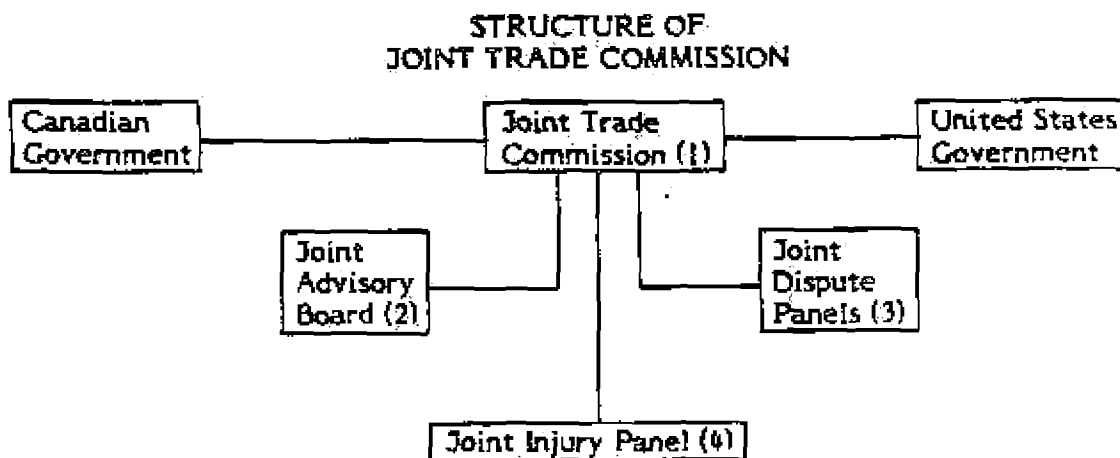


trade from the application of import relief measures. Such amendments would be sought, moreover, in the context of a comprehensive new trade agreement with provisions for more open bilateral trade and improved rules governing bilateral trade. Further, any necessary changes in domestic law to cover the establishment and operations of a joint injury panel would presumably be part of a larger package of legislation in each country to implement the new agreement.

The chart below shows the structure of the Joint Trade Commission and its sub-bodies, as proposed above.



1. The Commission would maintain offices in Ottawa and Washington, with supporting professional and other staff who would serve the Commission and would also serve as secretariats for the Advisory Board, the Injury Panel and Dispute Panel.
2. The Joint Advisory Board would be a standing body, and might consist of 18 members appointed by the Commission and drawn from officials from the two federal governments, provincial and state governments and the private sectors in the two countries. The Board would investigate and report to the Commission on issues referred to it by the two governments, under standing references or under specific references.
3. Joint Dispute Panels could be established when both governments agreed to refer a particular dispute to the Joint Trade Commission for resolution; panels might consist of 3-5 members appointed by the Commission in consultation with the two governments.
4. The Joint Injury Panel might consist of four members, two drawn from the Canadian Import Tribunal and two from the U.S. International Trade Commission, with one of the Commissioners serving as chairman on a rotational basis.