

Mapping Regulatory Network of WTO Dispute Settlement Body Using Deep Learning

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October 26, 2020

Abstract

1 Introduction

The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the World Trade Organization deals with trade disputes between WTO members. WTO members can file a lawsuit in the DSB to blame possible illegal action of the other member's trade policy. Then a judicial body, called "Panel", adjudicates the dispute between members and submits a report in which it expresses its conclusion as to whether the challenged trade policy is inconsistent to the rules of the WTO or not.

A lawsuit tends to involve complex legal citation because a trade policy is usually pretty much complicated and hard to be covered by only one rule of the WTO agreement. For example, the United States enacted *Continued Dumping and Subsidy Act of 2000* that distributes the collected anti-dumping duties to its affected domestic producers and this act was challenged with multiple rules of the WTO agreement, such as *Anti-dumping*, *Subsidy* and *Publication and Administration of Trade Regulations* and so on.

However, complex legal citation isn't only derived from the complicated aspect of a trade policy. Legal citation also becomes complex because of the member's strategic consideration. For example, members strategically cites rules of the WTO agreement differently to limit or to encourage the third party participation to their lawsuit.

2 Data

Provide a running example that explains how to works. (Borrow from previous paper)

3 Methodology

Example that simple approach can't approach. (Limitation of co-occurrences)

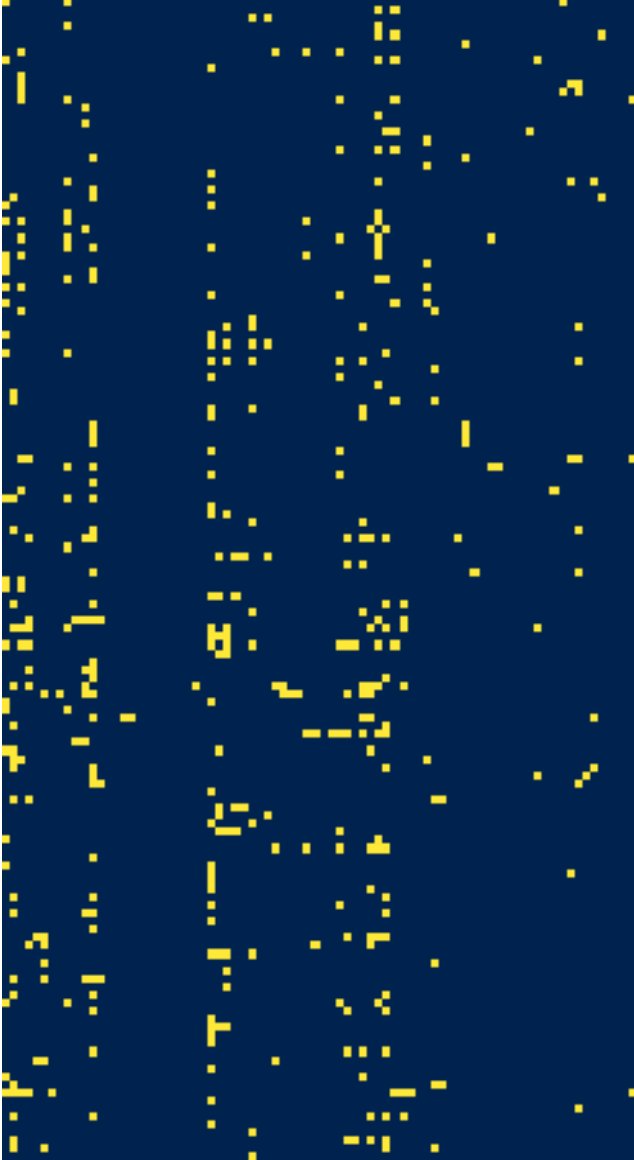
4 Empirical Findings

No Greeks. English. Three Networks.

