

WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism's Promotion to International Trade Law

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Abstract. This article illustrates how the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement mechanism has contributed to advancing international trade law. It begins by introducing the establishment of the WTO organization and the underlying purpose and principles behind creating the dispute settlement mechanism. Emphasis is placed on the critical role the dispute settlement mechanism plays in emerging trade issues. Case studies on emerging industries that have been of particular concern internationally in recent years, such as digital trade, intellectual property rights in emerging industries, and the impact of emerging businesses on environmental protection, etc. This article demonstrates that dispute settlement mechanisms have contributed to the certainty and foresight of international trade law. Although acknowledging its limitations, the mechanism's overall positive influence on fostering the growth of international trade law is emphasized, emphasizing its indispensable role in the next phase of trade worldwide.

Keywords: WTO, dispute settlement, international trade law.

1. Introduction

Global economics and trade are becoming more common due to the World Trade Organization's (WTO) growth and expansion. As nations engage in business transactions with one another, it benefits all participating nations in the global trade arena. However, challenges arise within the new economic and trading system due to the diverse political, economic, and cultural backgrounds of numerous nations. The WTO has devised a dispute resolution process to enable all members to conduct trade in a fair and peaceful manner. Conflicts resulting from multilateral trade can be resolved through the dispute settlement process, which is at the heart of global trade. Disputes arising from multilateral commerce should be resolved through legal means. Accordingly, the WTO's dispute resolution process holds mandatory jurisdiction and operates within the framework of international law. In case of disagreement with a ruling made by the system, a nation may also file a legal appeal. Nevertheless, non-compliance with the rulings entails consequences [1].

Since the 19th century, numerous international trade treaties have been signed to address the growing global trade and align the diverse interests of nations. Following the First World War, progress was made in the creation of international trade law, with the emergence of early-stage international trade laws, such as the "International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading" in 1924. It is clear that as society evolves, particularly in light of shifting commercial conditions, international trade law also needs to adapt rapidly. The state of international trade, the commodities sold, and delivery procedures have all changed significantly in recent years. For instance, e-commerce has emerged as a new industry, and digital trade has become a prevalent mode of conducting business. Furthermore, advancements of science and technology have given rise to new challenges, such as the effects of regular human trade on the environment and problems with intellectual property rights. Due to the formation of these issues, it is necessary to constantly reform international trade regulations so that nations can engage in trade within the framework of established legal standards.

The focus of this article is to examine how the dispute settlement process of the WTO addresses emerging problems in international trade law. The article provides an overview of the establishment of the WTO, its organizational details, and a comprehensive understanding of the dispute resolution process. It explores recent challenges in international trade law, including intellectual property

protection, trade and environmental sustainability, and digital trade and e-commerce. By conducting in-depth case analyses and examining relevant WTO dispute settlement cases, the article aims to evaluate the impact of the dispute settlement process on recently emerged concerns in international law. Insights derived from this analysis can shed light on future challenges and directions for progress. International trade law is a crucial component of international relations as it not only affects people's quality of life and living standards worldwide but also directly influences the interactions between nations engaged in international trade, thereby intensifying the effect on international harmony and safety. Ultimately, it is through the continuous evaluation and enhancement of the dispute settlement procedure that the WTO can adapt to the evolving landscape of international trade and ensure a fair and equitable global trading system for all nations involved.

2. Description of the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism

2.1. Establishment and structure of the WTO

GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, serves as the forerunner of the WTO in terms of its founding history. It encompasses multilateral international agreements between nations concerning trade laws and tariffs, reflecting its goal of facilitating shared economic advancement among states.

On January 1, 1995, the WTO emerged as a successor to the GATT agreement. The functions of the WTO align with its primary objective, which is to promote the growth of multilateral commerce, benefitting all member nations regardless of their development status. In fact, the majority of the members are developing nations. The obstacles of high labor cost and shortage of natural resources faced by developed countries in the process of economic development can be compensated by the surplus of labor in developing countries. So that both parties can solve the problems they face and benefit from it through bilateral or multilateral trade. The resulting international trade is conducive to the macro-control of global resources, and contributes to the development of the global economy and the realization of economic goals of various nations.

