

Non-Prohibited but Countervailable or
Otherwise Actionable Subsidies

- . Conditions for countervailability or actionability:
Definition (examples of issues to be considered: charge on the public account, preferentiality, specificity, so-called new practices) and calculation of the amount of a subsidy;

Trade effects: in the market of the importing country (examples of issues to be considered: determination of injury including the question of cumulation and of minimum market share, causal link, definition of industry); in the market of the subsidizing country (examples of issues to be considered: nullification or impairment, other aspects of import substitution); in the third country market (examples of issues to be considered: displacement, serious prejudice).
- . Remedies: Countervailing duties (examples of issues to be considered: standing of petitioners, initiation and conduct of investigation, imposition and duration of countervailing measures, undertakings, sunset clause, amount of duty, circumvention); Countermeasures and/or compensation (nature, conditions of application, multilateral mechanism).

Non-Countervailable, Non-Actionable Subsidies

- . Conditions for non-countervailability, non-actionability: Definition (examples of issues to be considered: general availability, non-preferentiality, no trade effects); other conditions (e.g. specific purpose, strict time-limits).
- . "Special safeguard" procedures

Notification and Surveillance
Dispute Settlement

D) INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

At Montreal, Ministers agreed on a set of streamlined procedures for the operation of GATT dispute settlement Panels to be implemented on a trial basis during the Uruguay Round. They also agreed on a new mechanism to monitor national trade policies, greater Ministerial involvement in the GATT, as well as to examine ways to strengthen the cooperation between international economic institutions. The relevant texts of these agreements subject to resolution of the four outstanding issues are as follows: