

**SOFTWOOD LUMBER SUBSIDIES REPORT
TO THE CONGRESS**

U.S. Department of Commerce

December 2009

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I. Background and Reporting Methodology

As an initial matter, given the large number of countries that export softwood lumber and softwood lumber products to the United States, we concluded that it was untenable to find subsidy information for every country that exports softwood lumber or softwood lumber products to the United States. Instead, in order to provide a report that reflects subsidies which have significant impact on the U.S. softwood lumber industry, we analyzed U.S. imports of softwood lumber and softwood lumber products to determine which countries were the largest exporters of such products to the United States. As a result, we include in this report subsidies provided by those countries with exports accounting for at least one percent of total U.S. imports of softwood lumber by quantity, as classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule code 4407.1001,¹ during the period January 1 through June 30, 2009. Official U.S. import data published by the United States International Trade Commission Tariff and Trade DataWeb indicate that exports of softwood lumber from Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, and Sweden each account for at least one percent of U.S. imports of softwood lumber products during that time period. Therefore, this report covers subsidies on softwood lumber or softwood lumber products provided by these countries.

We intend to rely on similar previous six-month periods to identify the countries subject to future reports on softwood lumber subsidies. We will rely on U.S. imports of softwood lumber and softwood lumber products during the period July 1 through December 30, 2009, to select the countries subject to the next report.

Under U.S. law, a subsidy is defined as the situation in which a government authority: (i) Provides a financial contribution, (ii) provides any form of income or price support within the meaning of Article XVI of the GATT 1994, or (iii) makes a payment to a funding mechanism to provide a financial contribution to a person, or entrusts or directs a private entity to make a financial contribution, if providing the contribution would normally be vested in the government and the practice does not differ in substance from practices normally followed by governments, and a benefit is thereby conferred. *See* section 771(5)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

¹ Imports classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule code 4407.1001 account for the vast majority of imports of softwood lumber and softwood lumber products.

II. Identification of Subsidies

The U.S. Government investigates and monitors the provision of subsidies by other countries through various means, including the enforcement of U.S. trade laws, participation at the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the implementation of bilateral trade agreements. Therefore, we examined subsidies identified in those areas, specifically: 1) countervailing duty (CVD) investigations and reviews; 2) WTO reporting by member countries; and 3) subsidies identified in the course of enforcing bilateral agreements regarding softwood lumber and softwood lumber products.

A. Countervailing Duty Proceedings

To identify subsidies on softwood lumber or softwood lumber products provided by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, and Sweden, we analyzed the most recently completed countervailing duty proceedings involving exports to the United States of softwood lumber or softwood lumber products from these countries and have included in this report any subsidies identified in relevant proceedings. Commerce has conducted CVD proceedings involving imports of softwood lumber and softwood lumber products from Canada, but not from Brazil, Chile, Germany, or Sweden.

In 2006, the United States and Canada signed the Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA), a bilateral accord between the United States and Canada, which resulted in the U.S. government terminating the most recent CVD order on imports of Canadian softwood lumber. The CVD order had been established in 2002, pursuant to U.S. government determinations that federal and provincial governments in Canada were unfairly subsidizing Canadian producers, and that imports of the subsidized Canadian lumber threatened to injure the U.S. industry. We included in our first and second reports any subsidies identified in the last administrative review of the CVD order on softwood lumber from Canada which was completed prior to the termination of the order pursuant to the SLA. This administrative review covered the period April 2003 through March 2004.

B. WTO Reporting

We identified two sources of information from the WTO -- Subsidies Notifications and Trade Policy Reviews (TPR). The Subsidies Notification is the primary source of information under the WTO framework for each member country's subsidy programs. WTO member countries are required to notify the WTO of specific subsidies, in accordance with Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement). This portion of the SCM Agreement requires that members notify all specific subsidies, at all levels of government and covering all goods sectors, to the SCM Committee. New and full notifications are due every two years; members may also submit update notifications at any time, but those have been de-emphasized by the Secretariat. These documents are available from the WTO Secretariat and may be accessed through the WTO's website.²

² http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/scm_e/scm_e.htm

Information on subsidy programs is also found in the TPRs of each member country. Pursuant to the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism, each WTO member country's national trade policies are subject to periodic review by the WTO Secretariat, which then publishes a report. The frequency of each country's TPR varies according to its share of world trade, with Brazil and Canada subject to review every four years, Chile every six years, and Germany and Sweden, as part of the EU, every two years. The TPR reports for each country are available from the WTO Secretariat and may be accessed through the WTO's website.³

C. Monitoring and Enforcement Related to Bilateral Trade Agreements

We have also included in this report subsidies identified in the course of administering and enforcing the SLA.⁴ On September 12, 2006, the United States and Canada signed the 2006 Softwood Lumber Agreement to settle outstanding disputes regarding the importation of softwood lumber from Canada into the United States. Per the agreement, the United States terminated antidumping and countervailing duty orders on softwood lumber from Canada, refunded cash deposits, and agreed not to impose other trade remedies. In exchange, Canada agreed to impose export measures and not to take any action having the effect of reducing or offsetting the export measures.

