1 ARTICLE 4

1.1 Text of Article 4

**Article 4**

*Independent Review Procedures*

Members shall encourage preshipment inspection entities and exporters mutually to resolve their disputes. However, two working days after submission of the grievance in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of Article 2, either party may refer the dispute to independent review. Members shall take such reasonable measures as may be available to them to ensure that the following procedures are established and maintained to this end:

(a) these procedures shall be administered by an independent entity constituted jointly by an organization representing preshipment inspection entities and an organization representing exporters for the purposes of this Agreement;

(b) the independent entity referred to in subparagraph (a) shall establish a list of experts as follows:

(i) a section of members nominated by an organization representing preshipment inspection entities;

(ii) a section of members nominated by an organization representing exporters;

(iii) a section of independent trade experts, nominated by the independent entity referred to in subparagraph (a).

The geographical distribution of the experts on this list shall be such as to enable any disputes raised under these procedures to be dealt with expeditiously. This list shall be drawn up within two months of the entry into force of the WTO Agreement and shall be updated annually. The list shall be publicly available. It shall be notified to the Secretariat and circulated to all Members;

(c) an exporter or preshipment inspection entity wishing to raise a dispute shall contact the independent entity referred to in subparagraph (a) and request the formation of a panel. The independent entity shall be responsible for establishing a panel. This panel shall consist of three members. The members of the panel shall be chosen so as to avoid unnecessary costs and delays. The first member shall be chosen from section (i) of the above list by the preshipment inspection entity concerned, provided that this member is not affiliated to that entity. The second member shall be chosen from section (ii) of the above list by the exporter concerned, provided that this member is not affiliated to that exporter. The third member shall be chosen from section (iii) of the above list by the independent entity referred to in subparagraph (a). No objections shall be made to any independent trade expert drawn from section (iii) of the above list;

(d) the independent trade expert drawn from section (iii) of the above list shall serve as the chairman of the panel. The independent trade expert shall take the necessary decisions to ensure an expeditious settlement of the dispute by the panel, for instance, whether the facts of the case require the panelists
to meet and, if so, where such a meeting shall take place, taking into account the site of the inspection in question;

(e) if the parties to the dispute so agree, one independent trade expert could be selected from section (iii) of the above list by the independent entity referred to in subparagraph (a) to review the dispute in question. This expert shall take the necessary decisions to ensure an expeditious settlement of the dispute, for instance taking into account the site of the inspection in question;

(f) the object of the review shall be to establish whether, in the course of the inspection in dispute, the parties to the dispute have complied with the provisions of this Agreement. The procedures shall be expeditious and provide the opportunity for both parties to present their views in person or in writing;

(g) decisions by a three-member panel shall be taken by majority vote. The decision on the dispute shall be rendered within eight working days of the request for independent review and be communicated to the parties to the dispute. This time-limit could be extended upon agreement by the parties to the dispute. The panel or independent trade expert shall apportion the costs, based on the merits of the case;

(h) the decision of the panel shall be binding upon the pre-shipment inspection entity and the exporter which are parties to the dispute.

1.2 General

1. A 1994 Secretariat Note on implementation of Article 4 of the PSI Agreement records that the negotiators of the PSI Agreement agreed that for the time being, the two organizations referred to in Article 4(a) would be the International Federation of Inspection Agencies (IFIA), representing pre-shipment inspection entities, and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), representing exporters, and that these organizations agreed in 1994 to jointly constitute the Independent Entity (IE).¹

2. In order to ensure that the IE, including its panels, benefits from immunities for the independent exercise of its functions (in particular, protection against legal suit by the parties to a review or by third parties), it was decided that the IE would be established as a subsidiary body of the Council on Trade in Goods, that the IE would be located in Geneva and staffed by WTO Secretariat staff, that IE panelists would be WTO officials for this purpose, and that there would be an agreement between the WTO, the ICC and IFIA confirming the respective roles of each and defining their functions.² Accordingly, in its meeting of 13 and 15 December 1995, the General Council adopted a Decision establishing the IE as a subsidiary body of the Council for Trade in Goods.³ The annexes to this Decision included an Agreement between the WTO, the ICC and the IFIA by which the ICC and the IFIA agreed to establish the IE, and entrusted the WTO with the task of setting it up and determining its rules of procedure (Annex I); agreed provisions on the structure and functions of the IE, including its management and operational procedures (Annex II); and the rules of procedure for the operation of independent reviews under Article 4 of the PSI Agreement (Annex III).

3. On 26 April 1996, the Independent Entity announced that it would commence operations as from 1 May 1996.⁴ On 28 March 1996, the IE issued the list of experts for panels provided for in Article 4(b).⁵ The IE has submitted reports to the Council for Trade in Goods on an annual basis.⁶

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¹ PC/IPL/W/8, “Implementation of Article 4 of the Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection – Background Note by the Secretariat”, 4 October 1994; see also PC/IPL/M/6, para. 60 and G/C/M/1, para. 3.3.
³ WT/GC/M/9, section 1(f) and WT/L/125/Rev.1.
⁴ G/PSI/IE/2.
⁵ G/PSI/IE/1 (updated once, on 26 April 1997, G/PSI/IE/1/Rev.1).
4. In 1999, the final report of the PSI Working Party noted that exporters had been reluctant to use the IE; the ICC suggested that this could be because the Agreement had reduced sources of disputes between inspection agencies and exporters, or because of exporters' reluctance to confront the PSI companies, or because of the cost of IE proceedings. IFIA suggested that PSI companies and exporters had settled problems between them.7

5. Two independent review procedures have taken place, in 2005 and 2006. Both were brought by Alcatel CIT against the Société Générale de Surveillance – SGS Holding France (“SGS”), concerning preshipment review conducted by SGS in connection with a tender for mobile telephony equipment in Mauritania. The 2005 review procedure concluded in 31 days, with an amicable settlement between the parties.8 The 2006 review procedure, based on a separate verification certificate issued by SGS, concerned Alcatel's claim that the price of certain services should not be included in the customs value of the goods concerned. The panel interpreted the Agreement on Customs Valuation, and applied these rules to the facts at issue; it completed its proceedings in 39 days.9 In both instances, the costs of the procedure were divided between the parties.

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7 G/L/300, para. 9.