The organizational structure of the WTO can be roughly divided into three levels to effectively manage its diverse range of responsibilities. The Ministerial Conference is the organization's first-level and highest decision-making body. The General Council, also known as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body, is located at the second level. The Goods Council, Services Council, Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council, various specialist committees, and countless working groups are all included at the third level [2].

2.2. Objectives and principles of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism

The WTO dispute settlement process is not solely designed to render specific case decisions, but also to impartially ascertain the facts of the case and determine the appropriate interpretation of the pertinent laws and regulations [3]. The WTO's dispute settlement mechanism has gradually improved with the ongoing growth of global trade. Cases are handled within specified time frames, which is particularly beneficial for time-sensitive matters like customs clearance and the sale of perishable goods. Through time-saving optimization, nations can increase the benefits of commerce. Even if there is a loss, the loss can be minimized.

Given the diverse histories of the nations, trade can be hindered by factors such as culture, language, and legal frameworks. The dispute resolution process aims to remove economic barriers among nations. For instance, various languages' interpretations of the same treaty may result in entirely different interpretations. Such misconceptions are handled under dispute resolution process of the WTO. Not only do the parties involved and the WTO participate in the dispute resolution process as a whole, but other member nations are also invited to take part in the case as third parties. This inclusive mechanism fosters a fusion of diverse cultures and enables a collision of different perspectives. As a result, member states are better equipped to engage in free trade, promoting greater understanding and cooperation among nations.

2.3. Key features of the WTO dispute settlement process

The WTO dispute settlement mechanism operates within a distinctive realm marked by novelty, diverse and comprehensive situations, and the integration of laws and regulations from multiple countries.

Firstly, the dispute settlement process handles a wide range of international trade cases. With 164 out of 233 countries and regions worldwide being WTO members, trade disputes among member countries are primarily resolved through this mechanism, covering over 98% of global trade and GDP. This highlights the significance of the dispute settlement mechanism in addressing most international trade disputes.

Secondly, the dispute resolution procedure mediates and judges cases according to bilateral or multilateral situations. For example, in a case titled Japan — Products and Technology (Korea), in 2019, South Korea complained that Japan requested consultations on specific measures taken by Japan, including licensing policies and procedures, which it alleged had been taken to restrict the export of fluorinated Measures for polyimides, including hydrogen fluoride, resist polymers, and polyimides. The change would have an impact on the manufacturing of semiconductors, TV displays, and cell phones. In this regard, a multi-national DBS team was established in 2020 for mediation, and it finally ended in 2023 when South Korea decided to terminate the complaint. Thirdly, national bills on international trade laws will be collected by the dispute resolution system. When submitting evidence, countries will support it with their legal provisions under international trade law. In some cases, it is feasible to incorporate other countries' international trade rules [4].

Despite its flaws, the dispute resolution process is essential and unavoidable for international trade because of its distinctiveness. This article is also based on the unique characteristics, discusses the dispute settlement mechanism, and examines how it has affected the evolution of international trade law.

3. Emerging Issues in International Trade Law

3.1. Digital trade and e-commerce

3.1.1 Analysis of challenges and opportunities in regulating digital trade

With the rapid development of society and technology, digital trade has emerged as a new form of commerce. It involves conducting transactions online, encompassing activities such as advertising, commerce, and settlements between supply and demand sides. One essential feature of digital trade is its ability to connect trading partners worldwide through networks and big data platforms. This new trade mode reduces communication costs, improves communication efficiency, minimizes prices for both parties, maximizes benefits, and provides opportunities for the rapid expansion of international trade.

Nevertheless, with new opportunities come new challenges. A series of issues such as network security, data privacy, cross-border compliance, and cross-border trade risks are issues that digital trade needs to solve urgently. Managing transaction risk has become crucial for platforms and parties involved in facilitating digital trade. Due to digital commerce, all transactions are completed through the network. During this process, problems such as theft of personal information, such as basic personal information and bank card information, often occur. In addition, in cross-border trade, due to the fact that the entity company is not located locally, legal taxes have yet to be paid by the requirements of the trading country. They are even peddling contraband that is not allowed to be sold locally. Due to the nature of online transactions, there is limited contact and visibility between parties, particularly regarding physical goods. Assessing the integrity of the other party's transaction, product quality, and delivery methods during online transactions presents significant challenges. As a result, many buyers still need samples of the goods to test before receiving them. Additionally, different countries have different digital trade rules and legislation. In cases of cross-border disputes, having comprehensive contracts in place facilitates easier resolution through litigation.

