Kine u SAD. Uvođenje carina je vjerovatno dovelo do smanjenja obima trgovine ovim proizvodima između dvije zemlje i preusmjerenja trgovinskih tokova.

Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Dodatne carine koje su SAD uvele na uvoz čelika i aluminija iz Kine imale su značajan uticaj na trgovinske tokove između dvije zemlje. Uvođenje dodatnih carina rezultiralo je smanjenjem izvoza čelika i aluminija iz Kine u SAD. Ovo je direktno uticalo na trgovinske tokove, smanjujući obim trgovine ovim proizvodima između dvije zemlje. Kao rezultat uvođenja carina, kineski izvoznici su vjerovatno bili prisiljeni preusmjeriti svoje proizvode na druga tržišta. Ovo preusmjerenje može imati dugoročne posljedice na globalne trgovinske tokove i promjenu dinamike međunarodne trgovine čelikom i aluminijumom ⁴.

Može se zaključiti da su se mehanizmi WTO za rješavanje sporova pokazali djelotvornim u pružanju pravnog okvira i donošenju informiranih odluka, ali dugotrajnost procesa i politička dimenzija sporova velikih svjetskih igrača ukazuju na potrebu za daljnjim unaprjeđenjem efikasnosti ovih mehanizama u sistemu WTO.

⁴ Kineski proizvođači su se suočili sa smanjenjem prihoda od izvoza, dok su američki potrošači i industrija možda osjetili povećanje troškova zbog viših cijena uvoznog čelika i aluminija.

5.3. Trgovinski spor između Australije i Kine – dumping i subvencije

Spor oko uvoza ječma iz Australije u Kinu reflektira kompleksnost odnosa ovih dviju zemalja. Kina već decenijama ne može prikriti svoju zabrinutost zbog prehrambene sigurnosti i ovisnosti o uvozu osnovnih poljoprivrednih proizvoda. Ječam je bio posebno osjetljivo pitanje, jer je Kina postala najveći svjetski uvoznik ove žitarice, a Australija je bila njen glavni snabdjevač (Waldron *et al.*, 2024).

Povećanje uvoza i ovisnost o uvozu počelo je zabrinjavati kineske ekonomiste i ekonomske institucije, posebno u pogledu sigurnosti hrane i kapaciteta domaće prehrambene industrije da zadovolji rastuće domaće potrebe. Visok stepen ovisnosti o uvozu jedne poljoprivredne kulture, posebno od jednog snabdjevača, smatrala se prijetnjom prehrambenom suverenitetu Kine. Također, pad domaće proizvodnje ječma negativno je utjecao na prihode poljoprivrednika u manje razvijenim područjima Kine gdje se ječam tradicionalno uzgajao.

Tako je u oktobru 2018. godine, Kineska komora za međunarodnu trgovinu (CCIC) zatražila od Ministarstva trgovine (MOFCOM) da pokrene istragu o dumpingu australijskog ječma na kineskom tržištu. Istraga je pokrenuta u novembru iste godine, fokusirajući se na navodne prakse dumpinga i subvencioniranja od strane australijskih izvoznika. Time su se bilateralni odnosi između Australije i Kine počeli pogoršavati.

Australija je bila među prvim zemljama koje su pozvale na nezavisnu istragu o porijeklu COVID-19 pandemije, što je Kina doživjela kao neprijateljski čin. Ovo je dodatno zaoštrilo već napete odnose između dvije zemlje. U maju 2020. godine, u kontekstu ovih pogoršanih odnosa, MOFCOM je donio odluku o uvođenju carina na uvoz australijskog ječma. Uvedene su antidampinške carine od 73,6% i kompenzacijske carine od 6,9%, što je ukupno iznosilo 80,5% na uvoz australijskog ječma. Ova odluka je efektivno zaustavila uvoz australijskog ječma u Kinu (Waldron, 2020).

Australijska vlada i proizvođači prehrambene industrije smatrali su ove carine neopravdanim i politički motiviranim. Argumentirali su da su cijene njihovog ječma bile u skladu s tržišnim uvjetima i da nije bilo dumpinga. Također su tvrdili da su carine uvedene kao kontramjera za australijski poziv na istragu o COVID-19, a ne zbog stvarnih ekonomskih razloga. Nakon neuspješnih pokušaja bilateralnog rješavanja spora, australijska vlada je odlučila da pokrene procese rješavanja ispred WTO. U decembru 2020. godine, Australija je formalno pokrenula spor, tvrdeći da su kineske mjere bile u suprotnosti s pravilima međunarodne trgovine i sporazumima GATT i WTO.

5.3.1. Karakteristike spora

Spor između Australije i Kine u vezi s ječmom započeo je 16. decembra 2020. godine, kada je Australija podnijela zahtjev za konsultacije. Vremenska linija svih događaja nastalih u predmetnom sporu prikazani su na slici br. 5:

AUSTRALIJA vs. KINA



Spor između Australije i Kine započeo je 2020. godine oko optužbi Australije za antidamping i subvencije koje je Kina uvela na ječam uvezen iz Australije. Spor je trajao skoro četiri godine i okončan je postizanjem sporazuma 2023. godine. Time je panel ocijenio da je spor okončan.

2020

- Sredinom decembra, Australija je formalno zatražila konsultacije s Kinom u vezi s antidampinškim i kompenzatornim mjerama koje je Kina uvela na ječam uvezen iz Australije. Australija je tvrdila da su kineske mjere neuskladene s obavezama Kine prema Općem sporazumu o carinama i trgovini (GATT) iz 1994. godine, Sporazumu o antidampingu i Sporazumu o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama.
- U decembru, Ruska Federacija je zatražila pridruživanje konsultacijama, navodeći svoj značajan interes u trgovini ječmom.

2021

- U januaru, Kanada je zatražila pridruživanje konsultacijama, ističući svoj značajan interes u globalnoj trgovini ječmom i potencijalne utjecaje kineskih mjera na kanadski izvoz ječma.
- Održane su konsultacije između Australije i Kine, ali nisu uspjele riješiti spor, što je navelo Australiju da razmotri daljnje korake.
- U martu je Australija formalno zatražila uspostavljanje panela za rješavanje spora, pozivajući se na relevantne odredbe Sporazuma WTO.
- Tijelo za rješavanje sporova (DSB) uspostavilo je u maju panel za rješavanje ovog spora, nakon što su Brazil, Kanada, Evropska unija, Indija, Japan, Meksiko, Novi Zeland, Norveška, Ruska Federacija, Singapur, Ukrajina, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo i Sjedinjene Američke Države rezervirali svoja prava kao treće strane.
- Australija i Kina su obavijestile DSB u julu 2021. godine da su se složile s procedurama za arbitražu prema članu 25 DSU-a, kako bi se omogućilo rješavanje eventualnih žalbi na konačni izvještaj panela.
- Australija je zatražila od generalnog direktora WTO da odredi sastav panela, jer strane nisu uspjele postići dogovor o panelistima.
- Generalni direktor WTO u septembru je odredio sastav panela, koji su činili predsjedavajuća Enie Neri de Ross te članovi Jose Antonio de la Puente León i Catharina Janse van Vuuren.
- Panel je u oktobru usvojio poslovnik i dodatne procedure o povjerljivim informacijama, čime je formalno započeo rad.

2022

- Predsjedavajući panela obavijestio DSB je u martu 2022. godine da, zbog složenosti spora i velikog broja tvrdnji, panel očekuje izdavanje konačnog izvještaja do kraja 2022. godine.
- Održano je prvo suštinsko zasjedanje s strankama u hibridnom formatu zbog ograničenja putovanja povezanih s COVID-19, gdje su panelisti bili prisutni u Ženevi, dok su strane učestvovalе virtuelno.
- Održana je sesija s trećim strankama u julu 2022. godine, u hibridnom formatu, omogućavajući trećim strankama da iznesu svoje stavove.
- Održano je drugo zasjedanje sa strankama, također u hibridnom formatu, kako bi se razmotrili dodatni dokazi.
- Panel je u septembru izdao opisni dio svog izvještaja strankama, pružajući detaljan pregled činjenica i argumenata iznesenih tokom postupka.
- U decembru je predsjedavajući panela obavijestio DSB da, zbog složenosti spora i velikog broja tvrdnji, panel očekuje izdavanje konačnog izvještaja u prvom kvartalu 2023. godine.
- Panel je izdao privremeni izvještaj strankama, omogućavajući im da iznesu svoje komentare prije izdavanja konačnog izvještaja.

2023

- Panel je u martu izdao konačni izvještaj stranama, zaključujući formalni dio postupka.
- Stranke su zatražile dodatnu suspenziju rada panela do 11. augusta, kako bi nastavile pregovore o rješenju spora.
- Panel je odobrio zahtjev za dodatnu suspenziju rada, produžujući rok za postizanje dogovora.
- Australija i Kina su zajednički obavijestile DSB da su postigle međusobni dogovor, čime je formalno okončan spor.

Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Australija je tvrdila da su kineske mjere u suprotnosti s obavezama Kine prema međunarodnim trgovinskim sporazumima (WTO, 2024). Konkretnije, Australija je navela da:

- Kina je pogrešno definisala proizvod koji je predmet razmatranja, kao i slične proizvode.
- Kina je pogrešno interpretirala i primijenila definiciju "domaće industrije".

- Kina je pokrenula istrage na osnovu zahtjeva koji nisu podneseni od strane ili u ime domaće industrije.
- Kina je pokrenula istrage bez dovoljno dokaza i nije pravilno pregledala tačnost i adekvatnost dostavljenih dokaza.
- Kina nije pružila svim zainteresovanim stranama priliku da predstave sve relevantne informacije i dokaze.

Australija je tražila od Kine da:

- povuče mjere koje su uvedene na ječam uvezen iz Australije, jer su ove mjere u suprotnosti s obavezama Kine prema međunarodnim trgovinskim sporazumima.
- Australija je tražila da Kina nadoknadi štetu koju su pretrpjeli australijski proizvođači ječma zbog nepravilno uvedenih carina.

Nakon što konsultacije između Australije i Kine, održane 28. januara 2021. godine, nisu uspjele riješiti spor, Australija je 15. marta 2021. godine zatražila formiranje panela za rješavanje spora. Panel je formiran 28. maja 2021. godine, a njegov sastav je određen 3. septembra 2021. godine (WTO, 2024).

Tokom spora, nekoliko zemalja izrazilo je interes za učešće kao treće strane. Rusija je, na primjer, 30. decembra 2020. godine zatražila da se pridruži konsultacijama, navodeći da je jedan od vodećih izvoznika ječma i da ima značajan trgovinski i sistemski pravni interes u ovim konsultacijama. Kanada je također zatražila da se pridruži konsultacijama 4. januara 2021. godine, navodeći da ima značajan trgovinski interes u vezi s ovim sporom, s obzirom na to da je Kina važan trgovinski partner za kanadski ječam (WTO, 2024).

5.3.2. Pravni okvir

Australija je u svom zahtjevu za konsultacije navela da su kineske mjere uvođenja antidampinških i kompenzacijskih carina na ječam uvezen iz Australije u suprotnosti s obavezama Kine prema sljedećim međunarodnim trgovinskim sporazumima (WTO, 2023):

- GATT 1994: Član VI:2 i VI:3: Kina je uvela antidampinške carine bez ispunjavanja svih uslova za njihovo uvođenje i koristila neadekvatnu metodologiju za određivanje iznosa subvencija.
- Sporazumu o antidampingu (*Anti-Dumping Agreement*): Prema članovima 2.1, 2.6, 3.1, 3.6 i 5.2 (i) i (iv): Kina je pogrešno definisala proizvod koji je predmet razmatranja i slične proizvode. Prema članovima 5.1, 5.2 i 5.4: Kina je pokrenula istrage na osnovu zahtjeva koji nisu podneseni "od strane ili u ime domaće industrije". Članovi 6.1 i 6.2 pokazuju da: Kina nije pružila svim zainteresovanim stranama priliku da predstave sve relevantne informacije i dokaze. Prema članu 6.4: Kina nije omogućila pravovremene prilike za sve zainteresovane strane da vide sve informacije relevantne za predstavljanje

njihovih slučajeva. Naposljetku, prema članu 6.8 i Aneks II: Kina je nepravilno zasnovala svoje odluke na dostupnim činjenicama, zanemarujući informacije koje su bile verifikovane i dostavljene na vrijeme.

- Sporazumu o subvencijama i kompenzacijskim mjerama (*SCM Agreement*): Prema članovima 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 i 2.4: Kina je nepravilno utvrdila postojanje subvencije i koristi za australijske proizvođače ječma. Također, prema članovima 11.1, 11.2 i 11.4: Kina je pokrenula istrage bez dovoljno dokaza i nije pravilno pregledala tačnost i adekvatnost dostavljenih dokaza. Članovi 15.1, 15.2, 15.4 i 15.5 ukazuju da Kina nije zasnovala svoju odluku o šteti na pozitivnim dokazima i objektivnom ispitivanju svih relevantnih ekonomskih faktora.

5.3.3. Izvještaj panela za usklađivanje

Panel za usklađivanje u sporu između Australije i Kine o antidampinškim i kompenzatornim mjerama na ječam iz Australije započeo je svoj rad nakon što je Australija 16. decembra 2020. godine zatražila konsultacije s Kinom. Australija je tvrdila da su kineske mjere bile neusklađene s obavezama Kine prema Općem sporazumu o carinama i trgovini (GATT) iz 1994. godine, Sporazumu o antidampingu i Sporazumu o subvencijama i kompenzatornim mjerama. Konkretno, Australija je osporavala mjere navedene u obavijestima kineskog Ministarstva trgovine br. 14 i 15 iz 2020. godine (WTO, 2024).

Nakon neuspješnih konsultacija održanih 28. januara 2021. godine, Australija je 15. marta 2021. godine zatražila uspostavljanje panela. DSB tijelo uspostavilo je panel 28. maja 2021. godine, a generalni direktor WTO odredio je sastav panela 3. septembra 2021. godine.

Panel je usvojio svoj poslovnik i dodatne procedure o povjerljivim poslovnim informacijama 22. oktobra 2021. godine. Prvo suštinsko zasjedanje sa Stranama održano je 8. i 10. marta 2022. u hibridnom formatu zbog ograničenja putovanja povezanih s COVID-19. Panel je odgodio sesiju sa trećim stranama koja je prvobitno bila planirana za 9. mart 2022., uzimajući u obzir komunikacije primljene od Ukrajine, Rusije i drugih zainteresiranih strana.

