

ARBITRATION IN CIS COUNTRIES: CURRENT ISSUES Brussels, June 21, 2012







WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND THE CIS COUNTRIES

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WTO Dispute Settlement System

- Busiest "state-to-state court" : 438 disputes in 17 years
- The "jewel of the crown" of the WTO
- Success due to:
 - Optimal performance in resolving disputes through parties' agreements or adjudication
 - **WTO Members trust** the system:
 - high number of disputes
 - high compliance rate



Facts and Figures

- Performance
- Nature of disputes
- Complainants
- Respondents
- Agreements at issue
- Disputes involving CIS countries



Performance

۲	Number of disputes initiated:	438
۲	Panels established:	190 (236 disputes)
۲	Panels composed:	163 (206 disputes)
۲	Panel reports adopted:	169
۲	AB reports adopted:	107
۲	MAS reached or complaint withdrawn:	20.5%

ICJ (1945): 150 in 65 years

International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (1996): 15

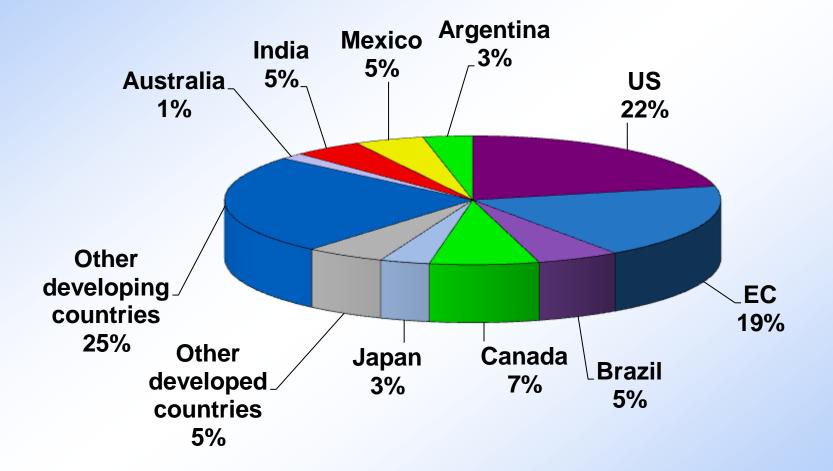


Nature of Disputes

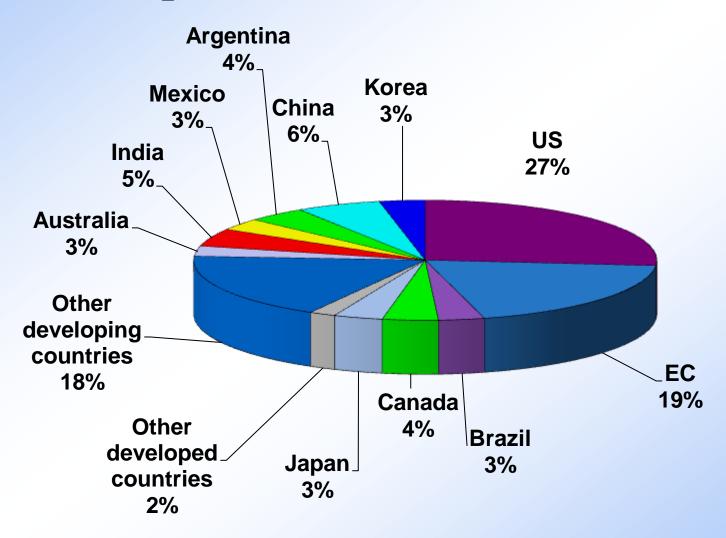
Disputes on technical trade issues of `little interest' to the general public

- EC Computer Equipment
- EC Bed Linen and US Stainless Steel
- Disputes on politically sensitive issues generating much public attention
 - US Shrimp, Brazil Retreaded Tyres; US Tuna
 - EC Hormones; EC Asbestos and US/Canada Continued Suspension
 - US Gambling
 - EC Bananas and EC Tariff Preferences
 - EC Airbus and US Boeing
 - US Clove Cigarettes

Complainants

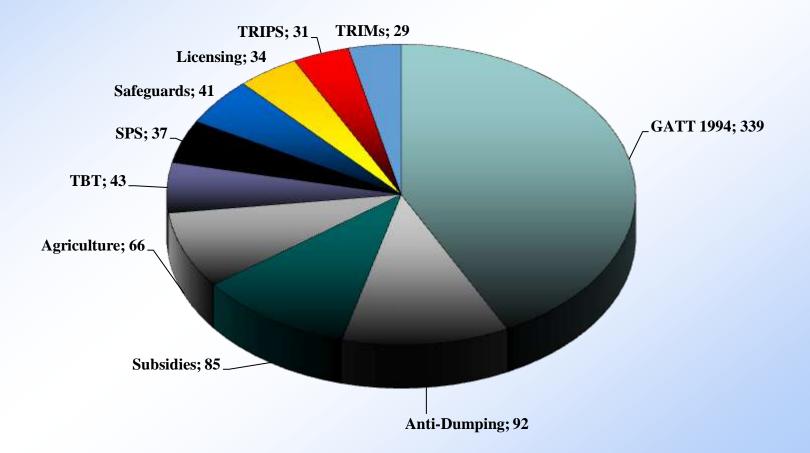


Respondents





Agreement at Issue



Disputes involving CIS Countries

Three disputes initiated by Ukraine:

- Two against CIS countries (NT internal taxation):
 - Armenia Measures Affecting the Importation and Internal Sale of Cigarettes and Alcoholic Beverages
 - Moldova Environmental Charge (panel established)
- One against Australia (plain packaging):
 - Australia Certain Measures concerning Trademarks and other Plain Packaging Requirements applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging
- One dispute initiated by Moldova against a CIS country (NT internal taxation):
 - Ukraine Taxes on Distilled Spirits (panel established)



General Features

- Basic nature
- Object and purpose
- Jurisdiction
- Institutions
- Procedures
- Implementation and enforcement



Basic Nature

- Rules-based, quasi-judicial dispute settlement
- Only open to governments from WTO Members
- No damages, although high rate of compliance
- Predictability through a large body of jurisprudence



Object & Purpose

- Secure positive solution to a dispute
- Preference for mutually agreed solutions (MAS)
- Provide security & predictability to MTS
- Preservation & clarification
- Gap filling and rule-making?
- Not add to or diminish rights and obligations



Jurisdiction

Scope of the jurisdiction

- Covered agreements
- Non-WTO agreements?

Nature of the jurisdiction

- Compulsory
- Exclusive
- Contentious



Institutions

- Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
 Composition and meetings
 - Key decisions ... by reverse consensus
- WTO dispute settlement panels
 - First instance ad hoc tribunals
 - Establishment and composition
- Appellate Body
 - Permanent appeals tribunal
 - 7 Members appointed by DSB



Proceedings

Steps in the proceedings

- Consultations
- Panel proceedings
- Appellate review
- Implementation/enforcement
- General features of the proceedings
 - Time-frame
 - Confidentiality/transparency



Implementation and Enforcement

Implementation

- Withdrawal/amendment of the measure
- Immediately
- Within a reasonable period of time (RPoT)

Enforcement

- Compensation
- Suspension of concessions (retaliation)