

# Mapping Citation Pattern of Legal Claims in the WTO Using Deep Neural Network

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## Abstract

tt Countries' citation pattern in the World Trade Organization (WTO) is quite complex to understand. Since this citation pattern shows how countries are understanding this system and acts upon it, this is important to recover this pattern efficiently. To address this issue, this paper introduces new methods to map the systematic association between the articles in the World Trade Organization. By explicitly showing that one needs to use the text information in the dispute and legal text to completely recover the citation pattern, this research introduces deep neural network to do that. After that, we are engaging machine learning algorithm to extract the citation pattern lying in the citation pattern predicted by the neural network. By doing so, this paper introduces clusters that are found by this method that are well capturing the most important principle in the World Trade Organization.

## 1 Introduction

Inter-country interactions in global trade are legally regulated by the World Trade Organization (WTO). The members of the WTO agreed on the set of rules with the WTO agreement and sue other country's potential violation of the rules to the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO. When a country is suing other country to the DSB, they usually cites more than one rules of the WTO because a country's trade policy at issue is usually very complex thus requires many rules being combined to legally blame the one successfully. For example, In the Case A, Country X cited Articles to blame Country Y's TRADEACTION B.

Then why do political scientist want to understand this complex pattern of citation? This is because of the two reasons,

- Finding the collective understanding over the WTO's system
- Second, upon/toward this understanding, countries design the new strategy to lead more favored result using the WTO.

However, the methods how to deal with this complexity, has been relatively less visited by the scholars. To address this issue, I designed a new method that maps the countries' citation network over the WTO adjudication system. This method finds three distinctive clusters where each represents

- market access
- non-traiff barriers
- regional trade agreement .

This method populates a network that can showing how countries are citing which articles together in which weight to legally regulate the trade disputes inside the WTO. I explitley used the content of the dispute and the articles of the WTO agreement using deep neural network and machine learning algorithms.

Moreover, to populate this network, I used 80 GATT 1994 Articles or Paragraph in the Article with 143 Trade Disputes from 1995 to 2018 where the Panel reports exists.

Through this paper I found how wto works. Moreover, this complexity efficietnly caputred by this mthod could address the legal capcity problem in the WTO.

## **2 Data**

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

## **3 Methodology**

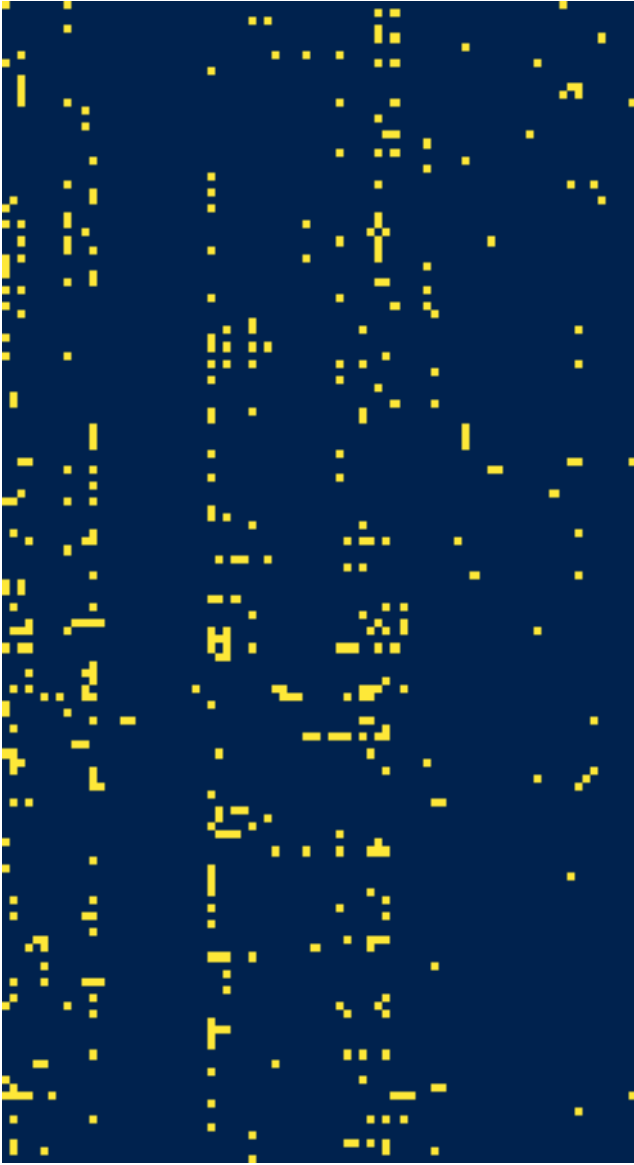
Example that simple approach can't aproach. (Limitation of co-occurrences)