Drugo zasjedanje sa Stranama održano je 27. i 28. jula 2022. godine, također u hibridnom formatu. Sesija s trećim stranama održana je dan ranije, 26. jula. Panel je izdao opisni dio svog izvještaja stranama 19. septembra 2022., privremeni izvještaj 16. decembra 2022., a konačni izvještaj 15. marta 2023. godine. Na zahtjev Strana, panel je dva puta suspendirao svoj rad – prvo od 11. aprila do 11. jula 2023., a zatim do 11. augusta 2023. godine, dok su Strane raspravljale o mogućem međusobno dogovorenom rješenju spora.

Kako bi se osigurao pravičan proces, Australija i Kina su se dogovorile da uđu u arbitražu prema članu 25. DSU (*Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes*) kako bi se odlučilo o bilo kojoj žalbi na konačni izvještaj panela. Ovaj proces je bio zamišljen kao alternativa ako Apelaciono tijelo ne bude u mogućnosti da prihvati žalbu zbog nedostatka članova. Arbitraža je trebala biti pokrenuta podnošenjem obavijesti o žalbi

WTO Sekretarijatu, a arbitri su trebali biti izabrani iz grupe od 10 stalnih arbitara (WTO, 2024).

5.3.4. Preporuke panela za usklađivanje

Prema izvještaju panela, spor između Australije i Kine o antidampinškim i kompenzatornim mjerama na ječam iz Australije završio se postizanjem međusobno dogovorenog rješenja između Strana. Ključna obilježja ovih događaja su:

- U avgustu 2018. godine, strane su zajedničkom komunikacijom obavijestile DSB da su postigle međusobno dogovoreno rješenje ovog spora.
- Panel je uzeo u obzir ovo rješenje, pozivajući se na član 3.7 DSU koji navodi da je cilj mehanizma za rješavanje sporova osigurati pozitivno rješenje spora, te da je rješenje koje je prihvatljivo za strane u sporu i u skladu s obuhvaćenim sporazumima očito poželjnije.
- U skladu s članom 12.7 DSU, koji propisuje da se u slučaju pronalaska rješenja među Stranama izvještaj panela ograničava na kratak opis slučaja i izvještavanje da je postignuto rješenje, panel je zaključio svoj rad izvještavanjem da je postignuto međusobno dogovoreno rješenje ovog spora između Strana.

Spor je okončan postizanjem obostrano prihvatljivog rješenja između Australije i Kine, bez potrebe za donošenjem konačnih preporuka panela.

5.3.5. Rezultati analize trgovinskog spora Australija vs. Kina

Detaljnim razmatranjem trgovinskog spora o doppingu i subvencijama između Australije i Kine, definirane su ključne komponente i sintetizirani rezultati istraživanja ovog spora. Ove komponente su koncizno predstavljene u Tabeli br. 5:

Tabela br. 5. Trgovinski spor između Australije i Kine (dumping i subvencije)

	Australija vs. Kina (dumping i subvencije na ječam)
Učesnici spora	Glavni učesnici ovog spora bili su Australija kao podnosilac žalbe i Kina kao odgovorna strana. Australija je pokrenula spor protiv Kine zbog antidampinških i kompenzatornih mjera koje je Kina uvela na uvoz ječma iz Australije. U sporu je učestvovalo i 13 zemalja koje su rezervirale svoja prava da učestvuju u postupku. To su bili Brazil, Kanada, EU, Indija, Japan, Meksiko, Novi Zeland, Norveška, Ruska Federacija, Singapur, Ukrajina, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo i Sjedinjene Američke Države. Ove zemlje su izrazile interes za ishod spora, s obzirom na moguće implikacije na globalnu trgovinu ječmom.
Trajanje procesa	Proces rješavanja ovog spora trajao je oko dvije godine i osam mjeseci. Započeo je 16. decembra 2020. godine kada je Australija zatražila konsultacije s Kinom. Nakon neuspješnih konsultacija uspostavljen je panel 28. maja 2021., a njegov sastav je određen 3. septembra 2021. Proces je uključivao sastanke panela sa strankama i ostalim zemljama učesnicama, te izdavanje privremenog i konačnog izvještaja. 11. augusta 2023. stranke su obavijestile WTO da su postigle međusobno dogovoreno rješenje, čime je spor okončan.

	Australija vs. Kina (damping i subvencije na ječam)
Osnivanje panela	Panel za rješavanje ovog spora uspostavljen je na sastanku Tijela za rješavanje sporova (DSB) 28. maja 2021. godine, na zahtjev Australije. Australija je zatražila uspostavljanje panela nakon što inicijalne konsultacije s Kinom nisu uspjele riješiti spor. Panel je dobio standardne uslove rada, što znači da je trebalo ispitati pitanje koje je Australija iznijela pred DSB u svjetlu relevantnih odredbi sporazuma na koje su se Strane pozvale. Sastav panela određen je 3. septembra 2021. godine, nakon što je Australija zatražila od generalnog direktora WTO da odredi sastav.
Preporuke panela	U ovom slučaju panel nije izdao konačne preporuke, jer su stranke postigle međusobno dogovoreno rješenje prije nego što je panel završio svoj rad. U skladu s članom 12.7 DSU, panel je ograničio svoj izvještaj na kratak opis slučaja i izvještavanje da je postignuto rješenje, bez izdavanja specifičnih preporuka.
Usklađenost s pravilima WTO	S obzirom da je spor riješen međusobnim dogovorom Strana prije nego što je panel donio svoje zaključke, nije bilo formalnog utvrđivanja usklađenosti ili neusklađenosti mjera s pravilima WTO.
Žalbeni postupak	U ovom sporu nije došlo do žalbenog postupka, jer je spor riješen prije nego što je panel izdao svoj konačni izvještaj.
Mjere kompenzacije	U ovom sporu nije bilo potrebe za mjerama kompenzacije, jer su Strane postigle međusobno dogovoreno rješenje. Detalji postignutog rješenja nisu javno objavljeni, ali se može pretpostaviti da su Strane same dogovorile eventualne kompenzacijske mjere ili druge ustupke kao dio svog dogovora.
Uticaj na trgovinske tokove	Postizanje međusobno dogovorenog rješenja sugerira da su Strane pronašle način da riješe ovo pitanje, što bi trebalo dovesti do normalizacije trgovine ječmom između dvije zemlje.

Izvor: Priredio autor prema podacima preuzetim na WTO, 2024

Mehanizmi WTO za rješavanje sporova pokazali su se efikasnim u ovom slučaju, iako panel nije stigao do konačnih preporuka. Proces je započeo formalnim zahtjevom za konsultacije, a zatim je, nakon neuspješnih pregovora, uspostavljen panel. Važno je napomenuti da su stranke uspjele postići međusobno dogovoreno rješenje prije nego što je panel završio svoj rad. Ovo ukazuje na to da su mehanizmi WTO pružili okvir i pritisak potrebne za postizanje dogovora, što je u konačnici dovelo do rješenja spora bez potrebe za daljim formalnim postupcima.

Postizanje dogovora između strana prije konačnih preporuka panela naglašava važnost dijaloga i pregovora unutar okvira WTO, čime se omogućava rješavanje sporova na način koji je prihvatljiv za sve uključene strane.

5.4. Komparativna analiza trgovinskih sporova i ocjena efikasnosti mehanizama WTO u međunarodnoj trgovini

Trgovinski sporovi u globalnoj trgovini postaju su sve češći, posebno u posljednjih nekoliko decenija. Mehanizmi WTO postaju nedovoljni za brzo rješavanje sporova, prvenstveno zbog

toga što velike sile često nisu spremne prilagoditi svoje ekonomske mjere u skladu sa smjernicama i uputama panela za usklađivanje (Bown i Hillman, 2019).

U ovom poglavlju pažnja je posvećena tri slučaja koja odražavaju efikasnost/neefikasnost mehanizama WTO u njihovom rješavanju. Ova tri slučaja ilustruju različite aspekte međunarodnih trgovinskih tenzija i mehanizama za rješavanje sporova, i to:

- Historijski trgovinski spor između SAD i EZ (poslije EU) koji je započeo 2004 godine i još uvijek nije riješen mehanizmima WTO. Slučaj je prošao kroz brojne faze pred WTO, uključujući međusobne tužbe, žalbe i odluke o usklađenosti. Spor ilustruje složenost regulisanja subvencija u visokotehnološkim industrijama i izazove u postizanju fer konkurencije na globalnom tržištu.
- Drugi slučaj je trgovinski spor između Kine i SAD vezan za uvoz čelika i aluminijuma u SAD. Ovaj spor naglašava tenzije između trgovinskih pravila i nacionalne sigurnosti, kao i izazove u rješavanju sporova kada se zemlje pozivaju na sigurnosne izuzetke s jedne strane, i velike finansijske gubitke s druge strane.
- Treći slučaj je spor između Australije i Kine vezan za carine na australijski ječam. U maju 2020. godine, Ovaj spor ilustruje kako trgovinske tenzije mogu eskalirati i uticati na specifične sektore, kao i ulogu WTO u rješavanju bilateralnih trgovinskih nesuglasica.

Ovi slučajevi zajedno pružaju uvid u kompleksnost međunarodne trgovine, različite instrumente trgovinske politike koje zemlje koriste, i izazove s kojima se suočava multilateralni trgovinski sistem u rješavanju sporova između velikih ekonomskih sila.

Na osnovu analize tri trgovinska spora pred WTO može se izvući nekoliko ključnih zaključaka o efikasnosti mehanizama WTO u rješavanju trgovinskih sporova. U sva tri istraživana trgovinska spora uključene su velike ekonomske sile – SAD, EU, Kina i Australija, iako se Kina po mnogim parametrima smatra zemljom u razvoju, kako je objašnjeno u uvodu ovog istraživanja.

Jedan od ključnih problema trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO-a je njihovo izrazito dugo trajanje. Spor Boeing-Airbus traje već skoro dvije decenije, spor o carinama na čelik i aluminijum je u toku od 2018. godine, dok je spor o ječmu trajao od 2020. do 2023. godine. Ovako dugi procesi ukazuju na neefikasnost sistema u brzom rješavanju sporova, što može imati značajne negativne posljedice po trgovinske tokove i ekonomije uključenih zemalja.

Osnivanje panela u predmetnim trgovinskim sporovima je proceduralno najmanje zahtijevno, što pokazuje da inicijalni mehanizmi WTO za pokretanje postupka funkcionišu relativno dobro. Kasniji tok procesa, posebno u slučaju Boeing-Airbus spora, pokazuje da efikasnost sistema opada kako spor napreduje. Sintetizirani rezultati analize istraživanja trgovinskih sporova prikazani su u Tabeli br: 6:

Tabela br. 6. Rezultati istraživanja – komparativna analiza predmetnih trgovinskih sporova u sistemu WTO

	Sjedinjene Američke Države vs. Evropska Unija (slučaj Boeing vs. Airbus)	Kina vs. Sjedinjene Američke Države (slučaj carina na uvoz čelika i aluminija)	Australija vs. Kina (damping i subvencije na ječam)
Podnosilac tužbe	SAD	Kina	Australija
Tužena strana	EU (ranije EZ)	SAD	Kina
Treće strane	Njemačka, Francuska, Velika Britanija i Španija	Bahren, Brazil, Kanada, Kolumbija, Egipat, Evropska Unija, Gvatemala, Hong Kong, Kina, Island, Indija, Indonezija, Japan, Kazahstan, Malezija, Meksiko, Novi Zeland, Norveška, Katar, Ruska Federacija, Saudijska Arabija, Singapur, Južnoafrička Republika, Švicarska, Kineski Taipei, Tajland, Turska, Ukrajina, UAE, Venecuela	Brazil, Kanada, EU, Indija, Japan, Meksiko; Novi Zeland; Norveška; Ruska Federacija; Singapur; Ukrajina; Velika Britanija; SAD.
Sporne trgovinske mjere	Državne subvencije u industriji civilnih aviona	Uvođenje carina na uvoz čelika i aluminijuma, izuzeća za pojedine zemlje u industriji za proizvodnju i preradu čelika i aluminija	Uvođenje carina na ječam – poljoprivreda i prehrambena industrija
Trajanje procesa	Ukupan proces traje više od 19 godina	Ukupan proces traje preko 4 godine	Proces je okončan u periodu od dvije godine
Osnivanje panela	Panel je osnovan 20. jula 2005. godine na zahtjev SAD, a DSB je pokrenuo procedure prema Aneksu V SCM sporazuma 23. septembra 2005.	Panel za rješavanje spora osnovan je na zahtjev Kine 21. novembra 2018. godine, a formiran 25. januara 2019. godine od strane generalnog direktora WTO.	Panel za rješavanje spora uspostavljen je na zahtjev Australije 28. maja 2021. godine, a njegov sastav određen je 3. septembra 2021. godine.
Potrebno vrijeme za sastavljanje panela	Od zahtjeva za uspostavljanje do sastavljanja panela prošlo je 4 mjeseca i 17 dana.	Od zahtjeva za uspostavljanje do sastavljanja panela prošlo je 3 mjeseca i 7 dana.	Od zahtjeva za uspostavljanje do sastavljanja panela prošlo je 5 mjeseci i 18 dana.
Preporuke panela	Panel je preporučio EU da povuče nezakonite subvencije za Airbus i ukloni njihove negativne efekte na interese SAD.	Panel je preporučio SAD da usklade dodatne carine na čelik i aluminijum sa obavezama prema GATT 1994, uključujući smanjenje carina i usklađivanje izuzeća sa principom najpovlaštenije nacije.	Panel nije izdao konačne preporuke jer su Australija i Kina postigle međusobno dogovoreno rješenje prije završetka rada panela.
Usklađenost s pravilima WTO	U suprotnosti sa sa SCM sporazumom i GATT iz 1994.	U suprotnosti sa članovima II:1 i I:1 GATT 1994.	Panel nije utvrđivao usklađenost

	Sjedinjene Američke Države vs. Evropska Unija (slučaj Boeing vs. Airbus)	Kina vs. Sjedinjene Američke Države (slučaj carina na uvoz čelika i aluminija)	Australija vs. Kina (damping i subvencije na ječam)
Žalbeni postupak	EU i SAD su podnijele žalbe na izvještaj panela, a Apelaciono tijelo je 18. maja 2011. objavilo svoj izvještaj, potvrđujući mnoge nalaze panela uz neke izmjene..	SAD su 26. januara 2023. podnijele žalbu na odluku panela, tvrdeći da pitanja nacionalne sigurnosti nisu podložna pregledu WTO mehanizama za rješavanje sporova.	U sporu između Australije i Kine nije bilo žalbenog postupka jer je spor riješen prije izdavanja konačnog izvještaja panela.
Mjere kompenzacije	Međusobno uvođenje carina zbog subvencija	Kompenzacija zemljama pogođenim SAD carinama.	n/a
Uticaj na trgovinske tokove	povećanje troškova i nesigurnost u industriji velikih civilnih aviona	Smanjenje obima trgovine i preusmjeravanje trgovinskih tokova	Postizanje međusobno dogovorenog rješenja između Australije i Kine trebalo bi dovesti do normalizacije trgovine ječmom između dvije zemlje.

