Mapping Regulatory Network of WTO Dispute Settlement Body Using Deep Learning

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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.

2 Data

Privide 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)
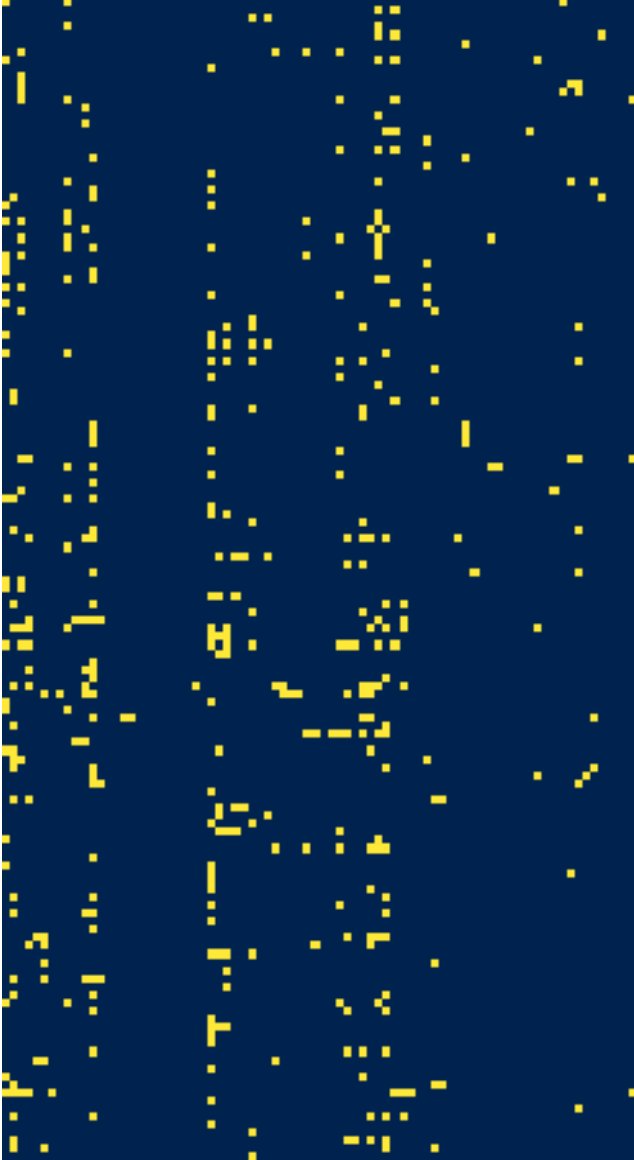
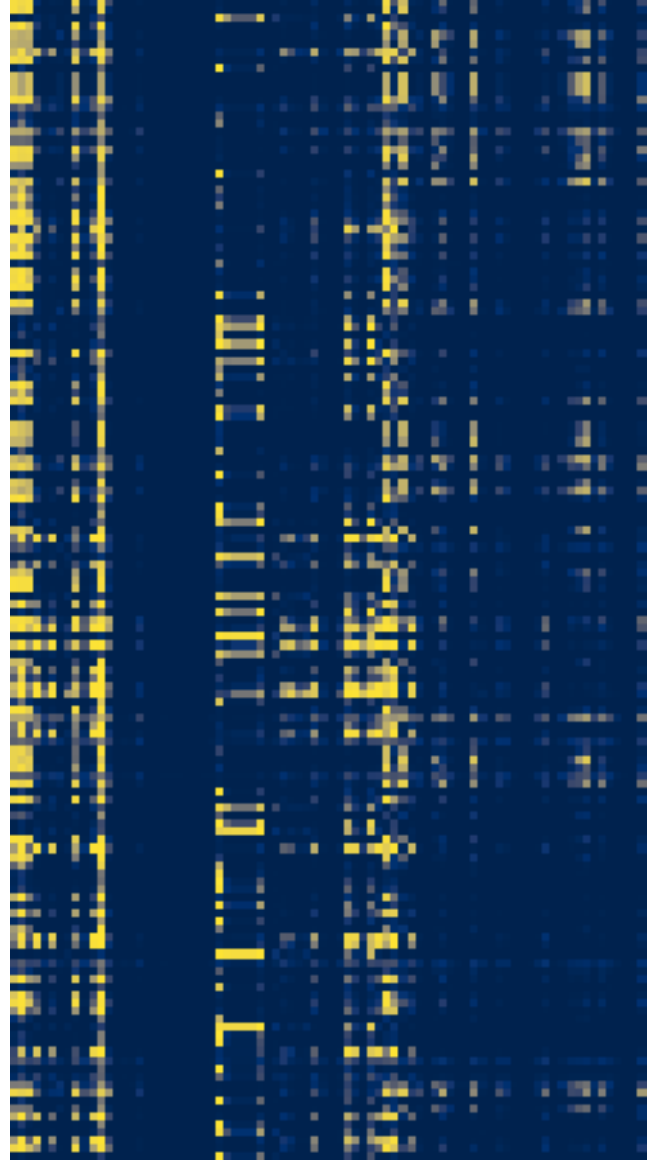# 4 Empirical Findings

No Greeks. English. Three Networks.

