NUTRITIONAL REGULATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN APEC ECONOMIES: THE NEW CHILEAN FOOD LABELING LAW

Sofía Boza, Rodrigo Polanco & Macarena Espinoza[†]

ABSTRACT

In many countries, economic growtmny B(o)-a(o)-s(r)-5(y intmn)d(o)-7(u)-ceecn g

I. Introduction

Importation, Marketing and Sale of Tuna and Tuna Products (hereinafter "Tuna II"), which will, together with other relevant disputes, be use2a(,)-15t(m)1o

Body (hereinafter

factual determinations made at the national level. How much deference should a panel or the AB give to fact-finding and legal interpretation provided by national authorities?⁷⁸ In particular, the scientific studies from which FOP measures are based is relevant in determining the willingness (or unwillingness) of the panels and the AB to substitute the assessment of national bodies exercising authority with its own assessments.⁷⁹

On Article 11 of the WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes ("DSU"), WTO panels are required

international standards"

96 AWH

products

Because the Chilean FOP labeling does not include a *de jure* discrimination against imported products, the existence of a detrimental impact on ck3665t3(r)3-5(v)5(ncl)-5ceirun3665t3(r)3hdon porrodort3(r)3hecorred nurodl dets60

example of dialogue and transparency. 142

Valentina Vadi & Lukasz Gruszczynski (2014), Standard of Review and