Izvor: Priredio autor prema preuzetim podacima sa WTO, 2024

Preporuke panela su u sva tri slučaja bile detaljne i sveobuhvatne, što ukazuje na stručnost i temeljitost rada panela WTO. Međutim, problemi se pojavljuju kod implementacije tih preporuka. U slučaju Boeing-Airbus spora, obje strane su tvrdile da su usklađene s preporukama, ali su se međusobno optuživale za nepoštivanje odluka.

Žalbeni postupak je bio ključan element u Boeing-Airbus sporu, sa brojnim žalbama obje strane. Međutim, trenutna paraliza Apelacionog tijela WTO, uzrokovana blokadom imenovanja novih sudija od strane SAD, ozbiljno narušava efikasnost čitavog sistema rješavanja sporova. Ovo je posebno vidljivo u sporu o carinama na čelik i aluminijum, gdje je nemogućnost žalbe na odluku panela dovela do pat pozicije.

U sporu o carinama na čelik i aluminijum, SAD je odbio da prihvati preporuke panela, pozivajući se na pitanja nacionalne sigurnosti. Ovo ukazuje na ozbiljne probleme u efikasnosti sistema kada je riječ o primjeni donesenih odluka.

Mjere kompenzacije su bile predmet rasprave u svim analiziranim sporovima, ali njihova primjena je često bila problematična. U Boeing-Airbus sporu, obje strane su primjenjivale retalijacijske mjere, što je dodatno produbilo trgovinski sukob umjesto da ga riješi. Ovo ukazuje na nedostatke u sistemu WTO kada je riječ o efikasnom sprovođenju kompenzatornih mjera.

Uticaj na trgovinske tokove je bio značajan u svim analiziranim sporovima. Dugotrajni procesi i neefikasna primjena odluka doveli su do produžene nesigurnosti u trgovinskim odnosima, što je negativno uticalo na ekonomije uključenih zemalja. Ovo je posebno vidljivo

u slučaju spora o carinama na čelik i aluminijum, gdje su uvedene mjere imale široke posljedice na globalnu trgovinu.

Volja stranaka da primijene preporučene mjere varirala je od slučaja do slučaja. U sporu Kina-Australija o ječmu, strane su postigle obostrano prihvatljivo rješenje, što pokazuje da sistem WTO može biti efikasan kada postoji politička volja ili nezamjenljivi ekonomski interes. Međutim, u druga dva analizirana spora, nedostatak volje za implementacijom odluka značajno je umanjio efikasnost čitavog procesa.

Analiza ovih sporova ukazuje na ozbiljne nedostatke u efikasnosti mehanizama WTO za rješavanje trgovinskih sporova. Iako sistem pokazuje snagu u početnim fazama procesa i u stručnosti panela, problemi nastaju kod implementacije odluka i dugotrajnosti procesa. Paraliza Apelacionog tijela dodatno narušava kredibilitet sistema. Posljedice ove paralize su značajne. Bez funkcionalnog Apelacionog tijela, članice WTO koje su nezadovoljne odlukama panela nemaju mogućnost žalbe, što može dovesti do situacije u kojoj se odluke panela ne provode ili se jednostavno ignoriraju. Ovo narušava kredibilitet i efikasnost cijelog sistema rješavanja sporova WTO, jer članice mogu izbjegavati poštivanje pravila bez straha od pravnih posljedica

Ovi problemi su posebno izraženi kada su u spor uključene velike ekonomske sile, koje često koriste svoju političku i ekonomsku moć da zaobiđu ili ignorišu odluke WTO.

Da bi se povećala efikasnost sistema, potrebne su značajne reforme. One bi trebale uključivati mehanizme za brže rješavanje sporova, efikasnije metode za implementaciju odluka, te rješavanje krize Apelacionog tijela. Također, potrebno je ojačati položaj manjih zemalja članica u sistemu i osigurati da velike sile ne mogu zloupotrebjavati proces. Bez ovih reformi, kredibilitet i efikasnost WTO kao ključne institucije globalnog trgovinskog sistema ostaće ozbiljno narušene.

5.5. Implikacije i doprinos istraživanja

Na osnovu analize i rezultata istraživanja, može se zaključiti da je potrebno poduzeti nekoliko ključnih koraka kako bi se unaprijedio sistem rješavanja trgovinskih sporova u okviru WTO:

- Trenutni proces rješavanja sporova može trajati godinama, što obeshrabruje manje razvijene zemlje da pokreću sporove. Skraćivanje vremenskih rokova za rješavanje sporova bi povećalo efikasnost sistema.
- Nedostatak efikasnih mehanizama za provođenje odluka WTO je jedan od glavnih problema trenutnog sistema. Potrebno je razviti mehanizme koji će osigurati da se odluke WTO provode u praksi.
- Manje razvijene zemlje često nemaju resurse ili kapacitete za efikasno učešće u sporovima. Pružanje tehničke i finansijske pomoći ovim zemljama bi povećalo inkluzivnost i pravednost sistema.

- Medijacija i arbitraža mogu biti efikasne alternative tradicionalnom procesu rješavanja sporova. Ove metode mogu ponuditi brža i fleksibilnija rješenja.
- Nedostatak transparentnosti u procesu rješavanja sporova može dovesti do percepcije pristranosti. Povećanje transparentnosti bi poboljšalo povjerenje u sistem WTO.
- Multilateralni pristup rješavanju trgovinskih sporova je ključan za održavanje stabilnosti globalnog trgovinskog sistema. Promocija dijaloga i saradnje među članicama WTO bi doprinijela rješavanju trgovinskih tenzija.
- Paraliza Apelacionog tijela WTO ukazuje na potrebu za sistemskim reformama. Ove reforme bi trebale uključivati mehanizme za imenovanje članova Apelacionog tijela i jačanje njegove nezavisnosti.

Ove preporuke imaju za cilj unapređenje efikasnosti, transparentnosti i pravednosti sistema rješavanja trgovinskih sporova u okviru WTO, čime bi se doprinijelo stabilnosti i rastu globalne trgovine.

6. ZAKLJUČAK

Istraživanje trgovinskih sporova u okviru Svjetske trgovinske organizacije (WTO) je od izuzetne važnosti, posebno u kontekstu globalne ekonomije i međunarodnih odnosa. Trgovinski sporovi imaju značajan uticaj na stabilnost i pravednost globalnog trgovinskog sistema, koji je ključan za ekonomski razvoj i prosperitet mnogih zemalja.

Analiza mehanizama za rješavanje sporova u okviru WTO omogućava dublje razumijevanje kompleksnosti međunarodnih trgovinskih odnosa i izazova s kojima se suočavaju zemlje članice u zaštiti svojih ekonomskih interesa. Razumijevanje ovih procesa je ključno za kreiranje efikasnijih i pravednijih mehanizama za rješavanje sporova, što je od vitalnog značaja za održavanje stabilnosti i poticanje rasta globalne trgovine. Tema ovog istraživanja naglašava važnost multilateralizma i međunarodne saradnje u eri rastuće ekonomske međuzavisnosti i globalnih izazova.

Trgovinski sporovi često reflektiraju šire ekonomske i političke tenzije među zemljama, a njihovo rješavanje putem WTO može spriječiti eskalaciju u veće konflikte na međunarodnom nivou. U tom kontekstu, WTO pruža institucionalni okvir za rješavanje sporova koji je zasnovan na pravilima i procedurama, čime se osigurava predvidljivost i stabilnost u međunarodnoj trgovini. Ovaj okvir omogućava zemljama članicama da svoje sporove rješavaju na miran način, bez pribjegavanja unilateralnim mjerama koje bi mogle destabilizirati globalni trgovinski sistem.

Analizom statističkih podataka iz poglavlja 3, jasno je da je WTO složena organizacija s još složenijim i dugotrajnim procedurama. U 28 godina postojanja, WTO je uspio osnovati panel u samo 60% trgovinskih sporova, s manje od 50% izdanih izvještaja (oko 290). Od 191 spora sa žalbom, Apelaciono tijelo nije moglo prihvatiti nove žalbe od kraja 2019. zbog nedostatka članova. Paneli za usklađivanje su rijetki (18% slučajeva), a polovica njihovih odluka je bila

predmet žalbe. Arbitraža za određivanje kontramjera pokrenuta je u 40 sporova od 1995. do 2023., ali je samo 21 spor rezultirao barem jednom arbitražnom odlukom.

Kroz analizu konkretnih slučajeva, kao što su sporovi između Boeinga i Airbusa, te trgovinski rat između SAD i Kine, ovaj rad pruža uvid u složenost i dugotrajnost procesa rješavanja sporova u WTO. Proučavanjem slučajeva poput spora između Boeinga i Airbusa, te trgovinskog rata između SAD i Kine, ovaj rad otkriva ne samo pravne i ekonomske aspekte ovih sukoba, već i njihove šire geopolitičke implikacije. Ovi slučajevi pokazuju kako trgovinski sporovi mogu imati dalekosežne ekonomske i političke posljedice, te kako je važno imati efikasan i pravičan sistem za njihovo rješavanje. Također, analiza ovih slučajeva ukazuje na potrebu za kontinuiranim unapređenjem mehanizama WTO kako bi se osigurala veća inkluzivnost i pravednost.

Istraživanjem statistike trgovinskih sporova ustanovljeno je da se najveći broj sporova u pokretanju svog tužbenog zahtjeva pozivao na osnovni sporazum GATT iz 1994. godine, i to čak 516 od 621 koliko ih je i evidentirano u periodu od 1995-2023. godine. Visoko učešće, kao pravni osnov za pokretanje trgovinskih sporova zauzimaju i sporazumi TRIMs i GATs. Kroz studije slučaja, poput spora Boeing-Airbus i trgovinskog rata između SAD i Kine, i Australije i Kine, uspješno su identificirani glavni izazovi i slabosti aktuelnog sistema rješavanja sporova. Ovi slučajevi su pokazali kompleksnost i dugotrajnost procesa rješavanja sporova, kao i poteškoće u implementaciji odluka WTO.

Primjer spora između Boeinga i Airbusa pokazuje kako složeni trgovinski sporovi mogu trajati decenijama i uključivati brojne pravne i političke aspekte. Ovaj spor je također ukazao na potrebu za jačanjem mehanizama za provođenje odluka WTO, s obzirom na to da su obje strane nastavile sa subvencijama uprkos presudama WTO. S druge strane, trgovinski rat između SAD i Kine pokazuje kako unilateralne mjere mogu eskalirati trgovinske tenzije i narušiti globalne trgovinske tokove. Ovaj slučaj također ukazuje na potrebu za jačanjem multilateralnih mehanizama za rješavanje sporova i sprječavanje unilateralnih mjera.

Analiza je također otkrila globalnu percepciju i stepen korištenja sistema za rješavanje sporova od strane članica WTO. Uočeno je da velike ekonomske sile imaju tendenciju češćeg korištenja ovog sistema, dok manje razvijene zemlje često nemaju resurse ili kapacitete za efikasno učešće. Ova činjenica ukazuje na potrebu za poboljšanjima u sistemu kako bi se osigurala veća inkluzivnost i pravednost.

Istraživanje, iako ograničeno na nekoliko studija slučaja, je uspjelo identificirati ključne slabosti sistema, uključujući dugotrajnost procesa, nedostatak efikasnih mehanizama za provođenje odluka, te političke pritiske koji mogu uticati na ishode sporova. Prepoznati su i prostori za poboljšanja, poput povećanja efikasnosti, poput skraćivanja vremenskih rokova za rješavanje sporova, jačanja mehanizama za implementaciju odluka, te pružanja veće podrške zemljama u razvoju.

Analiza je također ukazala na važnost transparentnosti i pravednosti u procesu rješavanja sporova. Nedostatak transparentnosti može dovesti do percepcije pristranosti i smanjiti međusobno, i povjerenje članica u sistem WTO. Naposljetku, ovaj rad ističe važnost održavanja i jačanja multilateralnog trgovinskog sistema uprkos rastućim izazovima. Budući koraci trebali bi se fokusirati na izgradnju konsenzusa među članicama WTO o neophodnim reformama i unapređenju multilateralnog sistema, te promociju dijaloga i saradnje u međunarodnoj trgovini.

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PRILOZI

Prilog 1: Pregled statistike (wto.org)

Subject	Dispute Number	Year	Status
Anti-dumping	DS622 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Fatty Acid from Indonesia	2024	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS626 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional countervailing duties on new battery electric vehicles from China	2024	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS626 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional countervailing duties on new battery electric vehicles from China	2024	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS622 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Fatty Acid from Indonesia	2024	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS623 United States — Certain Tax Credits Under the Inflation Reduction Act	2024	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS624 European Union (formerly EC) — Additional Measures Concerning the Importation of Citrus Fruit from South Africa	2024	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS625 Chinese Taipei — Measure Relating to Investments in Offshore Wind Installations	2024	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS624 European Union (formerly EC) — Additional Measures Concerning the Importation of Citrus Fruit from South Africa	2024	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Services (GATS)	DS625 Chinese Taipei — Measure Relating to Investments in Offshore Wind Installations	2024	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS623 United States — Certain Tax Credits Under the Inflation Reduction Act	2024	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS626 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional countervailing duties on new battery electric vehicles from China	2024	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS623 United States — Certain Tax Credits Under the Inflation Reduction Act	2024	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS625 Chinese Taipei — Measure Relating to Investments in Offshore Wind Installations	2024	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS619 Poland — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS620 Hungary — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS621 Slovak Republic — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS616 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
Anti-dumping	DS617 United States — Anti-Dumping Measure on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2023	Current status: Panel composed
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS616 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed

Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS617 United States — Anti-Dumping Measure on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2023	Current status: Panel composed
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS618 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Duties on Imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS616 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS617 United States — Anti-Dumping Measure on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2023	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS618 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Duties on Imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS619 Poland — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS620 Hungary — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS621 Slovak Republic — Measures Concerning Agricultural Products from Ukraine	2023	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS616 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS618 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Duties on Imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia	2023	Current status: Panel composed
Agreement Establishing the WTO Agriculture	DS614 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2022	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS609 Egypt — Registration Requirements Relating to the Importation of Certain Products	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS614 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS608 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Exportation of Wood Products	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS609 Egypt — Registration Requirements Relating to the Importation of Certain Products	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS610 China — Measures Concerning Trade in Goods	2022	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS612 United Kingdom — Measures Relating to the Allocation of Contracts for Difference in Low Carbon Energy Generation	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS613 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning the Importation of Citrus Fruit from South Africa	2022	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS614 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2022	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS615 United States — Measures on Certain Semiconductor and other Products, and Related Services and Technologies	2022	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS609 Egypt — Registration Requirements Relating to the Importation of Certain Products	2022	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS611 China — Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	2022	Current status: Panel composed
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS615 United States — Measures on Certain Semiconductor and other Products, and Related Services and Technologies	2022	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS608 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Exportation of Wood Products	2022	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS610 China — Measures Concerning Trade in Goods	2022	Current status: Panel composed