## **4 Empirical Findings**

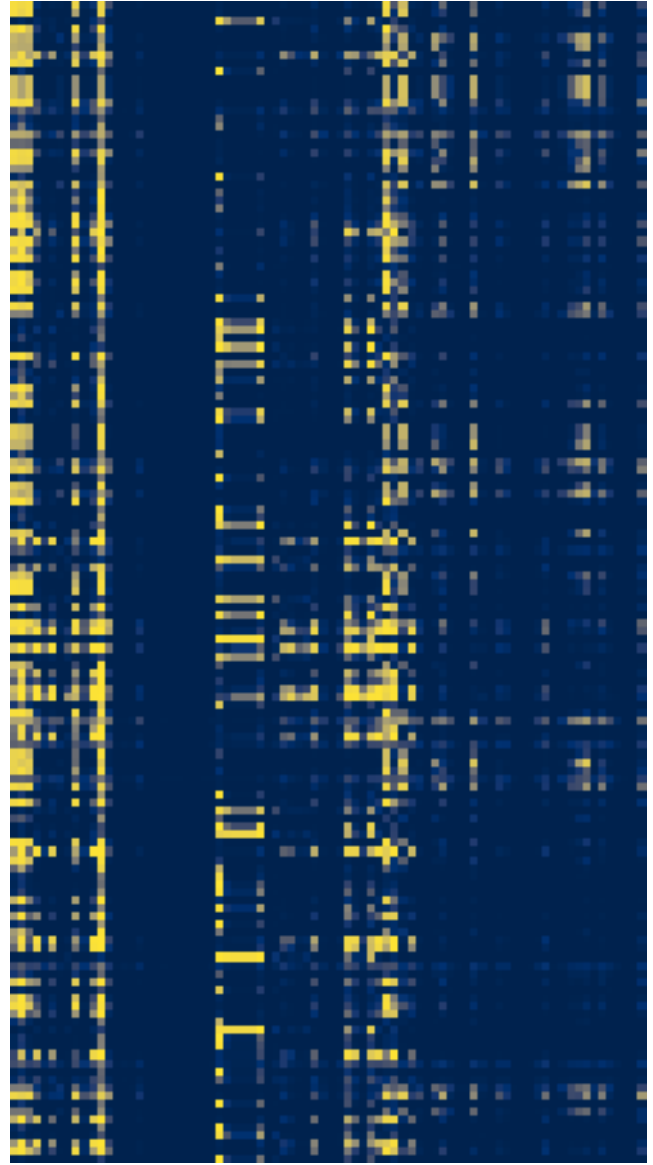
No Greeks. English. Three Networks.

## **5 Conclusion**

I show how WTO works.



(a) Co-citation Matrix



(b) Prediction Matrix

Figure 1: Spare & Dense Representation

## 6 Appendix

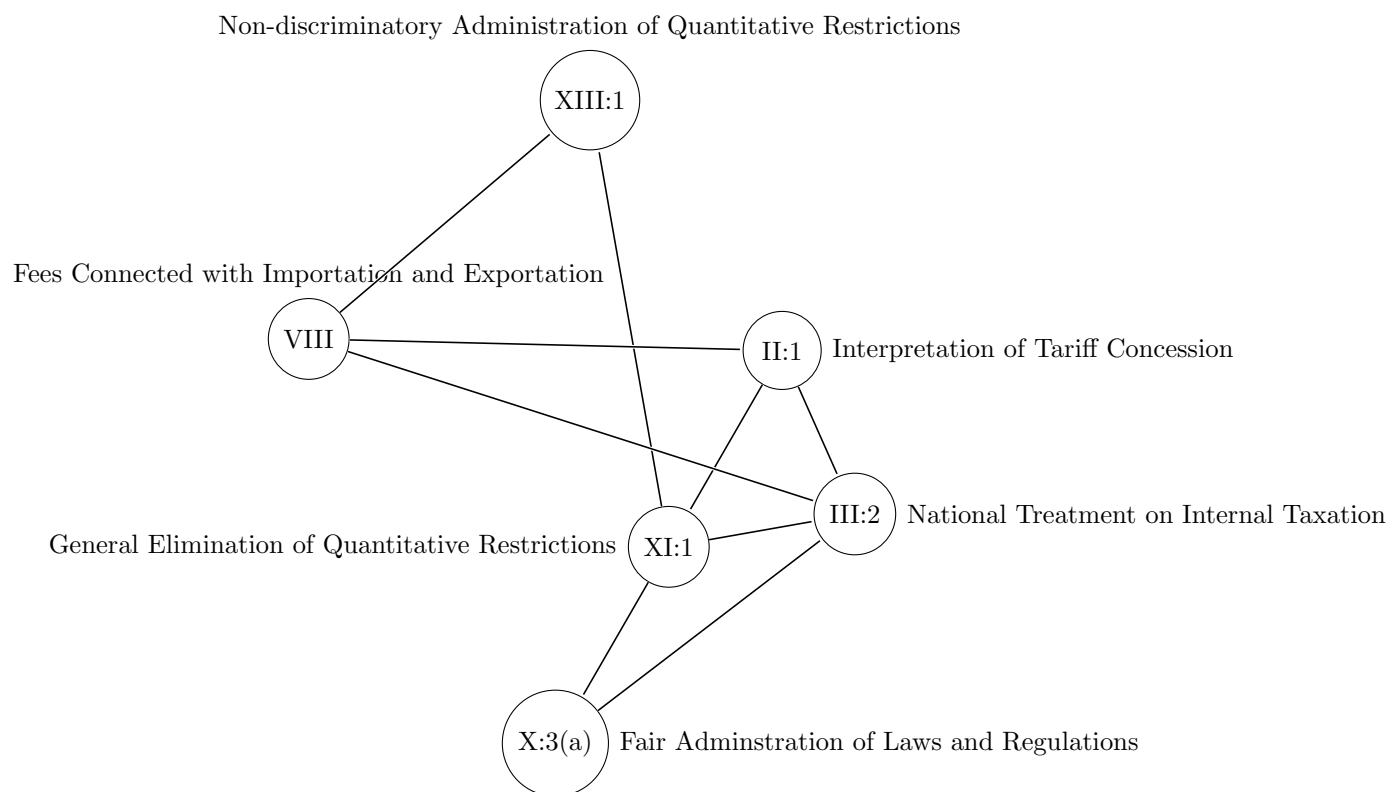


Figure 2: Market Access