D. Public Comment

On November 2, 2009, Commerce published a notice in the *Federal Register* soliciting public comment on subsidies provided by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, and Sweden on softwood lumber or softwood lumber products for inclusion in this report.⁵ The comments we received are attached as Appendix I of this report.

III. Subsidies Provided

In the First Report, we listed all known subsidies, identified using the methodology described above, provided by Brazil, Canada, Chile, and Germany on softwood lumber or softwood lumber products exported to the United States. In the Second Report, we listed all known subsidies, identified using the methodology described above, provided by Canada, Chile, and Germany.⁶

For the period January 1 through June 30, 2009, we applied the methodology described above with regard to Brazil, Canada, Chile, Germany, and Sweden. No

³ http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp_rep_e.htm#bycountry

⁴ The SLA is particular to Canada. The United States does not have in place similar agreements involving softwood lumber or softwood lumber products with Brazil, Chile, Germany, or Sweden.

⁵ See *Subsidy Programs Provided by Countries Exporting Softwood Lumber and Softwood Lumber Products to the United States; Request for Comment*, 74 FR 56594 (November 2, 2009).

⁶ Our December 15, 2008, and June 15, 2009, reports are posted on our website at www.trade.gov/IA under the "Highlights and the "Softwood Lumber Export Charges" links. See <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/lumber/softwood-lumber-subsidies-report-121508.pdf> and <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/lumber/softwood-lumber-subsidies-report-061509.pdf>.

subsidies were identified for Germany in the First Report, the Second Report, or for this period. No subsidies were identified for Sweden for this period. No new subsidies were identified for Canada. We identified new subsidies for Brazil and Chile. The subsidies identified for Canada and the new subsidies identified for Brazil and Chile are as follows.

Brazil

We identified subsidies provided by Brazil that potentially benefit softwood lumber and softwood lumber products through an examination of Brazil TPRs.

1. Export Restraints

Export restraints are limitations imposed by a Government authority on the export of certain products through quotas or the restriction, suspension or prohibition of exports. In the case of Brazil, the most recent TPR indicates that the Government maintains the following export restraints:⁷

- Exports of certain wood (pine, imbuia, and virola) are subject to specific rules and require prior authorization from the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA).
- Exports of mahogany, Brazil wood, and cedar are subjected to permission by the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Export Control of Sensitive Goods (CIBES), which is issued by the IBAMA.
- Exports of jacaranda from Bahia (HS 4407.29.90) are ruled by special norms on the grounds that this species is becoming extinct.

2. Forestry Projects

Brazil maintains a number of domestic support measures for agriculture, including credit availability at preferential conditions, price support and stabilization mechanisms, and option contracts. These programs are also used to support forestry-related programs such as:

- The National Development Bank (BNDES) operates two general credit lines for investment in agriculture, with funds channeled through other financial institutions, such as FINAME Agricultural Credit, and the BNDES Automatic. Among several special programs funded under BNDES Automatic, the Program of Commercial Planting and Recovery Forest (PROPFLORA) is aimed at fostering tree planting and grants credits for up to 100% of the value of a project, with a limit of R\$200,000 per beneficiary.⁸

⁷ See Trade Policy Review of Brazil, Report by the Secretariat, WT/TPR/S/212/R1, dated May 11, 2009, Part 3, para.192.

⁸ See Trade Policy Review of Brazil, Report by the Secretariat, WT/TPR/S/212/R1, dated May 11, 2009, Part 4, para.30 and Table IV.3.

- Program to Strengthen Household Agriculture (PRONAF) provides support for family farming, artisan fisheries, aquaculture, livestock, and extraction of forest products. In particular, the program provides small-scale farmers and small production cooperatives and associations with loans at preferential fixed interest rates to finance production-related expenditure and investment in infrastructure and machinery. Special credit lines under the program, such as PRONAF Forest, provide reduced interest rates of 1.5% to 5.5% for production operations, and 1% to 5% for investment.⁹

We note that forestry subsidies are not considered agricultural subsidies for WTO purposes even if they are funded under agriculture programs.

