

reduced the rate of export charge for these provinces. The MOU had not yet been amended to reflect these changes before it was terminated.

On September 3, 1991, the Government of Canada informed the Government of the United States of its intention to terminate the 1986 Softwood Lumber MOU effective October 4, 1991. The MOU specifically provided for its termination on 30 days' notice. Before taking this action, Canada used the U.S. government's own Timber Sales Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) accounting system to compare government forestry costs and revenues in the four major timber-producing provinces. The analysis showed that each province obtained revenues far in excess of its allocated forestry costs. The Canadian government had concluded that circumstances had materially changed from 1986, that there was no subsidy of softwood lumber production in Canada, and that the MOU no longer served any purpose.

The United States government responded to Canada's termination of the MOU by self-initiating a CVD investigation on October 31, 1991, the third CVD investigation of softwood lumber in 10 years. The United States also imposed an interim bonding requirement on imports of lumber from Canada under Section 301 of the U.S Trade Act of 1930. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were specifically excluded from the interim bonding requirement and CVD investigation.

Under U.S. trade remedy law, four decisions must be taken by two separate government agencies before a final countervailing duty can be imposed: a preliminary determination of injury (i.e. that subsidized imports have caused material injury to the U.S. industry) by the United States International Trade Commission (ITC); a preliminary determination of subsidy by the DOC; a final determination of subsidy by the DOC; and a final determination of injury by the ITC.

The Section 301 interim bonding requirement was ended on March 12, 1992, when the United States made a preliminary determination of subsidy in the CVD investigation. On July 13, 1992, the United States completed its investigation and imposed a countervailing duty of 6.51 percent on imports of softwood lumber from Canada. The Government of Canada, the provinces and the Canadian industry appealed the duty action to binding binational panel review under Chapter 19 of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA). As well, Canada challenged the U.S. Section 301 action and the initiation of the CVD investigation before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

THE CANADIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

The forest industry is one of Canada's most important industries. It employed almost 300 000 people in 1992 and contributed \$17.5 billion to Canada's gross domestic product in 1991. As an earner of export dollars, the forest industry is Canada's most important industrial sector. About 350 communities across Canada