
Federal and State Measures Concerning Alcoholic and Malt Beverages:

Established in May 1991, the panel found that two U.S. federal excise taxes on wine and beer and 60 measures in 39 states and Puerto Rico discriminated against Canadian wine and beer. The panel requested that the United States bring these measures into conformity with its GATT obligations. To date, the United States has failed to take any significant action to comply.

Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation on Softwood Lumber:

Established in December 1991, the panel found that the United States had not met its obligations under the Subsidies Code when it imposed interim duties on imports of softwood lumber from Canada prior to a preliminary determination of subsidy. The panel also found, however, that the United States had met its obligations of sufficient evidence under the Code when it self-initiated its countervailing duty investigation. On October 19, 1994, the USTR published in the United States Federal Register a notice to terminate the Section 301 action, and to release the existing bonds.

Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation on Magnesium:

Established in January 1992, the panel process was terminated before the panel could complete its deliberations, as a result of satisfactory discussions between Canada and the United States.

U.S. Limits on the Use of Foreign Tobacco:

Established in January 1993, the panel to examine the compatibility of the tobacco provisions of the United States Agricultural Reconciliation Act of 1993 with the GATT, found that certain provisions of U.S. tobacco laws were inconsistent with U.S. obligations under the GATT. In its Uruguay Round implementing legislation, the United States amended its tobacco laws to conform with the ruling of the Panel.