3.1.2 Examination of WTO dispute cases related to digital trade

One notable case that highlights the complexities of digital trade is the 2003 Antigua vs. U.S. gambling case. Antigua argued that the United States prohibits its nationals from participating in online gambling. However, opening online gambling websites is a necessary foreign trade income for Antigua. Although it differs from the traditional form of trade, it is undeniably a legal form of foreign exchange internationally. The United States countered by stating that while it allows its citizens to gamble, it only allows adults over the age of twenty-one to do so. It is impossible to confirm through the Internet whether people who participate in Internet gambling meet this condition. More importantly, in online gambling, there may be other forms of criminal behavior, such as illegally transferring assets abroad [5]. This case exemplifies the challenges and opportunities associated with digital trade. Addressing these challenges while grasping new opportunities is also a significant problem that needs to be tackled. Developing effective mechanisms to control risks in digital trade has required substantial effort. However, this international dispute case is significant for digital trade risk control. It has made countries worldwide that want to develop digital trade more aware of the importance of Internet risk control. After two decades of development, considerable progress has been made in implementing real-name authentication and extensive data statistics on asset sources.

3.1.3 Impact of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism in shaping digital trade rules

While digital trade was formally included as a form of business, related international trade disputes arose. It is through the continued receipt and adjudication of such cases by the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism that the United Nations Commission On International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) has been able to enhance relevant legislation. The widely respected UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, published in 1996, established functional equivalence, non-discrimination in electronic means, and technology neutrality. To ease the use of electronic versions of negotiable documents and instruments such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes, warehouse receipts, etc., the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records was created in 2017 [6].

Thanks to the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism, significant changes have occurred over the past 30 years. For example, detailed regulations on transferable electronic records were included in the reformed Rules 2017. In 2010, the dispute settlement mechanism handled a case titled "China - Certain Measures Affecting Electronic Payment Services", which led to increased awareness among legislative organizations regarding electronic payment and related matters. In summary, the WTO dispute settlement mechanism has promoted the Model Law on Electronic Commerce and its subsequent iterations.

3.2. Intellectual property rights protection

3.2.1 Importance of intellectual property rights in the global economy

Intellectual property rights are vital products of technological progress. Each piece of intellectual property stems from countless scientific experiments and research endeavors. Patent laws are enacted to protect inventions from illegal use and misappropriation by others [7]. Companies such as Apple, Amazon, and Microsoft, with their extensive research and development departments, occupy prominent positions in their respective fields. Their trade and sales targets span the globe, relying on their technological advantages. Protecting the new technologies developed by enterprises through intellectual property rights safeguards their assets. Because when scientific research products have not been transformed into commodities to generate actual value, enterprises must invest significant time and money on costs in exchange for technological progress and innovation.

In addition, the safeguarding intellectual property rights promotes and incentivizes trade. Throughout history, trade has evolved from the exchange of goods between communities to a global interconnectedness facilitated by various modes of transportation. Technological advancements have expanded the breadth of global trade. Registering intellectual property rights for innovative products benefits inventors, as more people using their products translates into higher profits. This, in turn,

encourages more inventors to engage in research and development, fostering the development of world trade.

3.2.2 Evaluation of the role of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism in enforcing intellectual property rights

Given the significant role that intellectual property rights play in the global economy, the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism plays an essential role in resolving related cases and protecting these rights. As the global economy evolves, all intellectual property products are distributed worldwide. During this process, the risk of counterfeit products originating from countries without intellectual property rights becomes a pressing issue and requires the intervention of the dispute settlement mechanism. At this time, the dispute settlement mechanism can intervene in time and prevent such incidents from happening. By protecting the interests of countries that own intellectual property rights, violations can be prevented in international trade. This initiative enables all WTO member countries to export goods with intellectual property rights confidently.