Canada

We identified subsidies provided by Canada on softwood lumber and softwood lumber products through an examination of the most recently completed CVD administrative review, WTO notifications, and the implementation and enforcement of the SLA.

Subsidies Identified in CVD Proceedings

Commerce determined that the following programs benefited Canadian softwood lumber producers in the second administrative review of imports under the CVD order, which was the last review completed before the order was terminated. The second administrative review investigated Canadian subsidy programs in effect between April 2003 and March 2004.¹⁰

- A. Provincial Stumpage Programs (provision of lumber for less than adequate remuneration)
1. Alberta
 2. British Columbia
 3. Manitoba
 4. Ontario
 5. Quebec
 6. Saskatchewan

⁹ See Trade Policy Review of Brazil, Report by the Secretariat, WT/TPR/S/212/R1, dated May 11, 2009, Part 4, paras.16, 33-34 and Table IV.1.

¹⁰ During the conduct of the investigation and three different administrative reviews, the Department investigated a large number of programs, not all of which were in use, or evaluated, during the second administrative review. Because the second administrative review was the most recently completed review with a final determination, we have used it as the most accurate and current measure of our findings.

In Canada, the vast majority of standing timber used by softwood lumber producers originates from lands owned by the Crown. Each of the Canadian provinces reviewed in the last review to be completed under the most recent CVD order, *i.e.*, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, has established programs through which it charges certain license holders “stumpage” fees for standing timber harvested from Crown lands. In the underlying investigation for the most recent CVD order and in subsequent administrative reviews, the Department found that the provincial governments provided a countervailable subsidy to softwood lumber producers by selling the key input for softwood lumber production, timber, to the Canadian producers in each of the provinces listed above for less adequate remuneration.

B. Non-Stumpage Programs Determined To Confer Subsidies

Programs Administered by the Government of Canada

1. Western Economic Diversification Program (WDP): Grants and Conditionally Repayable Contributions

Introduced in 1987, the Western Economic Diversification Program (WDP) is administered by the Government of Canada’s (GOC’s) Department of Western Economic Diversification headquartered in Edmonton, Alberta, whose jurisdiction encompasses the four western provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. The program supports commercial and non-commercial projects that promote economic development and diversification in the region.

During the 2003-2004 period covered by the most recently completed administrative review of the CVD order, the WDP provided grants to softwood lumber producers or associations under two “sub-programs,” *i.e.*, the International Trade Personnel Program (ITPP) and “Other WDP Projects.” Under the ITPP and “Other WDP Projects,” companies were reimbursed for certain salary expenses in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

2. Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) Softwood Marketing Subsidies

In 2002, the GOC approved a total of C\$75 million in grants to target new and existing export markets for wood products and to provide increased research and development to supplement innovation in the forest products sector. This total was allocated to three sub-programs: Canada Wood Export Program (Canada Wood), Value to Wood Program (VWP), and the National Research Institutes Initiative (NRII). The programs were placed under the administration of NRCAN, a part of the Canadian Forest Service.

The VWP is a five-year research and technology transfer initiative supporting the value-added wood sector through partnerships with academic and private non-profit entities. In particular, during the 2003-2004 period of review, NRCAN entered into research contribution agreements with Forintek Canada Corp. (Forintek) to do research

on efficient resource use, manufacturing process improvements, product development, and product access improvement. The VWP is still available.

The NRII is a two-year program that provides salary support to three national research institutes: the Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada (FERIC), Forintek, and the Pulp & Paper Research Institute of Canada. In the 2003-2004 administrative review, the Department found that research undertaken by FERIC constitutes a government financial contribution to commercial users of Canada's forests. Further, the Department found that FERIC's research covers harvesting, processing, and transportation of forest products, silviculture operations, and small-scale operations and, thus, the Department determined that government-funded R&D by FERIC benefits, *inter alia*, producers of softwood lumber. Similarly, the Department found that Forintek's operations, done in collaboration with the GOC under NRII, which pertain to resource utilization, tree and wood quality, and wood physics, also constitute a government financial contribution. The Department also reconfirmed its earlier determination that because grants offered under the NRII are limited to Forintek and FERIC, institutions that conducted research related to the forestry and logging industry, the wood products manufacturing industry, and the paper manufacturing industry, the program is specific to that industry. The NRII is periodically reinstated and is currently in effect.

