Non-discrimination: Three rules?

- Most favoured nation treatment (MFN)

 - Significance in international law: International Law Commission <u>Part I</u> (draft articles) and <u>Part II</u> (trade and investment)
 - ↗ The principle of sovereign equality among states
- National treatment (NT)

 - ↗ Historical background
 - Ink to general principles on non-discimination
- Are there reasons for different interpretation of MFN and NT?
- Non-discrimination TBT art. 2.1 both aspects, supplemented by minimum standard in art. 2.2

General issues

- De jure and de facto (implicit and explicit or origin based and origin neutral)
- 1. What shall be compared?
 - General or case-by-case? Average or best treated? The issue of "balancing out"
 - ↗ Characteristics? (physical, functional, input, ...)
 - ↗ Potential competitive relationship?
 - → Systems of classification?
 - ↗ Opinions in the market?
- 2. The obligation of "equal treatment"
 - Absolute or relative?
 - ↗ De minimis?
 - → Effecs? Purpose?

MFN

- Importance during negotiations
- Scope of application
 - Border measures and internal measures
 - Safeguards, anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, monopolies, subsidies, public procurement, free trade agreements?
- Who or what shall be compared? "like products"
 - ↗ The "accordion" image
 - ↗ Average or best treated?
- Obligation of equal treatment
 - Any advantage accorded "immediately and unconditionally"; Degree of flexibility?
- Exceptions
 - Regionalism and bilateralism compensation?
 - ↗ Developing countries, "GSP trap" (treaty collection pp. 1418-9)
- Why is the MFN provision rarely invoked?



NT I

- Scope of application
 Internal measures
 - ↗ Public authority



- Public as an economic actor / private parties
- ↗ Local authorities
- Taxes: direct vs. indirect taxes, payment for services, border tax adjustment
 ¬ Footnote 43 to the SCM Agreement
- "laws, regulations and requirements"
- Government procurement and subsidies
 Article III:8
 - → The GPA (see art. III) and SCM Agreement

National treatment II

Specific issues

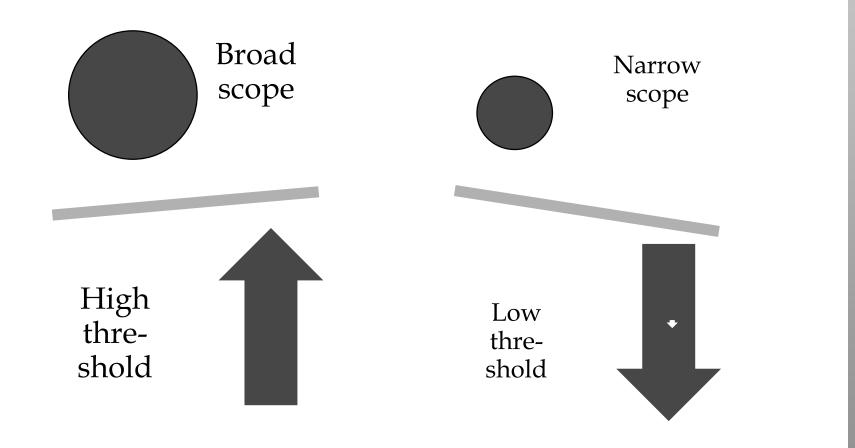
- ↗ The two tests related to taxes
- ↗ The problem of manipulation of internal markets
- → Processes and production methods (PPMs)
- → Hypothetical discrimination

→ Burden of proof



Ole Kr. Fauchald

Scope and level of discrimination



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Relationship to "non-tariff barriers"

- Non-tariff barriers as a main trade concern
- The TBT and SPS Agreements
 - > Specifications of the national treatment clauses?
 - ↗ A broader range of domestic measures?
 - ↗ Applicable in addition to the NT and MFN clauses
- Non-discrimination and harmonization
 - ↗ Harmonization: one step further!
 - → Shift of burden of proof
- Bilateral agreements
 - ↗ Mutual recognition agreements
- Negotiations in the Doha Round

Japan– Alcoholic beverages II

- The role of art. III:1: purpose. Ruled out as independent obligation? Possibly secondary
- Rejection of "aim-and-effect" test
- Likeness of alcoholic beverages
 - ↗ Distinction between first and second sentence of art. III:2 ▲預意牌金蘭等-
 - ↗ Like products: differing meanings in different provisions contextual
- Equality of treatment
 - ¬ Tax regimes
 - - Drinking tradition
 - Labels
- Burden of proof

EC – Asbestos

- Two stages
- The meaning of "like products"
 - ↗ Three questions:
 - 1. Which characteristics are relevant?
 - 2. What degree of likeness?
 - 3. From whose perspective?
- PPMs?

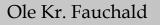


• The issue of asbestos finally <u>resolved</u>?

EC – Bananas III: MFN

- Policies towards former colonies

 From Lomé to Cotonou
- ACP vs. Latin American bananas
 - Statement that all bananas are like products regardless of origin! Para. 190
- Emphasis on the broad applicability of GATT Art. I – wording!
 - ↗ "activity function rules"
- GATS art. II covers implicit discrimination



US – Tuna (2012): TBT art. 2.1

- Combination of NT and MFN, three stages:
 - ↗ "technical regulation": Annex 1.1;
 - ↗ like products
 - ↗ less favourable (appeal focused on this)
- Label reflecting fishing practices ("setting on dolphins")

 - Panel approach flawed: nationality related factors
 - Conditions of competition to the detriment of imported products (AB: yes)
 - Discrimination? (legitimate regulatory distinction / "evenhanded") (AB: the US had not demonstrated that the measure fulfilled these requirements, AB reversed panel findings)