Another situation that also requires the intervention of the dispute settlement mechanism is when intellectual property rights encounter emergencies. For instance, amid the global COVID-19 pandemic in the past three years, the dispute settlement mechanism has rendered judgments based on unique circumstances. Based on the current situation, the dispute settlement mechanism has made informed judgments on protecting intellectual property rights. India and South Africa collaborated to submit a proposal to the TRIPS Council in October 2020. They sought exemption from enforcing intellectual property rights on essential technologies for preventing, containing, and treating COVID-19. This exemption was required to accelerate vaccine production and enable a quick and efficient worldwide response to the epidemic. The panel swiftly decided and suggested a realistic three-year window for enforcing intellectual property rights [8]. This decision protects the interests of intellectual property countries to the greatest extent and considers people's lives, health, and safety worldwide.

3.2.3 Case studies illustrating the resolution of intellectual property disputes through the WTO mechanism

The dispute settlement mechanism is advantageous for countries worldwide to discover the imperfect part of their national laws regarding intellectual property rights in disputes. For example, the United States requested that the Chinese side confers with it on matters pertaining to intellectual property rights and law enforcement in the context of the dispute settlement system that the United States side had proposed on April 10, 2007, including criminal procedures such as copyright protection of unauthorized products and the coverage of penalties. The United States stated that China appears to be in violation of its responsibilities under Articles 41.1 and 61 of the TRIPS Agreement given the absence of criminal prosecutions and sanctions for large-scale commercial forgery and piracy. After consultations between the expert group and various tripartite countries, the final recommendation was to suggest that China incorporate the Copyright Law and Customs Measures into the scope of application so that the measures comply with the obligations stipulated in the TRIPS Agreement. China accepted the proposals and decisions on April 15, 2009, and it plans to follow them. On March 19, 2010, China reported that on February 26, 2010, the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, approved amendments to the Copyright Law. The State Council modified the Customs Regulations on the safeguarding of Intellectual Property Rights on March 17, 2010 [9].

3.3. Trade and environmental sustainability

3.3.1 Linkages between trade and environmental concerns

Throughout history, economic development has had an irreversible impact on the natural environment, be it through the agricultural revolution, the industrial revolution, or the current information revolution. Each stage of economic growth has led to different forms of pollution, such as excessive deforestation from agriculture, the release of pollutants from industrial activities, and

light pollution caused by the information age. As a result, all countries and organizations have recognized the importance of resource and environmental protection.

Environmental protection measures have been implemented in various aspects, including policies, scientific research, and forms of trade exchanges. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the forerunner of the World Trade Organization (WTO), for instance, contains general exclusions that permit actions required to safeguard human, animal, or plant life or health. Certain trade industries heavily rely on natural resources, such as solar and hydroelectric power, agriculture, and fishing. In summary, natural resources are essential for human survival and economic development [10].

3.3.2 Analysis of WTO cases involving trade and environmental issues

As the importance of environmental protection gained prominence worldwide, trade disputes related to emerging industries and environmental concerns have emerged, requiring the intervention of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

For example, in September 2021, China and the United States entered the WTO dispute settlement mechanism because they disagreed on import tariffs on photovoltaic products. Both countries sought to resolve the dispute through a panel of experts. The United States advocated for the development of the solar energy industry, promoting overall environmental protection and sustainable development. As part of this effort, the United States imported solar panels from China. However, the United States alleged that China had illegally avoided tariffs. The final judgment of the expert group upheld the legality of the US safeguard measures [11].

Although there is a dispute between the two countries in this example, it still reflects that both countries have the technological capabilities to develop trade and protect natural resources and can go hand in hand. In this case, the country that manufactures the panels and grows the solar industry can benefit from trade while utilizing their natural resources. Addressing the challenges arising from the development of emerging industries requires ongoing improvements, ensuring that the industry's contributions to economic growth align with environmental sustainability.

3.3.3 The influence of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism on trade-environment nexus

The dispute settlement mechanism of WTO natural environment protection has played a positive role in promoting human beings to face up to environmental issues. While trade disputes are not ideal, they highlight countries' differing environmental standards. For example, certain countries impose higher costs on hazardous waste products packaged in non-biodegradable or non-recyclable materials, leading many businesses to reduce their use of such materials. Besides, the Shrimp-Turtle Case in 1998 illustrates how trade disputes have contributed to raising awareness about environmental protection. The case originated from the United States' intention to protect non-renewable sea turtles from fishing [12]. While disputes among WTO members regarding environmental issues persist, it is undeniable that these disputes have played a key role in emphasizing the importance of environmental protection in tandem with trade development.