Programs Administered by the Government of British Columbia

1. Forestry Innovation Investment Program (FIIP)

The Forestry Innovation Investment Program came into effect on April 1, 2002. On March 31, 2003, FIIP was incorporated as Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd. (FII). FII funds are used to support the activities of universities, research and educational organizations, and industry associations producing a wide range of wood products. FII's strategic objectives are implemented through three sub-programs addressing: research, product development and international marketing.

The Department reconfirmed its earlier finding that the FII grants are provided to support product development and international marketing for Canadian softwood lumber producers.

2. British Columbia Private Forest Property Tax Program

British Columbia's property tax system has two classes of private forest land - Class 3, "unmanaged forest land," and Class 7, "managed forest land"—that incurred different tax rates in the 1990s through the 2003-2004 period of review. In the second administrative review, the Department reaffirmed its earlier finding that property tax rates for Class 7 were generally lower than for Class 3 land at all levels of tax authority for most, though not all, taxes. The Department further reaffirmed its finding that the various municipal and district (a.k.a. regional) level authorities imposed generally lower rates for Class 7 than for Class 3 land. The tax program is codified in several laws, of which the most salient is the 1996 Assessment Act (and subsequent amendments).

Section 24(1) of the Assessment Act contains forest land classification language expressly requiring that, *inter alia*, Class 7 land be “used for the production and harvesting of timber.” Additionally, Section 24(3) or 24(4) of the Assessment Act, depending on the edition of the statute, requires the assessor to declassify all or part of Class 7 land if “the assessor is not satisfied. . . that the land meets all requirements” for managed forest land classification. Amendments to the provision, enacted from 1996 through 2003, retained the same language stating these two conditions. Thus, the law as published during the 2003-2004 period of review required that for private forest land to be classified—and remain classified—as managed forest land, it had to be “used for the production and harvesting of timber.”

The Department also found that because the British Columbia tax authorities impose two different tax rates on private forest land, the governments are foregoing revenue when they collect taxes at the lower rate, and the program thus provides a government financial contribution to the British Columbia lumber industry. Further, the Department determined that because the Assessment Act expressly requires that Class 7 land be “used for the production and harvesting of timber,” and additionally requires the assessor to declassify any Class 7 land not meeting all the Class 7 conditions (of which timber use was one), the British Columbia private forest land tax program is specific to the industry as a matter of law. The Department considered the sum of the tax savings enjoyed by Class 7 sawmill landowners at the provincial, regional, and sub-provincial (or local) levels of tax authority in British Columbia to represent the value of this subsidy.

Programs Administered by the Government of Quebec

1. Private Forest Development Program

The Private Forest Development Program (PFDP) involves the provision of certain grants to private forest landowners. These grants provide incentives to private land owners to grow more trees, which increase the supply of wood available to softwood lumber producers. In addition, some of the sawmill operators also own private land and receive these incentives. The system is set up so that every holder of a wood processing plant operating permit in Quebec must pay the Government of Quebec a fee of C\$1.20 for every cubic meter of timber acquired from a private forest. These fees fund, in part, the PFDP.

Subsidies Identified Through WTO Participation

The following subsidy program in Canada was identified in Canada’s two previous WTO subsidies notifications,¹¹ which are available from the WTO Secretariat.

¹¹ New and Full Notification Pursuant to Article XVI:1 of the GATT 1994 and Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement)), G/SCM/N/123/CAN, dated August 1, 2005, and G/SCM/N/155/CAN, dated October 11, 2007.

1. Softwood Industry and Community Economic Adjustment Initiative (SICEAI)

This program, created in 2002, was administered under the Department of Industry Act and the Western Economic Diversification Act, and was aimed at assisting forest-dependent communities and regions to adjust to the effects of the softwood lumber dispute with the United States by helping such communities undertake strategic development and diversification projects to facilitate their transition from primary reliance on softwood lumber production. It provided C\$24.6 million in 2003-2004 and C\$66.9 million in 2004-2005 in the form of repayable and non-repayable contributions through March 31, 2005, after which no further government commitments were made. Federal funding could not exceed 50 percent of the total project funding for all projects approved within a region over the life of the program. Financial assistance was delivered through Western Economic Diversification Canada, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, the Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario and Community Futures Development Corporation.

This program no longer appears in Canada's latest WTO subsidies notification,¹² and has presumably been terminated, with no more residual benefits, reflecting language in Canada's previous notification indicating that no further government commitments were made after March 31, 2005. Accordingly, this program will be excluded in the next report.

