



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

**Interinstitutional files:
2021/0406 (COD)**

Brussels, 25 April 2022

WK 5904/2022 INIT

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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	DK Delegation
To:	Working Party on Trade Questions

Subject:	Anti-Coercion Instrument (ACI) - DK comments on clusters 3 and 4
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Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

**Interinstitutional files:
2021/0406 (COD)**

Brussels, 15 March 2022

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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	Presidency
To:	Working Party on Trade Questions
Subject:	Anti-Coercion Instrument (ACI) - Request for written comments on clusters 3 and 4

Delegations are kindly invited to submit their views and comments in writing on clusters 3 and 4 (articles 7 to 17 and annexes 1 and 2) of the Anti-Coercion Instrument **by 4 April (cob)** to the Presidency (Francois.BAZANTAY@dgtresor.gouv.fr and sarah.morvan@dgtresor.gouv.fr) and Polcom secretariat (polcom@consilium.europa.eu).

Presidency intention is to consolidate all the comments thereafter.

**Table for MS comments on the Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries**

Articles 7 to 17

	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries	MS comments or questions	MS drafting suggestions
32	Article 7 Union response measures		
33	1. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act determining that it shall take a Union response measure where:		
34	(a) action pursuant to the Articles 4 and 5 has not resulted in the cessation of the economic coercion and reparation of the injury it has caused to the Union or a Member State within a reasonable period of time;		
35	(b) action is necessary to protect the interests and rights of the Union and its Member States in that particular case, and	How will the Commission assess whether an action is "necessary"?	
36	(c) action is in the Union's interest.	What will the Commission consider in the "Union interest"? Is it similar to the Union interest test in antidumping regulation?	
37	In the implementing act, the Commission shall also determine the appropriate Union response from among the measures provided for in Annex I. Such measures may also apply with regard to natural or legal persons designated in accordance with	What other legal instrument is referred to here?	

	Article 8. The Commission may also adopt measures which it can take pursuant to other legal instruments.		
38	The implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).		
39	2. The Union response measures shall apply from a specified date after the adoption of the implementing act referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall set this date of application, taking into account the circumstances, to allow for the notification of the third country concerned pursuant to paragraph 3 and for it to cease the economic coercion.		
40	3. The Commission shall, upon adoption of the implementing act, notify the third country concerned of the Union response measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 1. In the notification, the Commission shall, on behalf of the Union, call on the third country concerned to promptly cease the economic coercion, offer to negotiate a solution, and inform the third country concerned that the Union response measure will apply, unless the economic coercion ceases.		
41	4. The implementing act referred to in paragraph 1 shall state that the application of the Union response measures shall be deferred for a period specified in that implementing act, where the Commission has credible information that the third country has ceased the economic coercion before the start of application of the adopted Union response measures. In that event, the Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union indicating that there is such information and the date from which the deferral shall apply. If the third country ceases the economic coercion before the Union response measures start to apply, the Commission shall	Why does the Commission wish to defer (rather than terminate) the application of the Union response measure if there is credible information that the third country has ceased the economic coercion?	

	terminate the Union response measures in accordance with Article 10.		
42	5. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the Union response measures may apply without the Commission, on behalf of the Union, first calling, once more, on the third country concerned to cease the economic coercion or without the Commission first notifying it that Union response measure will apply, where this is necessary for the preservation of the rights and interests of the Union or Member States, notably of the effectiveness of Union response measures.	EU response measures should never be imposed without a persistent attempt to cease the coercion through dialogue with the third country concerned	DK suggests deleting this paragraph
43	6. On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency to avoid irreparable damage to the Union or its Member States by the measures of economic coercion the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts imposing Union response measures, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 15(3). The requirements set out in paragraphs 2 to 5 shall apply. Those acts shall remain in force for a period not exceeding three months.	What would constitute a "justified imperative ground" in this regard?	
44	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 14 to amend the list provided for in Annex I in order to provide additional types of measures to respond to a third country's measure. The Commission may adopt such delegated acts where the types of response measures would:	An amendment of the list of response measures in Annex I should only be adopted through implementing acts.	DK suggests replacing "delegated acts in accordance with Article 14" with "implementing acts in accordance with Article 15" Same applies for the last sentence where "delegated acts" should be replaced with "implementing acts"
45	(a) be as effective or more effective than the response measures already provided for in terms of inducing the cessation of measures of economic coercion;		