Protocol of Accession	DS611 China — Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	2022	Current status: Panel composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS610 China — Measures Concerning Trade in Goods	2022	Current status: Panel composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS613 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning the Importation of Citrus Fruit from South Africa	2022	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Services (GATS)	DS610 China — Measures Concerning Trade in Goods	2022	Current status: Panel composed
Services (GATS)	DS615 United States — Measures on Certain Semiconductor and other Products, and Related Services and Technologies	2022	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS614 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2022	Current status: In consultations
Trade Facilitation	DS610 China — Measures Concerning Trade in Goods	2022	Current status: Panel composed
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS615 United States — Measures on Certain Semiconductor and other Products, and Related Services and Technologies	2022	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS599 Panama — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Products from Costa Rica	2021	Current status: Panel composed
Anti-dumping	DS601 China — Anti Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel Products from Japan	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Anti-dumping	DS602 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Wine from Australia	2021	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS603 Australia — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Anti-dumping	DS605 Dominican Republic — Anti-Dumping Measures on Corrugated Steel Bars	2021	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS606 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duty on Mono-Ethylene Glycol from Saudi Arabia	2021	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS599 Panama — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Products from Costa Rica	2021	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS600 — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS601 China — Anti Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel Products from Japan	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS602 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Wine from Australia	2021	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS603 Australia — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS604 Russian Federation — Certain Measures Concerning Domestic and Foreign Products and Services	2021	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS605 Dominican Republic — Anti-Dumping Measures on Corrugated Steel Bars	2021	Current status: Panel report under appeal

GATT 1994	DS606 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duty on Mono-Ethylene Glycol from Saudi Arabia	2021	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS607 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Poultry Meat Preparations from Brazil	2021	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS604 Russian Federation — Certain Measures Concerning Domestic and Foreign Products and Services	2021	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS599 Panama — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Products from Costa Rica	2021	Current status: Panel composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS607 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Poultry Meat Preparations from Brazil	2021	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS604 Russian Federation — Certain Measures Concerning Domestic and Foreign Products and Services	2021	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS600 — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS602 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Wine from Australia	2021	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS603 Australia — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS600 — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2021	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Anti-dumping	DS596 Brazil — Measures Concerning the Importation of PET Film from Peru and Imported Products in General	2020	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS598 China — Anti Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Barley from Australia	2020	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS594 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels (second complaint) (Japan)	2020	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS595 European Union (formerly EC) — Safeguard Measures on Certain Steel Products	2020	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS596 Brazil — Measures Concerning the Importation of PET Film from Peru and Imported Products in General	2020	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS597 United States — Origin Marking Requirement	2020	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS598 China — Anti Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Barley from Australia	2020	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Rules of Origin	DS597 United States — Origin Marking Requirement	2020	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS595 European Union (formerly EC) — Safeguard Measures on Certain Steel Products	2020	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS594 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels (second complaint) (Japan)	2020	Current status: In consultations

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS598 China — Anti Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Barley from Australia	2020	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS597 United States — Origin Marking Requirement	2020	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Agriculture	DS579 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agriculture	DS580 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agriculture	DS581 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS577 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Ripe Olives from Spain	2019	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Anti-dumping	DS578 Morocco — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on School Exercise Books from Tunisia	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS586 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Carbon-Quality Steel from Russia	2019	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS591 Colombia — Anti-Dumping Duties on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands	2019	Current status: Consultations regarding compliance (Article 21.5 of the DSU)
Customs Valuation	DS591 Colombia — Anti-Dumping Duties on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands	2019	Current status: Consultations regarding compliance (Article 21.5 of the DSU)
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS576 Qatar — Certain Measures Concerning Goods from the United Arab Emirates	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS587 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China III	2019	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS575 Colombia — Measures Concerning the Distribution of Liquid Fuels	2019	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS576 Qatar — Certain Measures Concerning Goods from the United Arab Emirates	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS577 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Ripe Olives from Spain	2019	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS578 Morocco — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on School Exercise Books from Tunisia	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS580 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS582 India — Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS583 Türkiye — Certain Measures Concerning the Production, Importation and Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products	2019	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS584 India — Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS585 India — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2019	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS586 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Carbon-Quality Steel from Russia	2019	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS587 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China III	2019	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS588 India — Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector	2019	Current status: Panel report circulated

GATT 1994	DS589 China — Measures Concerning the Importation of Canola Seed from Canada	2019	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS591 Colombia — Anti-Dumping Duties on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands	2019	Current status: Consultations regarding compliance (Article 21.5 of the DSU)
GATT 1994	DS592 Indonesia — Measures Relating to Raw Materials	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS593 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2019	Current status: Panel composed
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS583 Türkiye — Certain Measures Concerning the Production, Importation and Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products	2019	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS589 China — Measures Concerning the Importation of Canola Seed from Canada	2019	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Services (GATS)	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS577 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Ripe Olives from Spain	2019	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS580 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS581 India — Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS583 Türkiye — Certain Measures Concerning the Production, Importation and Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products	2019	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS592 Indonesia — Measures Relating to Raw Materials	2019	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS593 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2019	Current status: Panel composed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS593 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Concerning Palm Oil and Oil Palm Crop-Based Biofuels	2019	Current status: Panel composed
Trade Facilitation	DS589 China — Measures Concerning the Importation of Canola Seed from Canada	2019	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Trade Facilitation	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn

Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS583 Türkiye — Certain Measures Concerning the Production, Importation and Marketing of Pharmaceutical Products	2019	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS590 Japan — Measures Related to the Exportation of Products and Technology to Korea	2019	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS536 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Fish Fillets from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: Panel composed
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS539 United States — Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products and the Use of Facts Available	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS548 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS550 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS551 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS556 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS572 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2018	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS568 China — Certain Measures Concerning Imports of Sugar	2018	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS536 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Fish Fillets from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: Panel composed
Anti-dumping	DS538 Pakistan — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene Film from the United Arab Emirates	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS539 United States — Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products and the Use of Facts Available	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS553 Korea, Republic of — Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Bars	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS555 Morocco — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measures on School Exercise Books from Tunisia	2018	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS569 Armenia — Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2018	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS570 Kyrgyz Republic — Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2018	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS572 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2018	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS543 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS565 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China II	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS536 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Fish Fillets from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS537 Canada — Measures Governing the Sale of Wine	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS538 Pakistan — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene Film from the United Arab Emirates	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS539 United States — Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products and the Use of Facts Available	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS540 United States — Certain Measures Concerning Pangasius Seafood Products from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: In consultations

GATT 1994	DS543 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS544 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS545 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products	2018	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS546 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Large Residential Washers	2018	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS547 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS548 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS549 China — Certain Measures on the Transfer of Technology	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS550 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS551 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS552 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS553 Korea, Republic of — Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Bars	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS554 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS556 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS557 Canada — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS558 China — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS559 European Union (formerly EC) — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS560 Mexico — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS561 Türkiye — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS562 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS563 United States — Certain Measures Related to Renewable Energy	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS564 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS565 United States — Tariff Measures on Certain Goods from China II	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS566 Russian Federation — Additional Duties on Certain Products from the United States	2018	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS568 China — Certain Measures Concerning Imports of Sugar	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS569 Armenia — Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS570 Kyrgyz Republic — Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS571 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels (Japan)	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS572 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2018	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS573 Türkiye — Additional Duties on Imports of Air Conditioning Machines from Thailand	2018	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS574 United States — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2018	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Import Licensing	DS568 China — Certain Measures Concerning Imports of Sugar	2018	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS542 China — Certain Measures Concerning the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights	2018	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed

Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS549 China — Certain Measures on the Transfer of Technology	2018	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS567 Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of — Measures Concerning the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights	2018	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Protocol of Accession	DS536 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Fish Fillets from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: Panel composed
Protocol of Accession	DS549 China — Certain Measures on the Transfer of Technology	2018	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS568 China — Certain Measures Concerning Imports of Sugar	2018	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS544 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS545 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products	2018	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Safeguards	DS546 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Large Residential Washers	2018	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Safeguards	DS547 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS548 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Safeguards	DS550 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS551 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS552 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS554 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Safeguards	DS556 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS562 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS564 United States — Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Safeguards	DS568 China — Certain Measures Concerning Imports of Sugar	2018	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS573 Türkiye — Additional Duties on Imports of Air Conditioning Machines from Thailand	2018	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS540 United States — Certain Measures Concerning Pangasius Seafood Products from Viet Nam	2018	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS574 United States — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2018	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS539 United States — Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products and the Use of Facts Available	2018	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS541 India — Export Related Measures	2018	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS563 United States — Certain Measures Related to Renewable Energy	2018	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS571 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels (Japan)	2018	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS572 Peru — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2018	Current status: In consultations

Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS563 United States — Certain Measures Related to Renewable Energy	2018	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS521 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Cold-Rolled Flat Steel Products from Russia	2017	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Anti-dumping	DS529 Australia — Anti-Dumping Measures on A4 Copy Paper	2017	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS530 Kazakhstan — Anti-dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2017	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS534 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures Applying Differential Pricing Methodology to Softwood Lumber from Canada	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS535 United States — Certain Systemic Trade Remedies Measures	2017	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS535 United States — Certain Systemic Trade Remedies Measures	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS519 China — Subsidies to Producers of Primary Aluminium	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS520 Canada — Measures Governing the Sale of Wine in Grocery Stores	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS521 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Cold-Rolled Flat Steel Products from Russia	2017	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS523 United States — Countervailing Measures on Certain Pipe and Tube Products (Turkey)	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS524 Costa Rica — Measures Concerning the Importation of Fresh Avocados from Mexico	2017	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS526 United Arab Emirates — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS527 Bahrain, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS528 Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS530 Kazakhstan — Anti-dumping Measures on Steel Pipes	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS531 Canada — Measures Governing the Sale of Wine in Grocery Stores (second complaint)	2017	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS532 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Importation and Transit of Certain Ukrainian Products	2017	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS533 United States — Countervailing Measures on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal

GATT 1994	DS534 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures Applying Differential Pricing Methodology to Softwood Lumber from Canada	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS535 United States — Certain Systemic Trade Remedies Measures	2017	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS526 United Arab Emirates — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS527 Bahrain, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS528 Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS532 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Importation and Transit of Certain Ukrainian Products	2017	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS524 Costa Rica — Measures Concerning the Importation of Fresh Avocados from Mexico	2017	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS532 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Importation and Transit of Certain Ukrainian Products	2017	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS526 United Arab Emirates — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Services (GATS)	DS527 Bahrain, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS528 Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	2017	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS519 China — Subsidies to Producers of Primary Aluminium	2017	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS522 Canada — Measures Concerning Trade in Commercial Aircraft	2017	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS523 United States — Countervailing Measures on Certain Pipe and Tube Products (Turkey)	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS533 United States — Countervailing Measures on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2017	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS535 United States — Certain Systemic Trade Remedies Measures	2017	Current status: In consultations

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS525 Ukraine — Measures relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2017	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS532 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Importation and Transit of Certain Ukrainian Products	2017	Current status: In consultations
Trade Facilitation	DS532 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning the Importation and Transit of Certain Ukrainian Products	2017	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS510 United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS512 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning Traffic in Transit	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS515 United States — Measures Related to Price Comparison Methodologies	2016	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS506 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Bovine Meat	2016	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS507 Thailand — Subsidies Concerning Sugar	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS511 China — Domestic Support for Agricultural Producers	2016	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Anti-dumping	DS504 Korea, Republic of — Anti-Dumping Duties on Pneumatic Valves from Japan	2016	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS513 Morocco — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel from Turkey	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Anti-dumping	DS515 United States — Measures Related to Price Comparison Methodologies	2016	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS516 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Related to Price Comparison Methodologies	2016	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS502 Colombia — Measures Concerning Imported Spirits	2016	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS504 Korea, Republic of — Anti-Dumping Duties on Pneumatic Valves from Japan	2016	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS505 United States — Countervailing Measures on Supercalendered Paper from Canada	2016	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
GATT 1994	DS506 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Bovine Meat	2016	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS508 China — Export Duties on Certain Raw Materials	2016	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS509 China — Duties and Other Measures Concerning the Exportation of Certain Raw Materials	2016	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS510 United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS512 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning Traffic in Transit	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required

GATT 1994	DS513 Morocco — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel from Turkey	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS514 United States — Countervailing Measures on Cold- and Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil	2016	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS515 United States — Measures Related to Price Comparison Methodologies	2016	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS516 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Related to Price Comparison Methodologies	2016	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS517 China — Tariff Rate Quotas for Certain Agricultural Products	2016	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
GATT 1994	DS518 India — Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products	2016	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Import Licensing	DS506 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Bovine Meat	2016	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS513 Morocco — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel from Turkey	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Protocol of Accession	DS508 China — Export Duties on Certain Raw Materials	2016	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Protocol of Accession	DS509 China — Duties and Other Measures Concerning the Exportation of Certain Raw Materials	2016	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Protocol of Accession	DS512 Russian Federation — Measures Concerning Traffic in Transit	2016	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Protocol of Accession	DS517 China — Tariff Rate Quotas for Certain Agricultural Products	2016	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Safeguards	DS518 India — Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products	2016	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS506 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Bovine Meat	2016	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS503 United States — Measures Concerning Non-Immigrant Visas	2016	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS505 United States — Countervailing Measures on Supercalendered Paper from Canada	2016	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS507 Thailand — Subsidies Concerning Sugar	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS510 United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS514 United States — Countervailing Measures on Cold- and Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil	2016	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS506 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Bovine Meat	2016	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS510 United States — Certain Measures Relating to the Renewable Energy Sector	2016	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS494 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (Second complaint)	2015	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS491 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Certain Coated Paper from Indonesia	2015	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS493 Ukraine — Anti-Dumping Measures on Ammonium Nitrate	2015	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Anti-dumping	DS494 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (Second complaint)	2015	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS498 India — Anti-Dumping Duties on USB Flash Drives from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2015	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS500 South Africa — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Portland Cement from Pakistan	2015	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS490 Indonesia — Safeguard on Certain Iron or Steel Products	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS492 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Tariff Concessions on Certain Poultry Meat Products	2015	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS493 Ukraine — Anti-Dumping Measures on Ammonium Nitrate	2015	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
GATT 1994	DS494 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (Second complaint)	2015	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS495 Korea, Republic of — Import Bans, and Testing and Certification Requirements for Radionuclides	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS496 Indonesia — Safeguard on Certain Iron or Steel Products	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS497 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS498 India — Anti-Dumping Duties on USB Flash Drives from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2015	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS499 Russian Federation — Measures Affecting the Importation of Railway Equipment and Parts Thereof	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS500 South Africa — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Portland Cement from Pakistan	2015	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS501 China — Tax Measures Concerning Certain Domestically Produced Aircraft	2015	Current status: In consultations