Subsidies Identified in Connection with the SLA upon which Arbitration has been Requested

The following subsidy programs were identified in connection with arbitration pursuant to Article XIV of the SLA:

1. Ontario Forest Sector Loan Guarantee Program

This program was announced in 2005 to make available C\$350 million in loan guarantees over five years to stimulate and leverage investment in the forest industry. These loan guarantees could be for a term of two to five years and generally range from C\$500,000 to a maximum of C\$25 million.

2. Ontario Forest Sector Prosperity Fund

This grant program was announced in 2005 to provide grants to the forest sector that would support and leverage new capital investment programs.

3. Ontario Forest Access Road Construction and Maintenance Program

¹² New and Full Notification Pursuant to Article XVI:1 of the GATT 1994 and Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, G/SCM/N/186/CAN, dated September 9, 2009.

This program was announced in 2006 to make available C\$75 million to reimburse forest companies for costs incurred for constructing and maintaining primary and secondary forest access roads.

4. Forest Industry Support Program

This program was announced in 2006 to make available C\$425 million in financing to foster investment and modernization projects to improve the productivity and competitiveness of Quebec's forest products industry.

5. 15% Capital Tax Credit

This program was announced in 2006 to provide a 15% tax credit to Quebec's forest products industry on investments in manufacturing and processing equipment through 2009.

6. Forest Management Measures

This program was announced in 2006 and allowed the provincial Government of Quebec to incur costs previously borne by the forest products industry. The program includes C\$210 million in measures to reduce the cost of operations and silvicultural investments and C\$100 million for a refundable tax credit of 40% for the construction of and major repairs to access roads and bridges.

Additional Subsidies Identified in Connection with the SLA

1. Wood Promotion Program

The Government of Ontario provides C\$1 million per year in funding to the forest products industry to enhance value-added manufacturing.

2. North Ontario Grow Bonds Program

The Government of Ontario provided approximately C\$13 million in bonds to new and growing businesses in the North. For example, in September 2006, a C\$250,000 loan to the Manitou Forest Products Limited for expansion of its sawmill was among the projects funded.

3. Forest Industry Long-Term Competitiveness Initiative

This program provides government funding for research and development that benefits the forest products industry.

Chile

We identified subsidies provided by Chile that potentially benefit softwood lumber and softwood lumber products through an examination of Chile's TPRs.

Forestry Programs

- The Government has encouraged forestry activities by offering subsidies and favorable tax treatment. The National Forest Corporation (CONAF), which is responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of woodland and forest resources, offers rebates of between 75 and 90 percent of the net costs of reforestation and sustainable forest management activities, especially those carried out by small woodland owners. In 2009, it was planned to budget Ch\$24,600 million (about US\$42 million) for CONAF forest management, woodland area protection and fire control programs.¹³
- The Law on Indigenous Forests (populated by native species) was approved in 2008 and provides rebates to help meet the cost of reclaiming, protecting and improving indigenous forests. In 2009, Ch\$5,629 million (about US\$9.6 million) was budgeted for the implementation of this law.¹⁴

IV. Conclusion

This report reflects the best publicly available information related to subsidies on softwood lumber or softwood lumber products provided by countries of export that were the largest suppliers of these products to the United States. We note that this report covers all subsidies identified following the reporting methodology described above and does not constitute a finding regarding the countervailability of the listed subsidies under U.S. law or their status under the SLA or the WTO SCM Agreement. We also note that this report only includes subsidies identified pursuant to the described reporting methodology. A subsidy's presence in or absence from this report is not an indication of whether the subsidy is countervailable under U.S. law, is in accordance with the relevant WTO agreements, or is actionable under any other international agreement.

¹³ See Trade Policy Review of Chile, Report by the Secretariat, WT/TPR/S/220/R1, dated November 5, 2009, Part 4, para.49.

¹⁴ See Trade Policy Review of Chile, Report by the Secretariat, WT/TPR/S/220/R1, dated November 5, 2009, Part 4, para.50.

Appendix I



COALITION FOR FAIR LUMBER IMPORTS

November 30, 2009

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

BY HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable Gary Locke
Secretary of Commerce
Attn: James Terpstra
Import Administration
APO/Dockets Unit, Room 1870
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Subject: Softwood Lumber Subsidies Bi-Annual Report: Request for Comment

Dear Secretary Locke:

The Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports (“Coalition”) hereby submits an original and six copies of comments to the U.S. Department of Commerce (the “Department”) on subsidies provided by Canada, a country exporting softwood lumber and softwood lumber products to the United States. These comments are submitted in response to the Department’s request for comments published in the Federal Register on November 2, 2009. Subsidy Programs Provided by Countries Exporting Softwood Lumber and Softwood Lumber Products to the United States; Request for Comment, 74 Fed. Reg. 56594 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 2, 2009).