5 Conclusion

I show how WTO works.

6 Appendix

(a) Co-citation Matrix

(b) Prediction Matrix

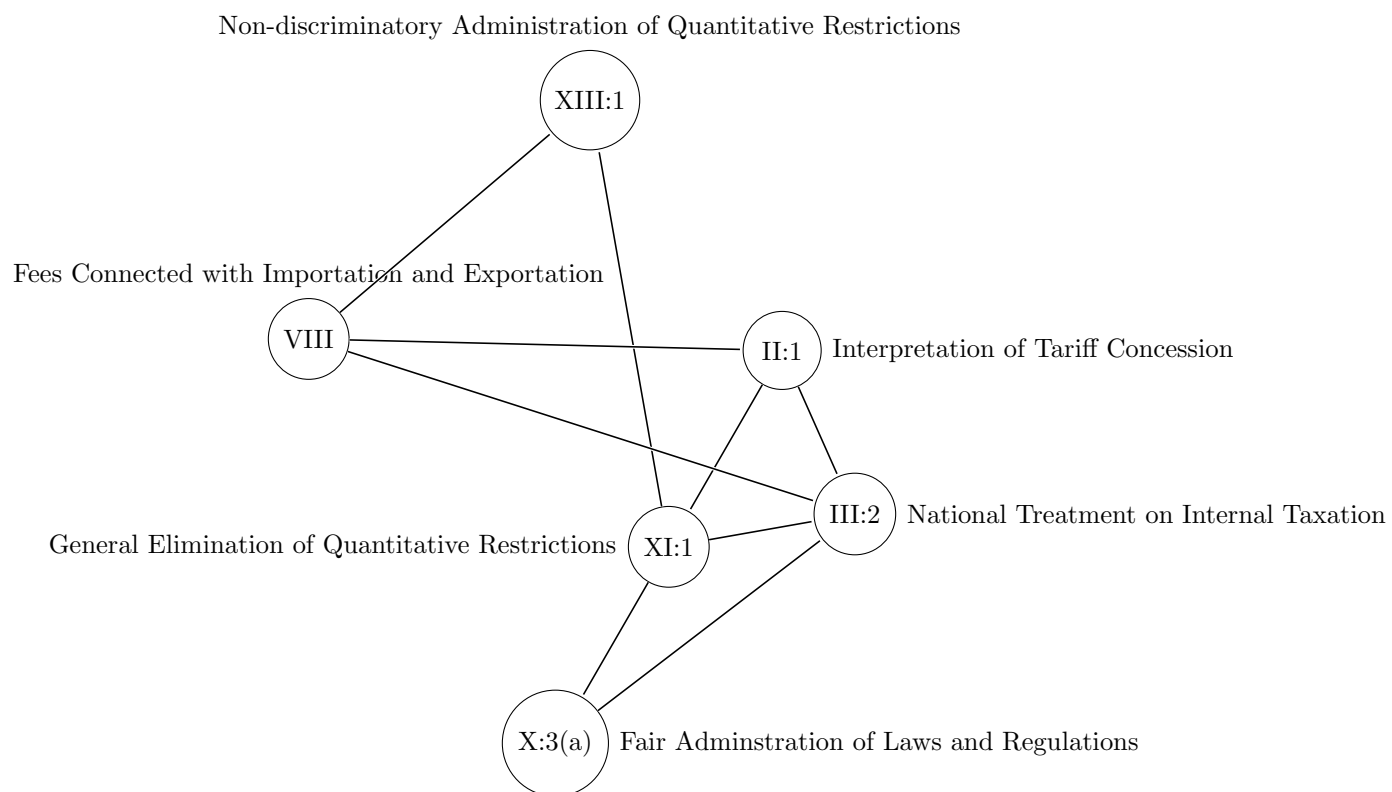Figure 1: **Spare & Dense Representation**

Non-discriminatory Administration of Quantitative Restrictions

XIII:1

Fees Connected with Importation and Exportation

VIII

II:1 Interpretation of Tariff Concession

III:2 National Treatment on Internal Taxation

General Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions XI:1

X:3(a) Fair Adminstration of Laws and Regulations

Figure 2: Market Access