Protocol of Accession	DS501 China — Tax Measures Concerning Certain Domestically Produced Aircraft	2015	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS490 Indonesia — Safeguard on Certain Iron or Steel Products	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS496 Indonesia — Safeguard on Certain Iron or Steel Products	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS495 Korea, Republic of — Import Bans, and Testing and Certification Requirements for Radionuclides	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS489 China — Measures Related to Demonstration Bases and common Service Platforms Programmes	2015	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS491 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Certain Coated Paper from Indonesia	2015	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS494 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (Second complaint)	2015	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS497 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS499 Russian Federation — Measures Affecting the Importation of Railway Equipment and Parts Thereof	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS497 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2015	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS476 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Relating to the Energy Sector	2014	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS480 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Indonesia	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS488 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Agriculture	DS477 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Agriculture	DS478 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Agriculture	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
Anti-dumping	DS479 Russian Federation — Anti-Dumping Duties on Light Commercial Vehicles from Germany and Italy	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS480 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Indonesia	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Anti-dumping	DS482 Canada — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Carbon Steel Welded Pipe from The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS483 China — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Cellulose Pulp from Canada	2014	Current status: Consultations regarding compliance (Article 21.5 of the DSU)
Anti-dumping	DS488 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Customs Valuation	DS485 Russian Federation — Tariff Treatment of Certain Agricultural and Manufacturing Products	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS475 Russian Federation — Measures on the Importation of Live Pigs, Pork and Other Pig Products from the European Union	2014	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS476 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Relating to the Energy Sector	2014	Current status: Panel report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS477 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS478 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
GATT 1994	DS479 Russian Federation — Anti-Dumping Duties on Light Commercial Vehicles from Germany and Italy	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS480 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Indonesia	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS482 Canada — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Carbon Steel Welded Pipe from The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS483 China — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Cellulose Pulp from Canada	2014	Current status: Consultations regarding compliance (Article 21.5 of the DSU)
GATT 1994	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS485 Russian Federation — Tariff Treatment of Certain Agricultural and Manufacturing Products	2014	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS486 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Measures on Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from Pakistan	2014	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS488 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Import Licensing	DS477 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties

Import Licensing	DS478 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Import Licensing	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
Preshipment Inspection	DS477 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Preshipment Inspection	DS478 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2014	Current status: Objection to the request for authorization to retaliate (Arbitration under Article 22.6 of the DSU requested)
Preshipment Inspection	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS475 Russian Federation — Measures on the Importation of Live Pigs, Pork and Other Pig Products from the European Union	2014	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
Services (GATS)	DS476 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Relating to the Energy Sector	2014	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS476 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Relating to the Energy Sector	2014	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS486 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Measures on Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from Pakistan	2014	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS487 United States — Conditional Tax Incentives for Large Civil Aircraft	2014	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS484 Indonesia — Measures Concerning the Importation of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products	2014	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS476 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Relating to the Energy Sector	2014	Current status: Panel report under appeal
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS459 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures on the Importation and Marketing of Biodiesel and Measures Supporting the Biodiesel Industry	2013	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS464 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Large Residential Washers from Korea	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS473 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS474 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Agriculture	DS455 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed

Agriculture	DS457 Peru — Additional Duty on Imports of Certain Agricultural Products	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS465 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS466 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS460 China — Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from the European Union	2013	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Anti-dumping	DS464 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Large Residential Washers from Korea	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Anti-dumping	DS470 Pakistan — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations on Certain Paper Products from Indonesia	2013	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Anti-dumping	DS471 United States — Certain Methodologies and their Application to Anti-Dumping Proceedings Involving China	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Anti-dumping	DS473 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS474 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Customs Valuation	DS457 Peru — Additional Duty on Imports of Certain Agricultural Products	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS455 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS456 India — Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules	2013	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS457 Peru — Additional Duty on Imports of Certain Agricultural Products	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS458 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS459 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures on the Importation and Marketing of Biodiesel and Measures Supporting the Biodiesel Industry	2013	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS460 China — Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from the European Union	2013	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS461 Colombia — Measures Relating to the Importation of Textiles, Apparel and Footwear	2013	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS462 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS463 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles	2013	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS464 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Large Residential Washers from Korea	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated

	GATT 1994	DS465 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS466 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS467 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
	GATT 1994	DS468 Ukraine — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Passenger Cars	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS469 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures on Atlanto-Scandian Herring	2013	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	GATT 1994	DS470 Pakistan — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations on Certain Paper Products from Indonesia	2013	Current status: Panel establishment requested
	GATT 1994	DS471 United States — Certain Methodologies and their Application to Anti-Dumping Proceedings Involving China	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
	GATT 1994	DS472 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS473 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS474 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
	Import Licensing	DS455 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
	Import Licensing	DS465 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	Import Licensing	DS466 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS458 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
	Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS467 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
	Preshipment Inspection	DS465 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	Preshipment Inspection	DS466 Indonesia — Importation of Horticultural Products, Animals and Animal Products	2013	Current status: In consultations
	Safeguards	DS468 Ukraine — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Passenger Cars	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS456 India — Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules	2013	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS459 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures on the Importation and Marketing of Biodiesel and Measures Supporting the Biodiesel Industry	2013	Current status: In consultations
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS464 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Large Residential Washers from Korea	2013	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS470 Pakistan — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations on Certain Paper Products from Indonesia	2013	Current status: Panel establishment requested

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS472 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS474 European Union (formerly EC) — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS458 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS459 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures on the Importation and Marketing of Biodiesel and Measures Supporting the Biodiesel Industry	2013	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS463 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles	2013	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS467 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2013	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS456 India — Certain Measures Relating to Solar Cells and Solar Modules	2013	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS459 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures on the Importation and Marketing of Biodiesel and Measures Supporting the Biodiesel Industry	2013	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS462 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles	2013	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS463 Russian Federation — Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles	2013	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS472 Brazil — Certain Measures Concerning Taxation and Charges	2013	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS429 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS436 United States — Countervailing Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS443 — Certain Measures Concerning the Importation of Biodiesels	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS447 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Animals, Meat and Other Animal Products from Argentina	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS448 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Lemons	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Agriculture	DS438 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS451 China — Measures Relating to the Production and Exportation of Apparel and Textile Products	2012	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS429 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS439 South Africa — Anti-Dumping Duties on Frozen Meat of Fowls from Brazil	2012	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS440 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Automobiles from the United States	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity

Anti-dumping	DS442 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Fatty Alcohols from Indonesia	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Anti-dumping	DS449 United States — Countervailing and Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Anti-dumping	DS454 China — Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from Japan	2012	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS429 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS428 Türkiye — Safeguard measures on imports of cotton yarn (other than sewing thread)	2012	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS429 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS430 India — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Agricultural Products	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS431 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS432 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS433 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS434 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS435 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS436 United States — Countervailing Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS437 United States — Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
GATT 1994	DS438 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS440 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Automobiles from the United States	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS441 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS442 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Fatty Alcohols from Indonesia	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity

GATT 1994	DS443 — Certain Measures Concerning the Importation of Biodiesels	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS444 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS445 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS447 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Animals, Meat and Other Animal Products from Argentina	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS448 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Lemons	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS449 United States — Countervailing and Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS450 China — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile and Automobile-Parts Industries	2012	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS451 China — Measures Relating to the Production and Exportation of Apparel and Textile Products	2012	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS452 — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2012	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS453 Argentina — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS454 China — Measures Imposing Anti-Dumping Duties on High-Performance Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes (“HP-SSST”) from Japan	2012	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Import Licensing	DS438 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS444 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS445 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS434 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS435 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS441 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Protocol of Accession	DS431 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Protocol of Accession	DS432 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS433 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS437 United States — Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Protocol of Accession	DS450 China — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile and Automobile-Parts Industries	2012	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS451 China — Measures Relating to the Production and Exportation of Apparel and Textile Products	2012	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS428 Türkiye — Safeguard measures on imports of cotton yarn (other than sewing thread)	2012	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS438 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS444 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS445 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS430 India — Measures Concerning the Importation of Certain Agricultural Products	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS447 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Animals, Meat and Other Animal Products from Argentina	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS448 United States — Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Lemons	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Services (GATS)	DS453 Argentina — Measures Relating to Trade in Goods and Services	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS436 United States — Countervailing Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India	2012	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS437 United States — Countervailing Duty Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Decision of the Article 22.6 of the DSU Arbitrator circulated
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS440 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Automobiles from the United States	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS449 United States — Countervailing and Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Products from China	2012	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS450 China — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile and Automobile-Parts Industries	2012	Current status: In consultations

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS451 China — Measures Relating to the Production and Exportation of Apparel and Textile Products	2012	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS452 — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2012	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS434 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS435 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS441 Australia — Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging	2012	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS438 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS443 — Certain Measures Concerning the Importation of Biodiesels	2012	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS444 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS445 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS446 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Importation of Goods	2012	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS452 — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2012	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS420 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea	2011	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Anti-dumping	DS422 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Shrimp and Diamond Sawblades from China	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS424 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy	2011	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS425 China — Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment from the European Union	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS427 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Broiler Products from the United States	2011	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS420 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea	2011	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS421 Moldova, Republic of — Measures Affecting the Importation and Internal Sale of Goods (Environmental Charge)	2011	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed

GATT 1994	DS422 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Shrimp and Diamond Sawblades from China	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS423 Ukraine — Taxes on Distilled spirits	2011	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS424 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Italy	2011	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS425 China — Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment from the European Union	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS426 Canada — Measures Relating to the Feed-in Tariff Program	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS427 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Broiler Products from the United States	2011	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS426 Canada — Measures Relating to the Feed-in Tariff Program	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS427 China — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Measures on Broiler Products from the United States	2011	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS426 Canada — Measures Relating to the Feed-in Tariff Program	2011	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS404 United States — Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS405 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS409 — Seizure of Generic Drugs in Transit	2010	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS404 United States — Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS405 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS407 China — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Iron and Steel Fasteners from the European Union	2010	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS410 Argentina — Anti-Dumping Duties on Fasteners and Chains from Peru	2010	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS414 China — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel from the United States	2010	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS415 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS416 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS417 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS418 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

GATT 1994	DS403 Philippines — Taxes on Distilled Spirits	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS404 United States — Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS405 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS406 United States — Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS407 China — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Iron and Steel Fasteners from the European Union	2010	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS408 — Seizure of Generic Drugs in Transit	2010	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS409 — Seizure of Generic Drugs in Transit	2010	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS410 Argentina — Anti-Dumping Duties on Fasteners and Chains from Peru	2010	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS411 Armenia — Measures Affecting the Importation and Internal Sale of Cigarettes and Alcoholic Beverages	2010	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS412 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS414 China — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel from the United States	2010	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS415 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS416 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS417 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS418 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS419 China — Measures Concerning Wind Power Equipment	2010	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS408 — Seizure of Generic Drugs in Transit	2010	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS409 — Seizure of Generic Drugs in Transit	2010	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS404 United States — Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp from Viet Nam	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS405 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Footwear from China	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS419 China — Measures Concerning Wind Power Equipment	2010	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS415 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS416 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Safeguards	DS417 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS418 Dominican Republic — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Polypropylene Bags and Tubular Fabric	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS406 United States — Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS413 China — Certain Measures Affecting Electronic Payment Services	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS412 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS414 China — Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Grain Oriented Flat-rolled Electrical Steel from the United States	2010	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS419 China — Measures Concerning Wind Power Equipment	2010	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS406 United States — Measures Affecting the Production and Sale of Clove Cigarettes	2010	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS412 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Generation Sector	2010	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS393 Chile — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Wheat Flour from Argentina	2009	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS397 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China	2009	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Agriculture	DS389 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Affecting Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products from the United States	2009	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Agriculture	DS390 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2009	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS392 United States — Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry from China	2009	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agriculture	DS400 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS401 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS393 Chile — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Wheat Flour from Argentina	2009	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS397 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China	2009	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Anti-dumping	DS402 United States — Use of Zeroing in Anti-Dumping Measures Involving Products from Korea	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS389 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Affecting Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products from the United States	2009	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS390 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2009	Current status: In consultations

GATT 1994	DS391 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting the Importation of Bovine Meat and Meat Products from Canada	2009	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS392 United States — Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry from China	2009	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS393 Chile — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Wheat Flour from Argentina	2009	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS394 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS395 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS396 Philippines — Taxes on Distilled Spirits	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS397 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China	2009	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS398 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS399 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China	2009	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS400 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS401 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS402 United States — Use of Zeroing in Anti-Dumping Measures Involving Products from Korea	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS390 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2009	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS394 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS395 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS397 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China	2009	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Protocol of Accession	DS398 China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Various Raw Materials	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS399 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China	2009	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS389 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Affecting Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products from the United States	2009	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS391 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting the Importation of Bovine Meat and Meat Products from Canada	2009	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS392 United States — Certain Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry from China	2009	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS390 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2009	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS389 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Affecting Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products from the United States	2009	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS400 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS401 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2009	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS370 Thailand — Customs Valuation of Certain Products from the European Communities	2008	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS382 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Reviews and Other Measures Related to Imports of Certain Orange Juice from Brazil	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS385 European Union (formerly EC) — Expiry Reviews of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Imposed on Imports of PET from India	2008	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS387 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS388 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS374 South Africa — Anti-Dumping Measures on Uncoated Woodfree Paper	2008	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Anti-dumping	DS379 United States — Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS382 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Reviews and Other Measures Related to Imports of Certain Orange Juice from Brazil	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS383 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Thailand	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS385 European Union (formerly EC) — Expiry Reviews of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Imposed on Imports of PET from India	2008	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS370 Thailand — Customs Valuation of Certain Products from the European Communities	2008	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS371 Thailand — Customs and Fiscal Measures on Cigarettes from the Philippines	2008	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS370 Thailand — Customs Valuation of Certain Products from the European Communities	2008	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS371 Thailand — Customs and Fiscal Measures on Cigarettes from the Philippines	2008	Current status: Compliance Panel (Article 21.5 of the DSU) Report under appeal
GATT 1994	DS375 European Union (formerly EC) — Tariff Treatment of Certain Information Technology Products	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS376 European Union (formerly EC) — Tariff Treatment of Certain Information Technology Products	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