46	(b) provide as effective or more effective relief to economic operators within the Union affected by the measures of economic coercion;		
47	(c) avoid or minimise the negative impact on affected actors; or		
48	(d) avoid or minimise administrative complexity and costs.		
49	Article 8 Union response measures with regard to natural or legal persons	In general Denmark is sceptical about the aspect of the proposal related to designation of natural or legal persons as it may impact on/conflict with other sanctions instruments	
50	1. The Commission may provide, in the implementing act referred to in Article 7(1), or in a separate implementing act, that:		
51	(a) legal or natural persons designated in accordance with paragraph 2 point (a) shall be subject to Union response measures; or	How does the Commission intend to coordinate such actions with other parts of the Commission, such as the EU External Action Service and the RELEX/sanctions group? DK believes that such coordination will be crucial.	
52	(b) without prejudice to the responsibility of the third country under international law, Union natural or legal persons affected by the third country's measures of economic coercion shall be entitled to recover, from persons designated pursuant to paragraph 2, point (b), any damage caused to them by the measures of economic coercion up to the extent of the designated persons' contribution to such measures of economic coercion.		
53	Those measures shall apply as of the same date of application as the Union response measures adopted pursuant to Article 7,		

	or as of a later date specified in the implementing act pursuant to this paragraph.		
54	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).		
55	2. The Commission may designate a natural or legal person where it finds:		
56	(a) that such person is connected or linked to the government of the third country concerned; or,		
57	(b) that such person is connected or linked to the government of the third country concerned and has additionally caused or been involved in or connected with the economic coercion.		
58	3. In making this designation the Commission shall examine all relevant criteria and available information, including whether the persons concerned are known to effectively act on behalf of, or are beneficially owned or otherwise effectively controlled by the government of the third country.		
59	4. Where the Commission has grounds to consider that persons should be designated pursuant to paragraph 2, point (a) or point (b) it shall publish a provisional list of persons and, where relevant, the possible measures pursuant to Annex I that they would be subject to. Before deciding on designation, it shall give any persons provisionally designated and other interested parties the opportunity to submit comments on the possible designation, in particular whether they fall under the conditions of paragraph 2, point (a) or point (b). The		

	Commission may also seek additional information it considers pertinent concerning the potential designation.		
60	Article 9 Criteria for selecting and designing Union response measures		
61	1. Any Union response measure shall not exceed the level that is commensurate with the injury suffered by the Union or a Member State due to the third country's measures of economic coercion, taking into account the gravity of the third country's measures and the rights in question.	How will the Commission quantify the injury suffered by the Union or a member state in order to find a proportionate response measure? Especially, if measures are to respond to threats of coercion? How will the Commission quantify injury based on a threat?	
62	2. The Commission shall select and design an appropriate response measure taking into account the determination made pursuant to Article 4, the criteria set out in Article 2(2) and the Union's interest, on the basis of available information, including as collected pursuant to Article 11, and the following criteria:	Reference is made to our question in line 36	
63	(a) the effectiveness of the measures in inducing the cessation of the economic coercion;		
64	(b) the potential of the measures to provide relief to economic operators within the Union affected by the economic coercion;		
65	(c) the avoidance or minimisation of negative impacts on affected actors by Union response measures, including the availability of alternatives for affected actors, for example alternative sources of supply for goods or services;		

66	(d) the avoidance or minimisation of negative effects on other Union policies or objectives;		
67	(e) the avoidance of disproportionate administrative complexity and costs in the application of the Union response measures;		
68	(f) the existence and nature of any response measures enacted by other countries affected by the same or similar measures of economic coercion, including where relevant any coordination pursuant to Article 6;		
69	(g) any other relevant criteria established in international law.		
70	3. The Commission may decide to apply Union response measures under Articles 7 or 8 consisting of restrictions on foreign direct investment or on trade in services also with regard to services supplied, or direct investments made, within the Union by one or more legal persons established in the Union and owned or controlled by persons of the third country concerned where necessary to achieve the objectives of this Regulation. The Commission may decide on such application where Union response measures not covering such situations would be insufficient to effectively achieve the objectives of this Regulation, in particular where such measures could be avoided. In assessing whether to adopt such a decision the Commission shall consider, in addition to the criteria in paragraphs 1 and 2, amongst other things:	DK notes that measures related to trade in services within the Union shall be in accordance with the EU's Services Directive. Furthermore, could the Commission clarify how this paragraph is related in the FDI screening mechanism?	
71	(a) the patterns of trade in services and investment in the sector targeted by the envisaged Union response measures and the risk of avoidance of any Union response measures not		