In conclusion, the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism has been instrumental in addressing emerging issues in international trade law. By examining challenges and opportunities in digital trade, evaluating the agency's role in enforcing intellectual property rights, and exploring the linkages between trade and environmental sustainability, this chapter demonstrates the ongoing efforts to adapt international trade regulations to the changing landscape of global commerce. Through resolving disputes and promoting dialogue, the WTO continues to shape international trade law and foster a fair and equitable global trading system.

4. Implications of the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism in Addressing Emerging Issues

4.1. Promotion of legal certainty and predictability

Some cases where WTO member nations litigated and generated disputes stemmed from the ambiguity of laws and regulations. Due to the limitations of language itself, the interpretation of many laws and regulations will cause ambiguity due to different language translations or interpretations. Legal language often avoids vague expressions in favor of precise words or figures. It is precisely because of this uniqueness that understanding specific vocabulary is fundamental [13]. Dispute settlement mechanisms would help uncover such problems, and the expert group of the dispute settlement mechanism offers treaty interpretation for such rules and regulations. The existence of the dispute settlement mechanism is advantageous for countries to understand such issues more clearly in the subsequent trade rules to avoid the occurrence of disputes. In the process of bilateral and multilateral trade, the formulation of the contract will be more straightforward due to the previous case. Subsequent laws and regulations can refer to the earlier cases of the dispute settlement mechanism, leading to more straightforward rules and regulations that avoid ambiguity.

4.2. Development of precedents and jurisprudence in emerging areas

Humanity has entered an era of rapid technological development, giving rise to many new industries. Due to their innovative nature, no law or precedent exists to restrict or protect them. The dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO offers a large number of reference cases for such emerging industries. Countries around the world formulate laws and regulations for emerging industries through the cases of the dispute settlement mechanism and the conclusions drawn from the participation of expert groups and tripartite countries.

As mentioned earlier, disputes arising in recent years, such as those related to digital trade and intellectual property rights in emerging technologies, often stem from the unique challenges of emerging industries that cannot be adequately addressed by existing laws and regulations. Therefore, the WTO dispute settlement plays a vital role in providing a platform for member nations to fully display and discuss such issues and establish new global trade rules based on equal conditions.

4.3. Role in balancing trade interests with non-trade concerns

The WTO trade organization was established to promote the development of world trade by the standard economic development of all member countries. It also recognizes the importance of balancing trade interests with non-trade concerns, such as political stability and social well-being. The WTO strives to treat each member nation fairly, whether developed or developing countries. Before the establishment of the WTO, there were cases where economic means were used to influence the development of political regimes. For example, since 1948, the United States imposed a strategic embargo and grain embargo on the Soviet Union, which indirectly led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union [14]. This incident fully illustrates the importance of balancing the trade interests of various countries. Establishing the dispute settlement mechanism has also avoided many previous bilateral or multilateral conflicts caused by trade conflicts. The WTO uses the views of the tripartite countries when dealing with disputes to avoid non-trade conflicts caused by injustice. Through the dispute settlement mechanism, all member states can establish international trade cooperation relations under peaceful and friendly conditions and achieve win-win cooperation and preserving its rights in the process of global trade.

4.4. Impact on policy coherence and global governance in emerging areas

Nations can develop international trade while researching and developing emerging fields because the WTO dispute settlement mechanism protects emerging industries. Previously, due to the need for more clarity in international trade laws, nations worried that exporting their products would be easily stolen by other countries with the latest technology. However, the dispute settlement mechanism

derived from the WTO enables countries to vigorously develop emerging industries and export them with the guarantee of protection.