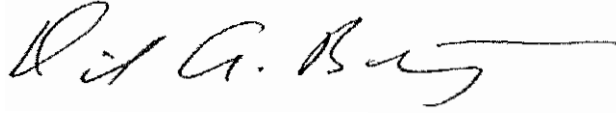
Canada is the dominant exporter of softwood lumber to the United States. The attached comments describe known Canadian subsidy programs, including the names for the programs if available, and identify whether the subsidy is provided by the Canadian federal government or one of the Canadian provincial governments. The attachment does not purport to comment on every Canadian softwood lumber subsidy program that may exist. We also incorporate by reference our previous comments to the Department in our submissions dated November 26, 2008 and May 29, 2009.

The Coalition urges the Department to include all subsidies identified in the attachment and any others of which the agency becomes aware in the Department’s report to Congress pursuant to the Softwood Lumber Act of 2008.

The Honorable Gary Locke
November 30, 2009
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Please contact me at (202) 567-6035 if you require clarification of any aspect of this submission. An electronic copy of this submission has been e-mailed to *webmaster-support@ita.doc.gov*.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. A. Bentley", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David A. Bentley
General Counsel

Attachment

CANADIAN SUBSIDIES TO SOFTWOOD LUMBER

The following subsidy programs have been identified in response to the Department's request for comment on subsidies provided by countries exporting softwood lumber to the United States. Some of these programs were addressed more fully in prior submissions to the Department dated November 26, 2008 and May 29, 2009, and those prior submissions are incorporated herein by reference. There is no publicly available information suggesting that any of these Canadian subsidy programs have been eliminated or changed in any material way. This submission does not purport to include all Canadian subsidies to softwood lumber, and the subsidy programs identified herein are not listed in any particular order.

I. Expansion of British Columbia Sawtimber Harvest Graded as Salvage

This policy relates to grading of and prices that British Columbia ("BC") lumber companies pay for timber that is harvested from government land in the BC Interior. For the most part, "stumpage" paid for BC timber varies based on the way it is graded. BC Interior log grades range from 1 (highest quality) to 6 (lowest quality), with the bulk of the volume being graded as 2 or 4. BC has vastly expanded its existing stumpage subsidy (under-pricing of timber) by changing its grading practices to greatly enlarge the share of timber that is assigned a "salvage" grade – although it is used for lumber production – and for which the provincial government charges virtually nothing.

At issue is Lodgepole pine timber that is either normal quality or relatively low quality, but still adequate to be processed into lumber ("sawtimber").¹ Much of it is reportedly harmed by the mountain pine beetle. As of spring 2008, low quality Lodgepole pine sawtimber was commanding the equivalent of C\$20-25 per cubic meter in western Montana. If graded as 2, this timber was sold by the BC government for roughly C\$7.50 per cubic meter during the first eleven months of 2008. If graded 4, the timber has been and continues to be sold for only C25 cents.

Since late 2007, the BC government has authorized major lumber companies in the BC Interior region to grade logs after sample material is heated in a kiln. On April 17, 2009, the BC Forest Ministry distributed a memorandum which specified that the "pilot" program regarding "use of kilns to re-dry sample loads," previously scheduled to expire April 30, 2009, had been extended until October 31, 2009. BC has again extended the policy until July 2010.

The log-heating practice and, perhaps, other practices have substantially increased the share of the BC Interior Lodgepole pine scaled harvest that is graded 4 and priced at only C25 cents per cubic meter. In other words, there is a large and increasing share of the BC Interior

¹ Lodgepole pine is the highest volume species of timber in the BC Interior. During the first eleven months of 2008, Lodgepole pine accounted for roughly 65 percent of all softwood timber scaled from non-BC Timber Sale ("BCTS") tenures in the BC Interior. Mountain pine beetle infestation is generally limited to Lodgepole pine.

sawtimber harvest that would have been sold as grade 2, but instead is sold for C\$0.25/m³ as grade 4.