	applying to services supplied, or direct investments made, within the Union;		
72	(b) the effective contribution of such intra-Union restrictions to the objective of obtaining the cessation of the measure of economic coercion;		
73	(c) the existence of alternative measures capable of achieving the objective of obtaining the cessation of the measure of economic coercion that are reasonably available and less restrictive of trade in services or investment within the Union.		
74	Any decision to apply restrictions with regard to services supplied, or direct investments made, within the Union by one or more legal persons established in the Union shall be duly justified in the implementing act referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 7 in light of the above criteria.		
75	Article 10 Amendment, suspension and termination of Union response measures		
76	1. The Commission shall keep under review the measures of economic coercion deployed by a third country that have triggered the Union response measures, the effectiveness of the Union response measures adopted and their effects on the Union's interests and shall keep the European Parliament and the Council informed thereof.		
77	2. Where the third country concerned suspends the economic coercion, or where it is necessary in the Union's interest, the Commission may suspend the application of the	What would be considered "necessary in the Union's interest"? If a third country suspends the economic coercion, EU's response measures shall be terminated as well.	DK suggests replacing "may" with "shall" in the sentence "... the Commission may suspend the application of the respective Union response measure..."

	respective Union response measure for the duration of the third country's suspension, or as long as necessary in light of the Union's interest. The Commission shall suspend the Union response measures if the third country concerned has offered, and the Union has concluded, an agreement to submit the matter to binding international third-party adjudication and the third country is also suspending its measures of economic coercion. The Commission shall, by means of an implementing act, decide to suspend the Union response measure. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).		
78	3. Where it is necessary to make adjustments to Union response measures taking into account the conditions and criteria laid down in Articles 2 and 9(2), or further developments, including the third country's reaction, the Commission may, as appropriate, amend Union response measures adopted in accordance with Article 7, by means of an implementing act, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).		
79	4. The Commission shall terminate Union response measures under any of the following circumstances:		
80	(a) where the economic coercion has ceased;		
81	(b) where a mutually agreed solution has otherwise been reached;		
82	(c) where a binding decision in international third-party adjudication in a dispute between the third country concerned and the Union or a Member State requires the withdrawal of the Union response measure;		

83	(d) where it is appropriate in light of the Union's interest.		
84	The termination of Union response measures adopted in accordance with Article 7 shall be decided, by means of an implementing act, in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).	Could the Commission explain the rationale for making termination decisions subject to the examination procedure? DK would argue that if any of the criteria above applies, EU response measures should be terminated immediately.	
85	5. On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts suspending, amending or terminating Union response measures adopted in accordance with Article 7. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 15(3) and they shall remain in force for a period not exceeding two months.	What would constitute a "justified imperative ground" in this regard?	
86	Article 11 Information gathering related to Union response measures		
87	1. Before the adoption of Union response measures or the amendment of such measures, the Commission shall, and before the suspension or termination of such measures, respectively, the Commission may, seek information and views regarding the economic impact on Union operators and Union's interest, through a notice published in the Official Journal of the European Union or through other suitable public communication means. The notice shall indicate the period within which the input is to be submitted.		
88	2. The Commission may start the information gathering at any time it deems appropriate.		

89	3. In conducting the information gathering under paragraph 1, the Commission shall inform and consult stakeholders, in particular industry associations, affected by possible Union response measures, and Member States involved in the preparation or implementation of legislation regulating the affected fields.		
90	4. Without unduly delaying the adoption of Union response measures, the Commission shall, in particular, seek information on:		
91	(a) the impact of such measures on third-country actors or Union competitors, users or consumers or on Union employees, business partners or clients of such actors;		
92	(b) the interaction of such measures with relevant Member State legislation;		
93	(c) the administrative burden which may be occasioned by such measures;		
94	(d) the Union's interest.		
95	5. The Commission shall take utmost account of the information gathered during the information gathering exercise. An analysis of the envisaged measures shall accompany the draft implementing act when submitted to the committee in the context of the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).		
96	6. Prior to the adoption of an implementing act in accordance with Article 7(6) or Article 10(5), the Commission		