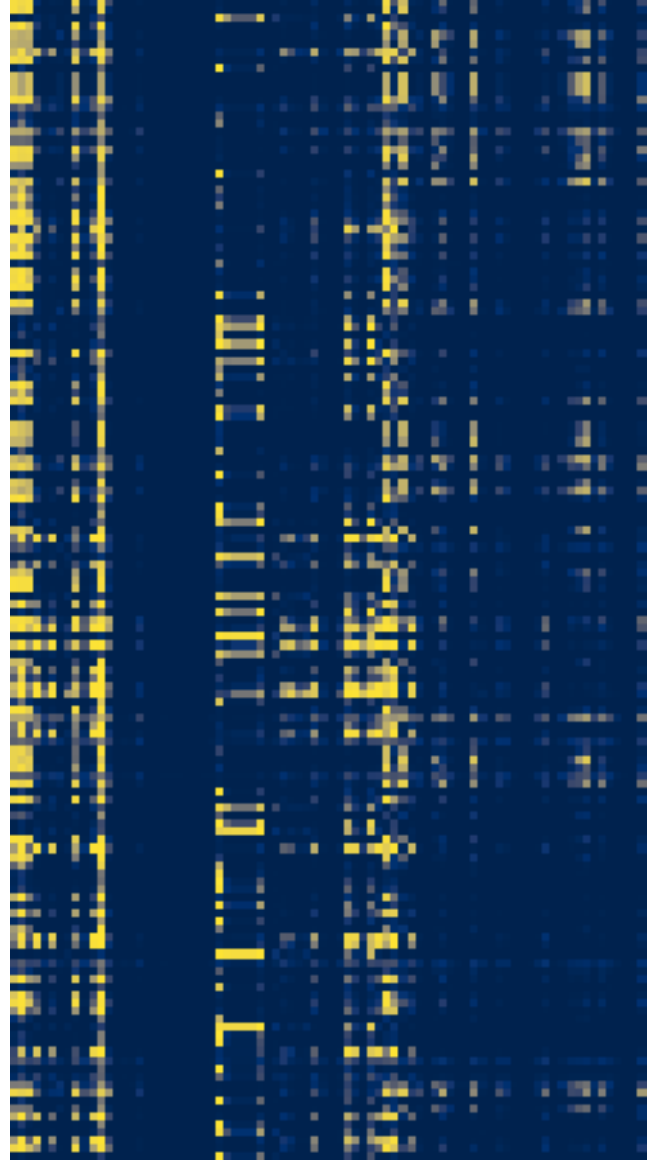
5 Conclusion

I show how WTO works.

6 Appendix



(a) Co-citation Matrix



(b) Prediction Matrix

Figure 1: **Spare & Dense Representation**

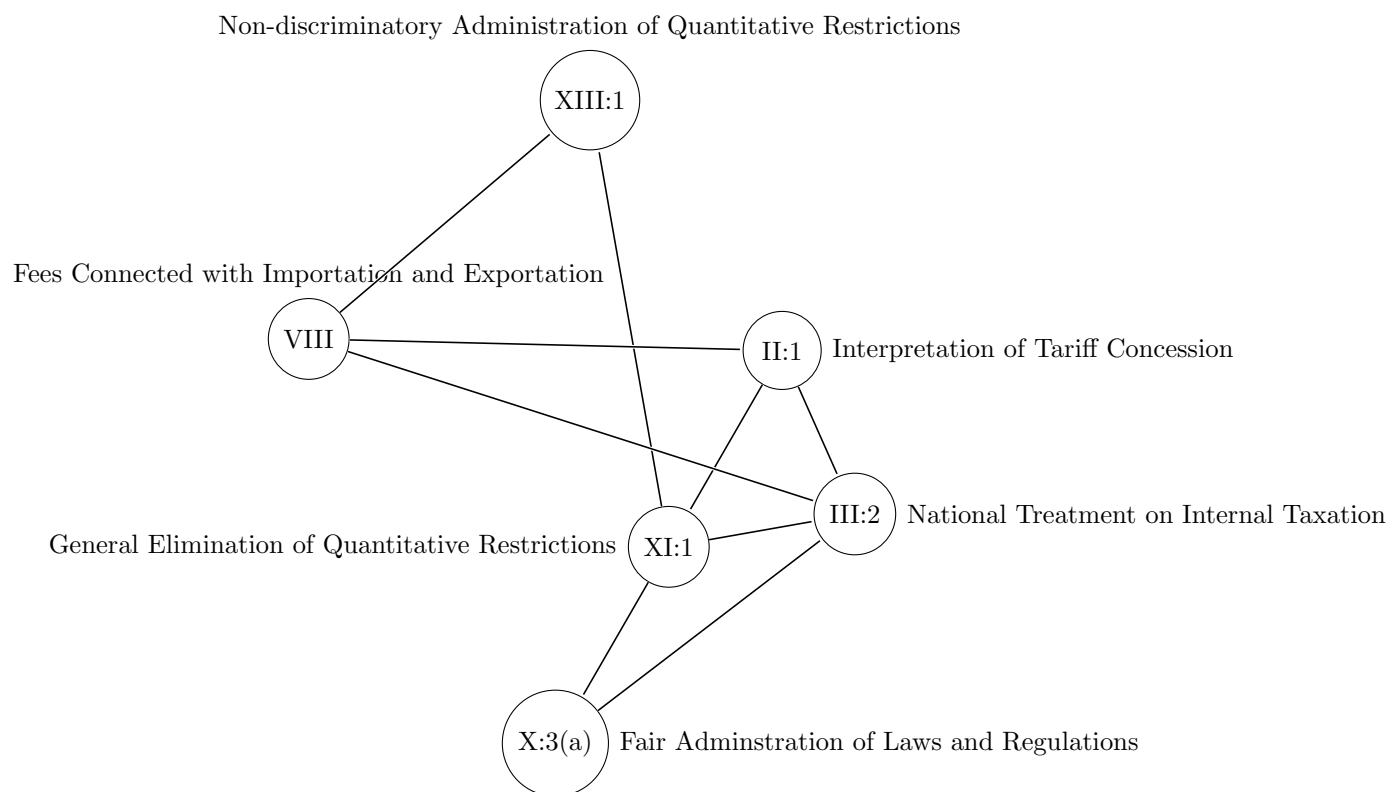


Figure 2: Market Access