Introduction of log heating in 2007 coincided with the outset of a dramatic expansion of the grade 4 harvest. Notwithstanding that the pine beetle infestation was fully realized by 2006, only 18 percent of the BC Interior Lodgepole pine harvest scaled during the second half of that year was assigned grade 4.² In the first half of 2007, prior to the advent of the log heating policy, the grade 4 share of the scaled harvest in the BC Interior stood at about 19 percent, with none of the top ten forest districts having a grade 4 share above 33 percent. In the first quarter of 2009 (the most recent period for which complete data are available), fully 54 percent of all Lodgepole pine timber scaled in the BC Interior was graded as 4, with two of the top four forest districts having a grade 4 share above 70 percent.

The impact of changed grading practices has been particularly pronounced in the central portion of the BC Interior. Six forest districts located in the central BC Interior – Prince George, Quesnel, Central Cariboo, Vanderhoof, Nadina and 100 Mile House – accounted for roughly 59 percent of the Lodgepole pine scaled harvest in the first half of 2007 and 66 percent of the scaled harvest of Lodgepole pine in the second half of 2008. The share of scaled Lodgepole pine graded as 4 in those forest districts rose from 24 percent in the first half of 2007 to 66 percent in the second half of 2008 and 67 percent in the first quarter of 2009. In the Prince George forest district, which has by far the largest volume of scaled Lodgepole pine timber in the BC Interior, the share of scaled Lodgepole pine graded as 4 rose from 33 percent in the first half of 2007 to 77 percent in the second half of 2008 and 74 percent in the first quarter of 2009. Thus, as those central Interior forest districts became the predominant areas of harvesting in the BC Interior, grade 4 has come to dominate the Lodgepole pine harvest.

The share of increased grade 4 volumes that has been due to log heating must be substantial. In early 2008 (before the share of grade 4 logs truly exploded in the BC Interior), Canada's second largest lumber producer, Canfor, announced that the log heating policy reduced its stumpage by 5%. Opinion 250, Feb. 26, 2008. This is likely an understatement. Even if that statement were accurate, however, it would imply that as of early 2008 roughly a third of all logs graded 4 were so graded due to changed grading practices.³ (That share has likely increased markedly since that time.) In fact, by early 2008 the change in grading practices had already been revealed to be such a bonanza for Canfor and West Fraser (the largest Canadian lumber producer) that Tolko, the third leading BC producer, publicly complained about being shut out of

² Scaled BC Interior harvest figures relate to the portion of the BC Interior softwood harvest from government lands outside the BC Timber Sales auction program. This is the bulk of the BC Interior softwood harvest.

³ The share of scaled Lodgepole pine logs graded 4 in the BC Interior increased by roughly 15 percentage points between 1Q 2007 and 2Q 2007. If it is assumed that the grade distribution of scaled logs processed by Canfor matched that within the BC Interior as a whole, and if it is further assumed that Canfor experienced a stumpage cost savings of 5 percent due to the advent of the log heating policy, then it appears that the share of logs processed by Canfor and graded 4 rose from 19 percent to 34 percent and that roughly 5 percentage points (or a third) of that increase was due to the changed grading practices.

the program.⁴ This highly unusual public plea for application of the log-heating grading change is irreconcilable with the proposition that grading outcomes would have been the same without the heating policy. BC responded by extending the log heating policy to Tolko.

Even if one could conclude that the timber at issue is properly being graded as 4, the changed grading practices and explosion of grade 4 timber sold for C\$0.25/m³ in the BC Interior have massively enhanced the BC stumpage subsidy and dramatically reduced the cost of sawtimber for BC lumber producers. At the same time, it is evident that the bulk of the allegedly grade 4 volume that the lumber companies are using is not properly deemed salvage timber. This is clear since there is no evidence of the dramatic diminution in lumber yield that would necessarily attend mass reliance on salvage timber. To the contrary, there is every reason to believe that, on a per-unit-of-timber basis, the average volume and quality of lumber that the BC Interior industry is producing has remained stable as the share of supposed grade 4 has skyrocketed.

II. British Columbia Coast Stumpage Reduction

In January 2009, British Columbia announced a major stumpage reduction in the province's Coast region to aid its lumber industry there. The provincial government vigorously took credit for increasing the stumpage subsidy.