	shall seek information and views from relevant stakeholders in a targeted manner, unless the imperative grounds of urgency are such that information seeking and consultations are not possible or not needed for objective reasons, for instance to ensure compliance with international obligations of the Union.		
97	Article 12 Confidentiality		
98	1. Information received pursuant to this Regulation shall be used only for the purpose for which it was requested.		
99	2. The supplier of information may request that information supplied be treated as confidential. In such cases, it shall be accompanied by a non-confidential summary or a statement of the reasons why the information cannot be summarised. The Commission, the Council, the European Parliament, Member States or their officials shall not reveal any information of a confidential nature received pursuant to this Regulation, without specific permission from the supplier of such information.	How does the Commission intend to ensure confidentiality of information received?	
100	3. Paragraph 2 shall not preclude the Commission to disclose general information in a summary form, which does not contain information allowing to identify the supplier of the information. Such disclosure shall take into account the legitimate interest of the parties concerned in not having confidential information disclosed.		
101	Article 13 Rules of origin		

102	1. The origin or nationality of a good, service, service provider, investment or intellectual property rightholder shall be determined in accordance with Annex II.		
103	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 14 to amend points 2 to 4 of Annex II in order to amend the rules of origin and add any other technical rules necessary for the application of the Regulation, to ensure its effectiveness and to take account of relevant developments in international instruments and experience in the application of measures under this Regulation or other Union acts.	Important to ensure that it is indeed only technical rules necessary for the application of the Regulation, which can be amended through the mentioned procedure	
104	Article 14 Delegated Acts		
105	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.		
106	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 7(7) and 13(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [date of entry into force].		
107	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 7(7) and 13(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.		

108	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.		
109	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.		
110	A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 7(7) and 13(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.		
111	Article 15 Committee procedure	We believe that there is a strong need for further clarifications on this article. Especially, how the committee procedure under the ACI is differentiated from already know procedures under the TDIs.	
112	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.		
113	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.		DK suggests imposing a no-opinion clause in this Article as we note, that Article 5(5) of Regulation 182/2011 only applies to antidumping and antisubsidy procedures. We suggest that Article 5(5) should also apply in the ACI.

114	3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 in conjunction with Article 5 thereof, shall apply.		
115	Article 16 Review		
116	1. The Commission shall evaluate any Union response measure adopted pursuant to Article 7 six months after its termination, taking into account stakeholder input and any other relevant information. The evaluation report shall examine the effectiveness and operation of the Union response measure, and draw possible conclusions for future measures.		
117	2. No later than three years after the adoption of the first implementing act under this Regulation or six years after the entry into force of this Regulation, whichever is earlier, the Commission shall review this Regulation and its implementation and shall report to the European Parliament and the Council.	DK believes that the Regulation should be reviewed earlier than three years after the entry into force/six years after the entry into force of the Regulation.	DK would suggest reducing the time frames in this Article.
118	Article 17 Entry into force		
119	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.		
120	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.		

	END	END	END
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PUBLIC

**Table for MS comments on the Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries**

Annexes 1 and 2

	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries	MS comments or questions	MS drafting suggestions
121	<u>ANNEX I</u> Union response measures pursuant to Articles 7 and 8		
122	Measures which may be adopted pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 are:		
123	(a) the suspension of any tariff concessions, as necessary, and the imposition of new or increased customs duties, including the re-establishment of customs duties at the most-favoured-nation level or the imposition of customs duties beyond the most- favoured-nation level, or the introduction of any additional charge on the importation or exportation of goods;		
124	(b) the suspension of applicable international obligations, as necessary, and the introduction or increase of restrictions on the importation or exportation of goods, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licences or other measures, or on the payment for goods;		
125	(c) the suspension of applicable international obligations, as necessary, and the introduction of restrictions on trade in		

	goods made effective through measures applying to transiting goods or internal measures applying to goods.		
126	(d) the suspension of applicable international obligations concerning the right to participate in tender procedures in the area of public procurement, as necessary, and:		
127	(i) the exclusion from public procurement of goods, services or suppliers of goods or services of the third country concerned or the exclusion of tenders the total value of which is made up of more than a specified percentage of goods or services of the third country concerned; and/or		
128	(ii) the imposition of a mandatory price evaluation weighting penalty ¹ on tenders of goods, services or suppliers of goods or services of the third country concerned.		
129	1 Mandatory price evaluation weighting penalty means an obligation for contracting authorities or entities conducting public procurement procedures to increase, subject to certain exceptions, the price of goods or services falling under this paragraph that have been offered in contract award procedures.		
130	Origin shall be determined on the basis of Annex II;		
131	(e) the suspension of applicable international obligations, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions on the exportation of goods falling under the Union export control regime;	What does it in concrete terms mean if the EU suspends international obligations under the Union export control regime?	