GATT 1994	DS377 European Union (formerly EC) — Tariff Treatment of Certain Information Technology Products	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS379 United States — Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS380 India — Certain Taxes and Other Measures on Imported Wines and Spirits	2008	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS381 United States — Measures Concerning the Importation, Marketing and Sale of Tuna and Tuna Products	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
GATT 1994	DS382 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Reviews and Other Measures Related to Imports of Certain Orange Juice from Brazil	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS383 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags from Thailand	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS384 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling (Cool) Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
GATT 1994	DS386 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
GATT 1994	DS387 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS388 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS372 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS373 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS378 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS379 United States — Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS387 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Protocol of Accession	DS388 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Rules of Origin	DS384 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling (Cool) Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Rules of Origin	DS386 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS384 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling (Cool) Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS386 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted

Services (GATS)	DS372 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS373 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS378 China — Measures Affecting Financial Information Services and Foreign Financial Information Suppliers	2008	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS379 United States — Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China	2008	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS380 India — Certain Taxes and Other Measures on Imported Wines and Spirits	2008	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS385 European Union (formerly EC) — Expiry Reviews of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Imposed on Imports of PET from India	2008	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS387 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS388 China — Grants, Loans and Other Incentives	2008	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS381 United States — Measures Concerning the Importation, Marketing and Sale of Tuna and Tuna Products	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS384 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling (Cool) Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS386 United States — Certain Country of Origin Labelling Requirements	2008	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Agriculture	DS357 United States — Subsidies and Other Domestic Support for Corn and Other Agricultural Products	2007	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Agriculture	DS365 United States — Domestic Support and Export Credit Guarantees for Agricultural Products	2007	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Anti-dumping	DS368 United States — Preliminary Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations on Coated Free Sheet Paper from China	2007	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS366 Colombia — Indicative Prices and Restrictions on Ports of Entry	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS357 United States — Subsidies and Other Domestic Support for Corn and Other Agricultural Products	2007	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS358 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS359 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS360 India — Additional and Extra-Additional Duties on Imports from the United States	2007	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS361 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation of Bananas	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

GATT 1994	DS363 China — Measures Affecting Trading Rights and Distribution Services for Certain Publications and Audiovisual Entertainment Products	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS364 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation of Bananas	2007	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS366 Colombia — Indicative Prices and Restrictions on Ports of Entry	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS368 United States — Preliminary Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations on Coated Free Sheet Paper from China	2007	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS369 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2007	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Intellectual Property TRIPS	DS362 China — Measures Affecting the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS358 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS359 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Protocol of Accession	DS363 China — Measures Affecting Trading Rights and Distribution Services for Certain Publications and Audiovisual Entertainment Products	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS367 Australia — Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples from New Zealand	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Services (GATS)	DS363 China — Measures Affecting Trading Rights and Distribution Services for Certain Publications and Audiovisual Entertainment Products	2007	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS357 United States — Subsidies and Other Domestic Support for Corn and Other Agricultural Products	2007	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS358 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS359 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS365 United States — Domestic Support and Export Credit Guarantees for Agricultural Products	2007	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS368 United States — Preliminary Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Determinations on Coated Free Sheet Paper from China	2007	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS369 European Union (formerly EC) — Certain Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products	2007	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS358 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS359 China — Certain Measures Granting Refunds, Reductions or Exemptions from Taxes and Other Payments	2007	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS344 United States — Final Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS345 United States — Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS346 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Review on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2006	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS349 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Tariff Quota for Fresh or Chilled Garlic	2006	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS350 United States — Continued Existence and Application of Zeroing Methodology	2006	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS355 Brazil — Anti-dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Resins from Argentina	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS356 Chile — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Milk Products	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Agriculture	DS341 Mexico — Definitive Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS337 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measure on Farmed Salmon from Norway	2006	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Anti-dumping	DS338 Canada — Provisional Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Grain Corn from the United States	2006	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS343 United States — Measures Relating to Shrimp from Thailand	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS344 United States — Final Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS345 United States — Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS346 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Review on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2006	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS350 United States — Continued Existence and Application of Zeroing Methodology	2006	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Anti-dumping	DS355 Brazil — Anti-dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Resins from Argentina	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Customs Valuation	DS348 Colombia — Customs Measures on Importation of Certain Goods from Panama	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS336 Japan — Countervailing Duties on Dynamic Random Access Memories from Korea	2006	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS337 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Measure on Farmed Salmon from Norway	2006	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS338 Canada — Provisional Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Grain Corn from the United States	2006	Current status: In consultations

GATT 1994	DS339 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS340 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS341 Mexico — Definitive Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS342 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS343 United States — Measures Relating to Shrimp from Thailand	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS344 United States — Final Anti-Dumping Measures on Stainless Steel from Mexico	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS345 United States — Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS346 United States — Anti-Dumping Administrative Review on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2006	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS347 — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft (Second Complaint)	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS348 Colombia — Customs Measures on Importation of Certain Goods from Panama	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS349 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Tariff Quota for Fresh or Chilled Garlic	2006	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS350 United States — Continued Existence and Application of Zeroing Methodology	2006	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS351 Chile — Provisional Safeguard Measure on Certain Milk Products	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS352 India — Measures Affecting the Importation and Sale of Wines and Spirits from the European Communities	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS354 Canada — Tax Exemptions and Reductions for Wine and Beer	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS355 Brazil — Anti-dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Resins from Argentina	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS356 Chile — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Milk Products	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Protocol of Accession	DS339 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS340 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Protocol of Accession	DS342 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Rules of Origin	DS342 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS351 Chile — Provisional Safeguard Measure on Certain Milk Products	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed

Safeguards	DS356 Chile — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Certain Milk Products	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS336 Japan — Countervailing Duties on Dynamic Random Access Memories from Korea	2006	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS338 Canada — Provisional Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Grain Corn from the United States	2006	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS339 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS340 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS341 Mexico — Definitive Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS342 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS345 United States — Customs Bond Directive for Merchandise Subject to Anti-Dumping/Countervailing Duties	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS347 — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft (Second Complaint)	2006	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS354 Canada — Tax Exemptions and Reductions for Wine and Beer	2006	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS339 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS340 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS342 China — Measures Affecting Imports of Automobile Parts	2006	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS325 United States — Anti-Dumping Determinations regarding Stainless Steel from Mexico	2005	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS329 Panama — Tariff Classification of Certain Milk Products	2005	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS334 Türkiye — Measures Affecting the Importation of Rice	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS325 United States — Anti-Dumping Determinations regarding Stainless Steel from Mexico	2005	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS327 Egypt — Anti-Dumping Duties on Matches from Pakistan	2005	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS331 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Duties on Steel Pipes and Tubes from Guatemala	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS335 United States — Anti-Dumping Measure on Shrimp from Ecuador	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS353 United States — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft — Second Complaint	2005	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted

	GATT 1994	DS325 United States — Anti-Dumping Determinations regarding Stainless Steel from Mexico	2005	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS326 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Salmon	2005	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
	GATT 1994	DS327 Egypt — Anti-Dumping Duties on Matches from Pakistan	2005	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	GATT 1994	DS328 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Salmon	2005	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS329 Panama — Tariff Classification of Certain Milk Products	2005	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	GATT 1994	DS330 Argentina — Countervailing Duties on Olive Oil, Wheat Gluten and Peaches	2005	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS331 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Duties on Steel Pipes and Tubes from Guatemala	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS332 Brazil — Measures Affecting Imports of Retreaded Tyres	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS333 Dominican Republic — Foreign Exchange Fee Affecting Imports from Costa Rica	2005	Current status: In consultations
	GATT 1994	DS334 Türkiye — Measures Affecting the Importation of Rice	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS335 United States — Anti-Dumping Measure on Shrimp from Ecuador	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	GATT 1994	DS353 United States — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft — Second Complaint	2005	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
	Import Licensing	DS334 Türkiye — Measures Affecting the Importation of Rice	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	Safeguards	DS326 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Salmon	2005	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
	Safeguards	DS328 European Union (formerly EC) — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Salmon	2005	Current status: In consultations
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS330 Argentina — Countervailing Duties on Olive Oil, Wheat Gluten and Peaches	2005	Current status: In consultations
	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS353 United States — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft — Second Complaint	2005	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
	Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS334 Türkiye — Measures Affecting the Importation of Rice	2005	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
	Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS319 United States — Section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1930	2004	Current status: In consultations
	Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS322 United States — Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews	2004	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
	Agriculture	DS314 Mexico — Provisional Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities	2004	Current status: In consultations
	Agriculture	DS323 Japan — Import Quotas on Dried Laver and Seasoned Laver	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	Anti-dumping	DS306 India — Anti-Dumping Measure on Batteries from Bangladesh	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
	Anti-dumping	DS310 United States — Determination of the International Trade Commission in Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada	2004	Current status: Panel establishment requested
	Anti-dumping	DS312 Korea, Republic of — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia	2004	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance

Anti-dumping	DS313 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Flat Rolled Iron or Non-Alloy Steel Products from India	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS318 India — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Products from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2004	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS319 United States — Section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1930	2004	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS322 United States — Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews	2004	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
Anti-dumping	DS324 United States — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measures on Shrimp from Thailand	2004	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS320 United States — Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC — Hormones Dispute	2004	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS321 Canada — Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC — Hormones Dispute	2004	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS306 India — Anti-Dumping Measure on Batteries from Bangladesh	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS307 European Union (formerly EC) — Aid for Commercial Vessels	2004	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS308 Mexico — Tax Measures on Soft Drinks and Other Beverages	2004	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS309 China — Value-Added Tax on Integrated Circuits	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS310 United States — Determination of the International Trade Commission in Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada	2004	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS311 United States — Reviews of Countervailing Duty on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS312 Korea, Republic of — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia	2004	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS315 European Union (formerly EC) — Selected Customs Matters	2004	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS316 — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft	2004	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS317 United States — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft	2004	Current status: Panel composed
GATT 1994	DS318 India — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Products from the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2004	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS319 United States — Section 776 of the Tariff Act of 1930	2004	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS320 United States — Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC — Hormones Dispute	2004	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS321 Canada — Continued Suspension of Obligations in the EC — Hormones Dispute	2004	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS322 United States — Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews	2004	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS323 Japan — Import Quotas on Dried Laver and Seasoned Laver	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

GATT 1994	DS324 United States — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measures on Shrimp from Thailand	2004	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS323 Japan — Import Quotas on Dried Laver and Seasoned Laver	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS309 China — Value-Added Tax on Integrated Circuits	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS307 European Union (formerly EC) — Aid for Commercial Vessels	2004	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS310 United States — Determination of the International Trade Commission in Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada	2004	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS311 United States — Reviews of Countervailing Duty on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2004	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS314 Mexico — Provisional Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities	2004	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS316 — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft	2004	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS317 United States — Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft	2004	Current status: Panel composed
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS281 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Cement from Mexico	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS282 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico	2003	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS290 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS294 United States — Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (Zeroing)	2003	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS298 Mexico — Certain Pricing Measures for Customs Valuation and Other Purposes	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS283 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS289 Czech Republic — Additional Duty on Imports of Pig-Meat from Poland	2003	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS291 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Agriculture	DS292 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS293 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS298 Mexico — Certain Pricing Measures for Customs Valuation and Other Purposes	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS281 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Cement from Mexico	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS282 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico	2003	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
Anti-dumping	DS288 South Africa — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Blanketing from Turkey	2003	Current status: In consultations

Anti-dumping	DS294 United States — Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (Zeroing)	2003	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
Anti-dumping	DS295 Mexico — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Beef and Rice	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS304 India — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Products from the European Communities	2003	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS298 Mexico — Certain Pricing Measures for Customs Valuation and Other Purposes	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS301 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1947	DS298 Mexico — Certain Pricing Measures for Customs Valuation and Other Purposes	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS281 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Cement from Mexico	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS282 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico	2003	Current status: Authority for compliance panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS283 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS284 Mexico — Certain Measures Preventing the Importation of Black Beans from Nicaragua	2003	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS286 European Union (formerly EC) — Customs Classification of Frozen Boneless Chicken Cuts	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS288 South Africa — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Blanketing from Turkey	2003	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS289 Czech Republic — Additional Duty on Imports of Pig-Meat from Poland	2003	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS290 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS291 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
GATT 1994	DS292 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS293 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS294 United States — Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (Zeroing)	2003	Current status: Request for authorization to retaliate withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS295 Mexico — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Beef and Rice	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS296 United States — Countervailing Duty Investigation on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMs) from Korea	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS297 Croatia — Measures Affecting Imports of Live Animals and Meat Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS298 Mexico — Certain Pricing Measures for Customs Valuation and Other Purposes	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS299 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Measures on Dynamic Random Access Memory Chips from Korea	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS300 Dominican Republic — Measures Affecting the Importation of Cigarettes	2003	Current status: In consultations

GATT 1994	DS301 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS302 Dominican Republic — Measures Affecting the Importation and Internal Sale of Cigarettes	2003	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS303 Ecuador — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Medium Density Fibreboard	2003	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS304 India — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Products from the European Communities	2003	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS305 Egypt — Measures Affecting Imports of Textile and Apparel Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS284 Mexico — Certain Measures Preventing the Importation of Black Beans from Nicaragua	2003	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Intellectual Property TRIPS	DS290 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS303 Ecuador — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Medium Density Fibreboard	2003	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS284 Mexico — Certain Measures Preventing the Importation of Black Beans from Nicaragua	2003	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS287 Australia — Quarantine Regime for Imports	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS291 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS292 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS293 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS297 Croatia — Measures Affecting Imports of Live Animals and Meat Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS285 United States — Measures Affecting the Cross-Border Supply of Gambling and Betting Services	2003	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS280 United States — Countervailing Duties on Steel Plate from Mexico	2003	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS283 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS295 Mexico — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Beef and Rice	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS296 United States — Countervailing Duty Investigation on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMS) from Korea	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS299 European Union (formerly EC) — Countervailing Measures on Dynamic Random Access Memory Chips from Korea	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS301 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS290 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	2003	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS291 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS292 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS293 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Approval and Marketing of Biotech Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS305 Egypt — Measures Affecting Imports of Textile and Apparel Products	2003	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS244 United States — Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS251 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS259 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS262 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Steel Products from France and Germany	2002	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS263 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wine	2002	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS268 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2002	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Agriculture	DS245 Japan — Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS256 Türkiye — Import Ban on Pet Food from Hungary	2002	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS265 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS266 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS267 United States — Subsidies on Upland Cotton	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS275 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Import Licensing Measures on Certain Agricultural Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS279 India — Import Restrictions Maintained Under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007	2002	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS244 United States — Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS247 United States — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Imports of Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

Anti-dumping	DS262 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Steel Products from France and Germany	2002	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS264 United States — Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS268 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2002	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Anti-dumping	DS272 Peru — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Vegetable Oils from Argentina	2002	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS277 United States — Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS244 United States — Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS245 Japan — Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS246 European Union (formerly EC) — Conditions for the Granting of Tariff Preferences to Developing Countries	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS248 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS249 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS250 United States — Equalizing Excise Tax Imposed by Florida on Processed Orange and Grapefruit Products	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS251 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS252 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS253 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS254 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS255 Peru — Tax Treatment on Certain Imported Products	2002	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS256 Türkiye — Import Ban on Pet Food from Hungary	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS257 United States — Final Countervailing Duty Determination with respect to certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS258 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS259 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS260 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed

GATT 1994	DS261 Uruguay — Tax Treatment on Certain Products	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS262 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Steel Products from France and Germany	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS263 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wine	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS264 United States — Final Dumping Determination on Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS265 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS266 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS267 United States — Subsidies on Upland Cotton	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS268 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping Measures on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	2002	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
GATT 1994	DS269 European Union (formerly EC) — Customs Classification of Frozen Boneless Chicken Cuts	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS270 Australia — Certain Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2002	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS271 Australia — Certain Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Pineapple	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS272 Peru — Provisional Anti-Dumping Duties on Vegetable Oils from Argentina	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS274 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS275 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Import Licensing Measures on Certain Agricultural Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS276 Canada — Measures Relating to Exports of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS277 United States — Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS278 Chile — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fructose	2002	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS279 India — Import Restrictions Maintained Under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007	2002	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS270 Australia — Certain Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2002	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Import Licensing	DS275 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Import Licensing Measures on Certain Agricultural Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS279 India — Import Restrictions Maintained Under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007	2002	Current status: In consultations
Rules of Origin	DS243 United States — Rules of Origin for Textiles and Apparel Products	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required

Safeguards	DS248 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Safeguards	DS249 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Safeguards	DS251 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS252 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS253 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS254 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS258 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS259 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS260 European Union (formerly EC) — Provisional Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Safeguards	DS274 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS278 Chile — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fructose	2002	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS245 Japan — Measures Affecting the Importation of Apples	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS256 Türkiye — Import Ban on Pet Food from Hungary	2002	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS270 Australia — Certain Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2002	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS271 Australia — Certain Measures Affecting the Importation of Fresh Pineapple	2002	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS279 India — Import Restrictions Maintained Under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007	2002	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS257 United States — Final Countervailing Duty Determination with respect to certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS262 United States — Sunset Reviews of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Steel Products from France and Germany	2002	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS265 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS266 European Union (formerly EC) — Export Subsidies on Sugar	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS267 United States — Subsidies on Upland Cotton	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS273 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Trade in Commercial Vessels	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS277 United States — Investigation of the International Trade Commission in Softwood Lumber from Canada	2002	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS263 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wine	2002	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS279 India — Import Restrictions Maintained Under the Export and Import Policy 2002-2007	2002	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS275 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Import Licensing Measures on Certain Agricultural Products	2002	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS276 Canada — Measures Relating to Exports of Wheat and Treatment of Imported Grain	2002	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS225 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Seamless Pipe from Italy	2001	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS229 Brazil — Anti-Dumping Duties on Jute Bags from India	2001	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS233 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Import of Pharmaceutical Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS234 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS236 United States — Preliminary Determinations with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS220 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS237 Türkiye — Certain Import Procedures for Fresh Fruit	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS225 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Seamless Pipe from Italy	2001	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS225 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Seamless Pipe from Italy	2001	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS229 Brazil — Anti-Dumping Duties on Jute Bags from India	2001	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS229 Brazil — Anti-Dumping Duties on Jute Bags from India	2001	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS234 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Anti-dumping	DS234 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Anti-dumping	DS239 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Silicon Metal from Brazil	2001	Current status: In consultations

Anti-dumping	DS241 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Customs Valuation	DS241 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS220 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS223 European Union (formerly EC) — Tariff-Rate Quota on Corn Gluten Feed from the United States	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS224 United States — US Patents Code	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS226 Chile — Provisional Safeguard Measure on Mixtures of Edible Oils	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS227 Peru — Taxes on Cigarettes	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS228 Chile — Safeguard Measures on Sugar	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS229 Brazil — Anti-Dumping Duties on Jute Bags from India	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS230 Chile — Safeguard Measures and Modification of Schedules Regarding Sugar	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS231 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Sardines	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS232 Mexico — Measures Affecting the Import of Matches	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS233 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Import of Pharmaceutical Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS234 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
GATT 1994	DS236 United States — Preliminary Determinations with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS237 Türkiye — Certain Import Procedures for Fresh Fruit	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS238 Argentina — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Preserved Peaches	2001	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS240 Romania — Import Prohibition on Wheat and Wheat Flour	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS241 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
GATT 1994	DS242 European Union (formerly EC) — Generalized System of Preferences	2001	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS232 Mexico — Measures Affecting the Import of Matches	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Import Licensing	DS237 Türkiye — Certain Import Procedures for Fresh Fruit	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS224 United States — US Patents Code	2001	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS220 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS223 European Union (formerly EC) — Tariff-Rate Quota on Corn Gluten Feed from the United States	2001	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS226 Chile — Provisional Safeguard Measure on Mixtures of Edible Oils	2001	Current status: In consultations

Safeguards	DS228 Chile — Safeguard Measures on Sugar	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Safeguards	DS230 Chile — Safeguard Measures and Modification of Schedules Regarding Sugar	2001	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS235 Slovak Republic — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Sugar	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS238 Argentina — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Preserved Peaches	2001	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS237 Türkiye — Certain Import Procedures for Fresh Fruit	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS237 Türkiye — Certain Import Procedures for Fresh Fruit	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS221 United States — Section 129(c)(1) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act	2001	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS222 Canada — Export Credits and Loan Guarantees for Regional Aircraft	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS234 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2001	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS236 United States — Preliminary Determinations with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS231 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Sardines	2001	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS232 Mexico — Measures Affecting the Import of Matches	2001	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS233 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Import of Pharmaceutical Products	2001	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS224 United States — US Patents Code	2001	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS194 United States — Measures Treating Export Restraints as Subsidies	2000	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS200 United States — Section 306 of the Trade Act 1974 and Amendments thereto	2000	Current status: In consultations
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS206 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS212 United States — Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS213 United States — Countervailing Duties on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS217 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2000	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Agriculture	DS197 Brazil — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS198 Romania — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS207 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2000	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance

Agriculture	DS210 Belgium — Administration of Measures Establishing Customs Duties for Rice	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS187 Trinidad and Tobago — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Macaroni and Spaghetti from Costa Rica	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS187 Trinidad and Tobago — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Macaroni and Spaghetti from Costa Rica	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS189 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Carton-Board Imports from Germany and Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Ceramic Tiles from Italy	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS189 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Carton-Board Imports from Germany and Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Ceramic Tiles from Italy	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS191 Ecuador — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS191 Ecuador — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS206 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS206 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS208 Türkiye — Anti-Dumping Duty on Steel and Iron Pipe Fittings	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS208 Türkiye — Anti-Dumping Duty on Steel and Iron Pipe Fittings	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS211 Egypt — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS211 Egypt — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS215 Philippines — Anti-Dumping Measures Regarding Polypropylene Resins from Korea	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS215 Philippines — Anti-Dumping Measures Regarding Polypropylene Resins from Korea	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS216 Mexico — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Electric Transformers	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS216 Mexico — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Electric Transformers	2000	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS217 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2000	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Anti-dumping	DS217 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2000	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
Anti-dumping	DS219 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings from Brazil	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Anti-dumping	DS219 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings from Brazil	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Customs Valuation	DS197 Brazil — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS198 Romania — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Customs Valuation	DS210 Belgium — Administration of Measures Establishing Customs Duties for Rice	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS200 United States — Section 306 of the Trade Act 1974 and Amendments thereto	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS186 United States — Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and Amendments thereto	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS188 Nicaragua — Measures Affecting Imports from Honduras and Colombia	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS191 Ecuador — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS193 Chile — Measures affecting the Transit and Importing of Swordfish	2000	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS195 Philippines — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
GATT 1994	DS197 Brazil — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS198 Romania — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS199 Brazil — Measures Affecting Patent Protection	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS200 United States — Section 306 of the Trade Act 1974 and Amendments thereto	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS201 Nicaragua — Measures Affecting Imports from Honduras and Colombia	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS202 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS205 Egypt — Import Prohibition on Canned Tuna with Soybean Oil	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS206 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS207 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2000	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS208 Türkiye — Anti-Dumping Duty on Steel and Iron Pipe Fittings	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS209 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Soluble Coffee	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS210 Belgium — Administration of Measures Establishing Customs Duties for Rice	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS211 Egypt — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS212 United States — Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS214 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Steel Wire Rod and Circular Welded Quality Line Pipe	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed

GATT 1994	DS215 Philippines — Anti-Dumping Measures Regarding Polypropylene Resins from Korea	2000	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS217 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2000	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted
GATT 1994	DS219 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings from Brazil	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS197 Brazil — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS186 United States — Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and Amendments thereto	2000	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS196 Argentina — Certain Measures on the Protection of Patents and Test Data	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS199 Brazil — Measures Affecting Patent Protection	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS202 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe from Korea	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS207 Chile — Price Band System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Certain Agricultural Products	2000	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Safeguards	DS214 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Steel Wire Rod and Circular Welded Quality Line Pipe	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS205 Egypt — Import Prohibition on Canned Tuna with Soybean Oil	2000	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS188 Nicaragua — Measures Affecting Imports from Honduras and Colombia	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Services (GATS)	DS201 Nicaragua — Measures Affecting Imports from Honduras and Colombia	2000	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS204 Mexico — Measures Affecting Telecommunications Services	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS194 United States — Measures Treating Export Restraints as Subsidies	2000	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS195 Philippines — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS206 United States — Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS212 United States — Countervailing Measures Concerning Certain Products from the European Communities	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS213 United States — Countervailing Duties on Certain Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS217 United States — Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000	2000	Current status: Authorization to retaliate granted

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS218 United States — Countervailing Duties on Certain Carbon Steel Products from Brazil	2000	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS203 Mexico — Measures Affecting Trade in Live Swine	2000	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS210 Belgium — Administration of Measures Establishing Customs Duties for Rice	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS190 Argentina — Transitional Safeguard Measures on Certain Imports of Woven Fabric Products of Cotton and Cotton Mixtures Originating in Brazil	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS192 United States — Transitional Safeguard Measure on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan	2000	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Textiles and Clothing	DS197 Brazil — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: In consultations
Textiles and Clothing	DS198 Romania — Measures on Minimum Import Prices	2000	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS195 Philippines — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	2000	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS162 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS184 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Agriculture	DS161 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS166 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Agriculture	DS167 United States — Countervailing Duty Investigation with respect to Live Cattle from Canada	1999	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS169 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS180 United States — Reclassification of Certain Sugar Syrups	1999	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS183 Brazil — Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS156 Guatemala — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measure on Grey Portland Cement from Mexico	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS157 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Drill Bits from Italy	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS157 Argentina — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Drill Bits from Italy	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS162 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS162 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS168 South Africa — Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Pharmaceutical Products from India	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS168 South Africa — Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Pharmaceutical Products from India	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Anti-dumping	DS179 United States — Anti-Dumping measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS179 United States — Anti-Dumping measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS182 Ecuador — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS182 Ecuador — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS184 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Anti-dumping	DS184 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Anti-dumping	DS185 Trinidad and Tobago — Anti-Dumping Measures on Pasta from Costa Rica	1999	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS185 Trinidad and Tobago — Anti-Dumping Measures on Pasta from Costa Rica	1999	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS183 Brazil — Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	1999	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS165 United States — Import Measures on Certain Products from the European Communities	1999	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS159 Hungary — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Steel Products from the Czech Republic	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS161 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS162 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS165 United States — Import Measures on Certain Products from the European Communities	1999	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS166 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS169 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS172 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS173 France — Measures Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS174 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

GATT 1994	DS175 India — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS177 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from New Zealand	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS178 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from Australia	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS179 United States — Anti-Dumping measures on Stainless Steel Plate in Coils and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Korea	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS180 United States — Reclassification of Certain Sugar Syrups	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS182 Ecuador — Provisional Anti-Dumping Measure on Cement from Mexico	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS183 Brazil — Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	1999	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS184 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Government Procurement GPA	DS163 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Government Procurement	1999	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Import Licensing	DS158 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1999	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS161 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS169 Korea, Republic of — Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS183 Brazil — Measures on Import Licensing and Minimum Import Prices	1999	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS160 United States — Section 110(5) of US Copyright Act	1999	Current status: Article 22.6 of the DSU arbitrator composed
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS170 Canada — Term of Patent Protection	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS171 Argentina — Patent Protection for Pharmaceuticals and Test Data Protection for Agricultural Chemicals	1999	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS174 European Union (formerly EC) — Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS176 United States — Section 211 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998	1999	Current status: Report(s) adopted, with recommendation to bring measure(s) into conformity
Safeguards	DS164 Argentina — Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear	1999	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Safeguards	DS166 United States — Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities	1999	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties

Safeguards	DS177 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from New Zealand	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS178 United States — Safeguard Measure on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from Australia	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Services (GATS)	DS168 South Africa — Anti-Dumping Duties on Certain Pharmaceutical Products from India	1999	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS167 United States — Countervailing Duty Investigation with respect to Live Cattle from Canada	1999	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS172 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	1999	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS173 France — Measures Relating to the Development of a Flight Management System	1999	Current status: In consultations
Textiles and Clothing	DS181 Colombia — Safeguard Measure of Imports of Plain Polyester Filaments from Thailand	1999	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS175 India — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Motor Vehicle Sector	1999	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agreement Establishing the WTO	DS136 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS143 Slovak Republic — Measure Affecting Import Duty on Wheat from Hungary	1998	Current status: Panel establishment requested
Agriculture	DS144 United States — Certain Measures Affecting the Import of Cattle, Swine and Grain from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS148 Czech Republic — Measure Affecting Import Duty on Wheat from Hungary	1998	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS149 India — Import Restrictions	1998	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS119 Australia — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Coated Woodfree Paper Sheets	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS122 Thailand — Anti-Dumping Duties on Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel and H Beams from Poland	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS122 Thailand — Anti-Dumping Duties on Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel and H Beams from Poland	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS132 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Investigation of High-Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States	1998	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Anti-dumping	DS132 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Investigation of High-Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS136 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS136 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1998	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Anti-dumping	DS140 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Investigations Regarding Unbleached Cotton Fabrics from India	1998	Current status: In consultations

