

decision on the remand determination must be made not more than 90 days after the ITC has issued its remand determination. If the panel remands the proceeding to the ITC a second time, this process will be repeated.

QUESTION

Who were the parties involved in this case?

ANSWER

The Government of Canada, together with the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, the Canadian Forest Industries Council and affiliated companies, the Quebec Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association located in Quebec ("Canadian parties") challenged the ITC's determination that imports of softwood lumber from Canada were causing material injury to the U.S. domestic lumber industry.

QUESTION

What did the Canadian parties argue before the panel?

ANSWER

The Canadian parties argued that imports of Canadian softwood lumber were not injuring the U.S. domestic industry. More specifically, we argued that the ITC failed to demonstrate that imports of softwood lumber from Canada suppressed prices in the United States, that the ITC failed to evaluate all relevant economic factors within the context of the normal business cycle for this industry, that the ITC failed to take into consideration the conditions of competition that are unique to the softwood lumber industry, and that ITC failed to consider other relevant factors, including the nature and effect of the alleged subsidies found by the DOC.

QUESTION

What is the status of the GATT panel?

ANSWER

The GATT panel has reported its conclusions. The panel