For the global economy, developing emerging industries has promoted rapid growth. At the same time, it has also enabled human civilization to leapfrog from industrial society to information civilization successfully. With the rapid development of the global economy, the world has gradually entered a new stage of integration. Every nation can give its benefits full play in the global economy and trade process and compensate for its lack of resources through import trade. For example, Japan will import agricultural and sideline products due to a lack of arable land to fulfill its needs. Simultaneously, they will choose to export the precision electronic products they are good at to increase their country's income [15]. Countries can learn from each other's strengths and complement each other to achieve joint development and resource complementary because of the establishment and protection of the WTO.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

5.1. Criticisms and limitations of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism in addressing emerging issues

The WTO dispute settlement mechanism has played a crucial part in fostering the growth of the world economy. As early as 1996, the WTO dispute settlement mechanism began to deal with disputes arising from emerging industries. However, the dispute settlement mechanism has to admit that it has limitations in dealing with emerging disputes, such as low efficiency in handling cases. Since emerging problems are brand new, they are difficult to solve by relying on existing laws and regulations. In most cases, circumstances require lengthy negotiations and research. According to the case database of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism, there are cases in 2017 still under negotiation with no apparent results [16]. Due to the early establishment of the WTO, many emerging issues were not clearly stated when signing the cooperation treaty. This shortcoming has led to the absence of clear rules and regulations for the constraints and restrictions on emerging issues. It is also one of the key reasons why countries have frequently clashed over emerging trade in recent years.

5.2. Potential reforms and improvements to enhance the mechanism's effectiveness

Time-limited consultation and communication can be adopted to effectively improve the dispute settlement mechanism's effect. Bilateral or multilateral disputes should be negotiated within the stipulated time. If the agreement cannot be reached, then proceed to the appeal process of the dispute settlement mechanism. Most dispute settlement cases are finally settled through negotiation between the two parties. The case resolution may be accelerated if the negotiation process is carried out in advance. In addition, decisions on emerging disputes can be time limited for decisions, such as the COVID-19 vaccine intellectual property case [8], because emerging issues may change over time. Time-limited findings facilitate subsequent updating of decisions as circumstances change.

5.3. Cooperation between the WTO and other stakeholders to address emerging challenges

The challenges accompanying emerging trade are global issues and require multi-stakeholder cooperation to address them. As a trade organization, the WTO has enough capacity for many topics. Therefore, other organizations must cooperate to resolve the difficulties when emerging trade issues arise. Jointly solving the problems arising from emerging trade is a win-win move for all organizations because emerging trade is a new topic for each organization. To enable the smooth development of global emerging trade, corresponding safeguard measures are essential. For example, the joint UNCITRAL, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, will assist the dispute settlement mechanism expert group to conclude the dispute case under professional legal guidance. During this process, UNCITRAL can also access the latest dispute cases to formulate and improve legal provisions on emerging trade issues in the future.

6. Conclusion

As an essential department of WTO, the dispute settlement mechanism has made outstanding contributions to the orderly development of international trade. Although aspects still need to be improved, it has played a role in promoting the emerging trade law. The WTO dispute settlement mechanism has played a positive role in regulating emerging trade and shaping the rules of emerging business. Through dispute settlement cases, international trade law has re-examined and formulated laws and regulations on digital business, intellectual property protection, and environmental protection. Promote the certainty and predictability of international trade law on emerging issues, allowing it to have legal cases in developing emerging areas.

WTO dispute settlement is indispensable for future international trade. With the continuous improvement of human science and technology, there will still be new developments in the form of business in the future. Disputes and conflicts accompany the emergence of new trade forms. The forward-looking feature of the dispute settlement mechanism in the legislation and protection of emerging trade industries in the future is also irreplaceable. Due to the uniqueness and forward-looking characteristics of the dispute settlement mechanism, it is likely to add judicial features in future development. Currently, the dispute settlement mechanism will give professional conclusions according to the case expert group or help bilateral or multilateral negotiations. The dispute settlement mechanism will develop into a judicial feature in the future. It will give countries better guarantees in emerging trade and make world trade law more comprehensive in emerging industries.

In conclusion, the WTO dispute settlement mechanism has demonstrated its importance and relevance in promoting fair and efficient dispute resolution in international trade. As it continues to adapt and evolve, the mechanism will undoubtedly play a significant influence in shaping the future of global trade and facilitating cooperation among nations in addressing emerging challenges. Through collaborative efforts and ongoing improvements, the dispute settlement mechanism will continue to be a pillar of stability and progress in the ever-changing landscape of international trade.

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