Anti-dumping	DS140 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Investigations Regarding Unbleached Cotton Fabrics from India	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS141 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Cotton-type Bed Linen from India	1998	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Anti-dumping	DS141 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Cotton-type Bed Linen from India	1998	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS156 Guatemala — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measure on Grey Portland Cement from Mexico	1998	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Customs Valuation	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS152 United States — Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act 1974	1998	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS116 Brazil — Measures Affecting Payment Terms for Imports	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS118 United States — Harbour Maintenance Tax	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS120 India — Measures Affecting Export of Certain Commodities	1998	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS121 Argentina — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS122 Thailand — Anti-Dumping Duties on Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel and H Beams from Poland	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS123 Argentina — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS133 Slovak Republic — Measures Concerning the Importation of Dairy Products and the Transit of Cattle	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS135 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos	1998	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS136 United States — Anti-Dumping Act of 1916	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS137 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wood of Conifers from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS139 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS140 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Investigations Regarding Unbleached Cotton Fabrics from India	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS141 European Union (formerly EC) — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Cotton-type Bed Linen from India	1998	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS142 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS143 Slovak Republic — Measure Affecting Import Duty on Wheat from Hungary	1998	Current status: Panel establishment requested
GATT 1994	DS144 United States — Certain Measures Affecting the Import of Cattle, Swine and Grain from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations

GATT 1994	DS146 India — Measures Affecting the Automotive Sector	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS148 Czech Republic — Measure Affecting Import Duty on Wheat from Hungary	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS149 India — Import Restrictions	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS150 India — Measures Affecting Customs Duties	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS151 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products (II)	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS152 United States — Sections 301-310 of the Trade Act 1974	1998	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS154 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Differential and Favourable Treatment of Coffee	1998	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS155 Argentina — Measures Affecting the Export of Bovine Hides and the Import of Finished Leather	1998	Current status: Reasonable period of time determined by Article 21.3(c) of the DSU Arbitrator
Import Licensing	DS116 Brazil — Measures Affecting Payment Terms for Imports	1998	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS133 Slovak Republic — Measures Concerning the Importation of Dairy Products and the Transit of Cattle	1998	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS147 Japan — Tariff Quotas and Subsidies Affecting Leather	1998	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS149 India — Import Restrictions	1998	Current status: In consultations
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS115 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Grant of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS124 European Union (formerly EC) — Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Motion Pictures and Television Programs	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS125 Greece — Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Motion Pictures and Television Programs	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS153 European Union (formerly EC) — Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products	1998	Current status: In consultations
Rules of Origin	DS151 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products (II)	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS121 Argentina — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Safeguards	DS123 Argentina — Safeguard Measures on Imports of Footwear	1998	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS133 Slovak Republic — Measures Concerning the Importation of Dairy Products and the Transit of Cattle	1998	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS135 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos	1998	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS137 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wood of Conifers from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS144 United States — Certain Measures Affecting the Import of Cattle, Swine and Grain from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS117 Canada — Measures Affecting Film Distribution Services	1998	Current status: In consultations
Services (GATS)	DS139 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Services (GATS)	DS142 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS126 Australia — Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS127 Belgium — Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS128 Netherlands — Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS129 Greece — Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS130 Ireland — Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS131 France — Certain Income Tax Measures Constituting Subsidies	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS138 United States — Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products Originating in the United Kingdom	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS139 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS142 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS145 Argentina — Countervailing Duties on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities	1998	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS147 Japan — Tariff Quotas and Subsidies Affecting Leather	1998	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS134 European Union (formerly EC) — Restrictions on Certain Import Duties on Rice	1998	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS135 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Asbestos and Products Containing Asbestos	1998	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS137 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Imports of Wood of Conifers from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS144 United States — Certain Measures Affecting the Import of Cattle, Swine and Grain from Canada	1998	Current status: In consultations

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS151 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products (II)	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS151 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products (II)	1998	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS139 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS142 Canada — Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS146 India — Measures Affecting the Automotive Sector	1998	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS102 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS103 Canada — Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS104 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Exportation of Processed Cheese	1997	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS108 United States — Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS111 United States — Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Groundnuts	1997	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS113 Canada — Measures Affecting Dairy Exports	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS69 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Importation of Certain Poultry Products	1997	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Agriculture	DS74 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS76 Japan — Measures Affecting Agricultural Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS90 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS91 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS92 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS93 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS96 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS101 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Investigation of High-Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States	1997	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS101 Mexico — Anti-Dumping Investigation of High-Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) from the United States	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS119 Australia — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Coated Woodfree Paper Sheets	1997	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS89 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Colour Television Receivers from Korea	1997	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Anti-dumping	DS99 United States — Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMs) of One Megabit or Above from Korea	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

Anti-dumping	DS99 United States — Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMS) of One Megabit or Above from Korea	1997	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS100 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry Products	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS102 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS103 Canada — Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS105 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS107 Pakistan — Export Measures Affecting Hides and Skins	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS108 United States — Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS109 Chile — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS110 Chile — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS111 United States — Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Groundnuts	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS113 Canada — Measures Affecting Dairy Exports	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS65 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS66 Japan — Measures Affecting Imports of Pork	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS67 United Kingdom — Customs Classification of Certain Computer Equipment	1997	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS68 Ireland — Customs Classification of Certain Computer Equipment	1997	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS69 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Importation of Certain Poultry Products	1997	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
GATT 1994	DS72 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Butter Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS74 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS75 Korea, Republic of — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS76 Japan — Measures Affecting Agricultural Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS77 Argentina — Measures Affecting Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	1997	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS78 United States — Safeguard Measure Against Imports of Broom Corn Brooms	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS81 Brazil — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS84 Korea, Republic of — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS85 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

GATT 1994	DS87 Chile — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS89 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Colour Television Receivers from Korea	1997	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS90 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS91 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS92 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS93 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS94 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS96 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS98 Korea, Republic of — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS99 United States — Anti-Dumping Duty on Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAMs) of One Megabit or Above from Korea	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Government Procurement GPA	DS73 Japan — Procurement of a Navigation Satellite	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Government Procurement GPA	DS88 United States — Measure Affecting Government Procurement	1997	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Government Procurement GPA	DS95 United States — Measure Affecting Government Procurement	1997	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Import Licensing	DS102 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS103 Canada — Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS105 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS111 United States — Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Groundnuts	1997	Current status: In consultations
Import Licensing	DS69 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Importation of Certain Poultry Products	1997	Current status: Reasonable period of time approved by the DSB or mutually agreed by the parties
Import Licensing	DS72 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Butter Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS74 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS90 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS91 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS92 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS93 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS94 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Import Licensing	DS96 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS114 Canada — Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS79 India — Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS82 Ireland — Measures Affecting the Grant of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS83 Denmark — Measures Affecting the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS86 Sweden — Measures Affecting the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Rules of Origin	DS111 United States — Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Groundnuts	1997	Current status: In consultations
Rules of Origin	DS85 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Safeguards	DS78 United States — Safeguard Measure Against Imports of Broom Corn Brooms	1997	Current status: In consultations
Safeguards	DS98 Korea, Republic of — Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS100 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry Products	1997	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS76 Japan — Measures Affecting Agricultural Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS96 India — Quantitative Restrictions on Imports of Agricultural, Textile and Industrial Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS105 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS80 Belgium — Measures Affecting Commercial Telephone Directory Services	1997	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS103 Canada — Measures Affecting the Importation of Milk and the Exportation of Dairy Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS104 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting the Exportation of Processed Cheese	1997	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS106 Australia — Subsidies Provided to Producers and Exporters of Automotive Leather	1997	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS108 United States — Tax Treatment for “Foreign Sales Corporations”	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS112 Peru — Countervailing Duty Investigation against Imports of Buses from Brazil	1997	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS65 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS70 Canada — Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft	1997	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed with finding(s) of non-compliance
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS71 Canada — Measures Affecting the Export of Civilian Aircraft	1997	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS81 Brazil — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS97 United States — Countervailing Duty Investigation of Imports of Salmon from Chile	1997	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS100 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Poultry Products	1997	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS72 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Affecting Butter Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS77 Argentina — Measures Affecting Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	1997	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS85 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS77 Argentina — Measures Affecting Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	1997	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Textiles and Clothing	DS85 United States — Measures Affecting Textiles and Apparel Products	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS102 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS105 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS65 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS74 Philippines — Measures Affecting Pork and Poultry	1997	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS81 Brazil — Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1997	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS26 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS27 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS35 Hungary — Export Subsidies in respect of Agricultural Products	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Agriculture	DS41 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Inspection of Agricultural Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS48 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS49 United States — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Imports of Fresh or Chilled Tomatoes from Mexico	1996	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS60 Guatemala — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Portland Cement from Mexico	1996	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS60 Guatemala — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Portland Cement from Mexico	1996	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS63 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Solid Urea from the Former German Democratic Republic	1996	Current status: In consultations
Anti-dumping	DS63 United States — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Solid Urea from the Former German Democratic Republic	1996	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Anti-dumping	DS89 United States — Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Colour Television Receivers from Korea	1996	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS56 Argentina — Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and other Items	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU			
	DS39 United States — Tariff Increases on Products from the European Communities	1996	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS26 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS27 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS29 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS30 Brazil — Countervailing Duties on Imports of Desiccated Coconut and Coconut Milk Powder from Sri Lanka	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS31 Canada — Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS34 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS38 United States — The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act	1996	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
GATT 1994	DS39 United States — Tariff Increases on Products from the European Communities	1996	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS40 Korea, Republic of — Laws, Regulations and Practices in the Telecommunications Procurement Sector	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS41 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Inspection of Agricultural Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS43 Türkiye — Taxation of Foreign Film Revenues	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS44 Japan — Measures Affecting Consumer Photographic Film and Paper	1996	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS46 Brazil — Export Financing Programme for Aircraft	1996	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed without finding of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS47 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS48 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS49 United States — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Imports of Fresh or Chilled Tomatoes from Mexico	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS51 Brazil — Certain Automotive Investment Measures	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS52 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS53 Mexico — Customs Valuation of Imports	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS54 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS55 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS56 Argentina — Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and other Items	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS58 United States — Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products	1996	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed without finding of non-compliance
GATT 1994	DS59 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent

GATT 1994	DS60 Guatemala — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Portland Cement from Mexico	1996	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS61 United States — Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS62 European Union (formerly EC) — Customs Classification of Certain Computer Equipment	1996	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS64 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Import Licensing	DS27 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS28 Japan — Measures Concerning Sound Recordings	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS36 Pakistan — Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS37 Portugal — Patent Protection under the Industrial Property Act	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS42 Japan — Measures concerning Sound Recordings	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS50 India — Patent Protection for Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemical Products	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Intellectual Property TRIPs	DS59 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS26 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS41 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Inspection of Agricultural Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS48 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS27 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS38 United States — The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act	1996	Current status: Authority for panel lapsed
Services (GATS)	DS45 Japan — Measures Affecting Distribution Services	1996	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS46 Brazil — Export Financing Programme for Aircraft	1996	Current status: Compliance proceedings completed without finding of non-compliance
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS51 Brazil — Certain Automotive Investment Measures	1996	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS52 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1996	Current status: In consultations
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS54 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS55 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS57 Australia — Textile, Clothing and Footwear Import Credit Scheme	1996	Current status: In consultations

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS59 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)	DS64 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS26 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS41 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Inspection of Agricultural Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS48 European Union (formerly EC) — Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones)	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS56 Argentina — Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and other Items	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS61 United States — Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Textiles and Clothing	DS29 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Textiles and Clothing	DS32 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Women's and Girls' Wool Coats	1996	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Textiles and Clothing	DS33 United States — Measures Affecting Imports of Woven Wool Shirts and Blouses from India	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS34 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS47 Türkiye — Restrictions on Imports of Textile and Clothing Products	1996	Current status: In consultations
Textiles and Clothing	DS56 Argentina — Measures Affecting Imports of Footwear, Textiles, Apparel and other Items	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS27 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1996	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS51 Brazil — Certain Automotive Investment Measures	1996	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS52 Brazil — Certain Measures Affecting Trade and Investment in the Automotive Sector	1996	Current status: In consultations
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS54 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS55 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS59 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	DS64 Indonesia — Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry	1996	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Agriculture	DS22 Brazil — Measures Affecting Desiccated Coconut	1995	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
Agriculture	DS3 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Testing and Inspection of Agricultural Products	1995	Current status: In consultations
Agriculture	DS5 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Shelf-Life of Products	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Anti-dumping	DS23 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Anti-Dumping Investigation in Respect of Imports of Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG)	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn

Anti-dumping	DS49 United States — Anti-Dumping Investigation Regarding Imports of Fresh or Chilled Tomatoes from Mexico	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Customs Valuation	DS13 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Grains	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Customs Valuation	DS17 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Rice	1995	Current status: In consultations
Customs Valuation	DS9 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Cereals	1995	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Dispute Settlement Understanding DSU	DS6 United States — Imposition of Import Duties on Automobiles from Japan under Sections 301 and 304 of the Trade act of 1974	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS1 Malaysia — Prohibition of Imports of Polyethylene and Polypropylene	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS10 Japan — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS11 Japan — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS12 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS13 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Grains	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS14 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS15 Japan — Measures Affecting the Purchase of Telecommunications Equipment	1995	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS16 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS17 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Rice	1995	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS18 Australia — Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS19 Poland — Import Regime for Automobiles	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS2 United States — Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline	1995	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
GATT 1994	DS20 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Bottled Water	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS21 Australia — Measures Affecting the Importation of Salmonids	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS22 Brazil — Measures Affecting Desiccated Coconut	1995	Current status: Report(s) adopted, no further action required
GATT 1994	DS23 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Anti-Dumping Investigation in Respect of Imports of Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG)	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
GATT 1994	DS25 European Union (formerly EC) — Implementation of the Uruguay Round Commitments Concerning Rice	1995	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS3 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Testing and Inspection of Agricultural Products	1995	Current status: In consultations
GATT 1994	DS5 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Shelf-Life of Products	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS6 United States — Imposition of Import Duties on Automobiles from Japan under Sections 301 and 304 of the Trade act of 1974	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS7 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified

GATT 1994	DS8 Japan — Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
GATT 1994	DS9 European Union (formerly EC) — Duties on Imports of Cereals	1995	Current status: Panel established, but not yet composed
Import Licensing	DS1 Malaysia — Prohibition of Imports of Polyethylene and Polypropylene	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn
Import Licensing	DS16 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS18 Australia — Measures Affecting Importation of Salmon	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS20 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Bottled Water	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS21 Australia — Measures Affecting the Importation of Salmonids	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS3 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Testing and Inspection of Agricultural Products	1995	Current status: In consultations
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	DS5 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Shelf-Life of Products	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Services (GATS)	DS16 European Union (formerly EC) — Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS12 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS14 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS2 United States — Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline	1995	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS20 Korea, Republic of — Measures concerning Bottled Water	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS3 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Testing and Inspection of Agricultural Products	1995	Current status: In consultations
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS4 United States — Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline	1995	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS5 Korea, Republic of — Measures Concerning the Shelf-Life of Products	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	DS7 European Union (formerly EC) — Trade Description of Scallops	1995	Current status: Mutually agreed solution notified
Textiles and Clothing	DS24 United States — Restrictions on Imports of Cotton and Man-Made Fibre Underwear	1995	Current status: Implementation notified by respondent
Anti-dumping	DS23 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of — Anti-Dumping Investigation in Respect of Imports of Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG)	1995	Current status: Terminated/withdrawn