132	(f) the suspension of applicable international obligations regarding trade in services, as necessary, and the imposition of measures affecting trade in services;	What does it in concrete terms mean if the EU imposes measures affecting trade in services?	
133	(g) the suspension of applicable international obligations, as necessary, and the imposition of measures affecting foreign direct investment;	What does it in concrete terms mean if the EU imposes measures affecting foreign direct investment?	
134	(h) the suspension of applicable international obligations with respect to trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions on the protection of such intellectual property rights or their commercial exploitation, in relation to right-holders who are nationals of the third country concerned;	Certain IP rights are not EU harmonized, but rather national rights. Can the Commission give concrete examples on suspension on IPR, and how it will make sure that a measures is temporarily/ reversible?	
135	(i) the suspension of applicable international obligations with respect to financial services, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions for banking, insurance, access to Union capital markets and other financial service activities;		
136	(j) the suspension of applicable international obligations with respect to the treatment of goods, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions on registrations and authorisations under the chemicals legislation of the Union;		
137	(k) the suspension of applicable international obligations with respect to the treatment of goods, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions on registrations and authorisations related to the sanitary and phytosanitary legislation of the Union;	What does it in concrete terms mean if the EU imposes measures related to the sanitary and phytosanitary legislation of the Union?	
138	(l) the suspension of applicable international obligations, as necessary, and the imposition of restrictions on access to		

	Union-funded research programmes or exclusion from Union-funded research programmes.		
139	<u>ANNEX II</u> Rules of Origin		
140	1. The origin of a good shall be determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. ²		
141	2 Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).		
142	2. The origin of a service, including a service supplied in the area of public procurement, shall be determined on the basis of the origin of the natural or legal person providing it. The origin of the service provider shall be deemed to be:		
143	(a) in the case of a natural person, the country of which the person is a national or where the person has a right of permanent residence;		
144	(b) in the case of a legal person any of the following:		
145	(i) if the service is provided other than through a commercial presence within the Union, the country where the legal person is constituted or otherwise organised under the laws of that country and in the territory of which the legal person is engaged in substantive business operations;		

146	(ii) if the service is provided through a commercial presence within the Union,		
147	(a) if the legal person is engaged in substantive business operations in the territory of the Member State where the legal person is established such that it has a direct and effective link with the economy of that Member State the origin of that legal person shall be deemed to be that of the Member State in which it is established		
148	(b) if the legal person providing the service is not engaged in substantive business operations such that it has a direct and effective link with the economy of the Member State in which it is established, the origin of that legal person shall be deemed to be the origin of the natural or legal persons which own or control it. The legal person shall be considered to be "owned" by persons of a given country if more than 50 % of the equity interest in it is beneficially owned by persons of that country and "controlled" by persons of a given country if such persons have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions.		
149	(iii) By derogation from sub-paragraph (ii)(a), if it is decided that Union response measures should apply to legal persons falling under subparagraph (ii)(a), the origin of that person shall be the nationality or the place of permanent residence of the natural or juridical person or persons who own or control the legal person in the Union. The legal person shall be considered to be "owned" by persons of a given country if more than 50 % of the equity interest in it is beneficially owned by persons of that country and "controlled" by persons of a given country if such persons		

	have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions.		
150	3. The nationality of an investment shall be:		
151	(a) if the investment is engaged in substantive business operations in the territory of the Member State where the investment is established such that it has a direct and effective link with the economy of that Member State the nationality of the investment shall be deemed to be that of the Member State in which it is established;		
152	(b) if the investment is not engaged in substantive business operations such that it has a direct and effective link with the economy of the Member State in which it is established, the nationality of the investment shall be deemed to that of the natural or legal persons which own or control it. The investment shall be considered to be "owned" by persons of a given country if more than 50 % of the equity interest in it is beneficially owned by persons of that country and "controlled" by persons of a given country if such persons have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions;		
153	(c) by derogation from sub-paragraph (a), if it is decided that Union response measures should apply to legal persons falling under subparagraph (a), the nationality of the investment shall be the nationality or the place of permanent residence of the natural or juridical person or persons who own or control the investment in the Union. The investment shall be considered to be "owned" by persons of a given country if more than 50 % of the equity interest in it is beneficially owned by persons of that country and		

	"controlled" by persons of a given country if such persons have the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions.		
154	4. Regarding trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, the term “nationals” shall be understood in the same sense as it is used in the paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.		
	END	END	END