

regarding a NAFTA Chapter 19 panel decision instructing the U.S. DOC to revoke AD duties on pure magnesium.

Last year's edition of *Opening Doors to the World* reported that China had initiated a sunset review of the AD order on newsprint from Canada and that the Government of Canada had made representations regarding China's safeguard investigation into certain steel products. In June 2004, China extended the order on newsprint for another five-year period and applied temporary safeguard measures on steel imports, which are scheduled to end in May 2005. Korea concluded its investigation on choline chloride exports from Canada and imposed an AD duty in October 2004. In August 2004, Mexico issued a preliminary determination of dumping on newsprint from Canada; and, in November 2004, Australia initiated a dumping investigation on linear low-density polyethylene exports from Canada.

World Trade Organization

In the current multilateral trade negotiations, Canada is pursuing improved disciplines and greater transparency in the use of trade remedy measures by our trading partners. Canada wants to examine key trade remedy provisions with the goal of strengthening and clarifying the rules to achieve greater international convergence and predictability in their application. Canada is participating in the discussion of issues proposed for negotiations, and it has tabled formal papers on anti-dumping and subsidies and on countervailing duty measures. Since March 2004, informal technical discussions have been taking place in the negotiating group with a view to helping advance the work of the group. Canada has submitted informal papers, elaborating on specific issues identified in its earlier formal submissions. Such documents, which are also being submitted by other WTO members, are intended to stimulate informal technical discussions.

Canada's papers are accessible on the department's Web site. The formal papers are at www.international.gc.ca/tma-nacl/goods-en.asp#9, while the informal papers are at www.international.gc.ca/tma-nacl/TGI/techpapers-en.asp.

As well as contributing to the work of the WTO Anti-Dumping, Subsidies and Safeguards committees to ensure that WTO members administer their trade remedy laws in a WTO-consistent manner, Canada requests third-party rights in WTO dispute settlement proceedings involving trade issues that affect our interests. To this end, Canada is currently engaged as a third party in WTO proceedings in the following cases: the European sugar program, U.S. cotton subsidies, U.S. AD duties on cement from Mexico, and Korean AD duties on paper from Indonesia. In addition, in 2004, Canada remained a co-complainant in the WTO challenge of the U.S. Byrd Amendment (Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000). (For information on the Byrd Amendment, see Chapter 4.) Finally, Canada participated as a third party in the WTO dispute involving the U.S. steel safeguard measures, which were terminated by the U.S. Government on December 4, 2003.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Steel Initiative

Work on possible multilateral disciplines on government intervention in the steel sector, which was being pursued under the auspices of the OECD High-Level Group on Steel, was suspended in June 2004, when participants agreed to shift their focus to informal bilateral and multilateral discussions. The chief objective of this work is to establish disciplines on government subsidies, specific to the steel industry, that distort steel markets. Such disciplines, combined with industry action to close inefficient and excess steel capacity, are an attempt to address the factors that distort markets and lead to trade actions. The group will meet again in January 2005 to evaluate the prospects for an agreement.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Shipbuilding Agreement

In 2002, certain OECD members began negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement on strengthened international disciplines related to government support for the shipbuilding sector. Participating economies represent 95% of global shipbuilding capacity and include non-OECD members that are significant in the shipbuilding sector, such as China. The United States is not participating. The target for