When it announced and took credit for the stumpage reduction, there was no suggestion that it was the natural result of the operation of BC's stumpage system. To the contrary, BC announced that it had "changed" BC coast stumpage. And Canadian reports have repeatedly confirmed this:

- BC Premier Gordon Campbell has "dropped stumpage rates on the B.C. Coast by 50 per cent to \$5 a cubic metre . . . as part of a plan to kick-start the moribund forest industry." *Vancouver Sun* (Jan. 14, 2009).
- "Campbell . . . slashed the stumpage rate on the coast by 70 per cent, to less than \$5 per cubic metre, in response to calls from industry." *The Province* (Jan. 15, 2009).
- "B.C. will cut coastal stumpage rates by more than 70 per cent to reflect tough economic times in the forest industry, Premier Gordon Campbell announced Wednesday." *Canwest News Service* (Jan. 15, 2009).
- BC government has "cut its fee for coastal timber by half." *Revelstoke Times Review* (Jan. 19, 2009).
- Premier Campbell "announced that the province was slashing its Crown stumpage fee for coastal timber to \$5 a cubic metre, capping a 70 per cent reduction in just one year." *Agassiz Observer* (Jan. 20, 2009).

⁴ "Tolko Wants Stumpage Equity," Opinion 250 (Feb. 26, 2008).

Furthermore, there is no basis to contend that the stumpage reduction comports with market levels and market changes. In fact, the BC benchmark log value series *employed by BC authorities to set stumpage* actually rose between December 2008 and January 2009.

BC engineered its January 2009 stumpage reduction by doing two things. First, BC changed the formula used to determine the "Final Estimated Winning Bid" – a key element in BC Coast stumpage calculations. Second BC changed the so-called "Tenure Obligation Adjustment" so that it rose in most cases. One of the major components of the Tenure Obligation Adjustment is the forest district-specific Basic Silviculture adjustment. (Silviculture is replanting of seedlings after harvesting of timber and related activity.) The weighted-average silviculture adjustment rose by 46% in January 2009. In addition, both the forest planning and administration cost estimate and the road management cost estimate employed by BC Coast authorities increased significantly in January 2009. The former rose from C\$9.43/m³ to C\$10.63/m³, while the latter rose from C\$1.34/m³ to C\$2.13/m³. Again, there is no apparent reason why these costs would have increased significantly in recent months. It is almost certainly not coincidental that the cost estimates employed by the BC Coast authorities are based on a survey of costs allegedly experienced by the very lumber companies that harvest the timber. Those companies are highly motivated to overstate their costs to achieve lower stumpage.

With respect to the model employed to determine the "Final Estimated Winning Bid": at least one critical component of the new model – the so-called constant term – is not statistically significant or robust. If that constant term is set equal to zero, then the stumpage rate would increase by roughly C\$4.50/m³.

In sum, all relevant data indicate that BC manipulated its Coast stumpage calculations to achieve an enormous stumpage reduction not called for by changes in timber values.

III. Quebec Loan Guarantee for AbitibiBowater

In May 2009, Quebec issued a financing guarantee of C\$100 million for AbitibiBowater expressly to preserve its processing operations. AbitibiBowater, Canada's fourth largest lumber producer, is in receivership. Without a government guarantee, private sector financing for the company would be unthinkable at any interest rate. Obviously, then, this is an enormous subsidy.

IV. Stumpage Reduction for Canfor's Mackenzie, BC Sawmill

In May 2009, BC agreed to lower stumpage for a major sawmill of Canada's second largest lumber producer, Canfor, in Mackenzie, BC to induce the company to reopen and operate the facility. This appears to be a straightforward stumpage reduction subsidy and SLA violation. A May 5, 2009 BC news report specified that "Canfor gained concessions on rates it pays the province for the spruce trees it cuts down." This follows BC steps in 2007 to manipulate stumpage in favor of this same Canfor mill.

V. Canadian Federal Government Subsidized Financing

The Government of Canada has stated publicly that it is providing financing to aid Canadian softwood lumber producers. It reinforced its role in financing softwood lumber operations in a May 15, 2009 announcement by the Canada-Quebec Forestry Task Team. That announcement highlights the roles of two Canadian federal government entities: the Business Development Bank of Canada ("BDC") and Export Development Canada ("EDC"). The announcement specified that BDC "assists 1,111 businesses in the forest sector across Canada" through loans and other benefits. It continued that EDC has provided assistance to the forest sector valued at over \$16 billion in 2008 and 2009 to date. Identified EDC assistance included: "a 50% guarantee on a \$1.2 million operating line of credit for a Quebec sawmill;" \$10 million in lending to a lumber company "to build a facility to reuse by-products (slash and chips);" and \$10 million in lending to a "softwood producer" to enable it to "modernize" its "infeed and sorting capabilities."

VI. New Brunswick Grant Aid

It has been reported that New Brunswick has provided a \$3 million grant to Newcastle Lumber Company. Newcastle was in receivership and closed its doors in June 2009.

VII. Nova Scotia Loan Guarantee

It has been reported that Nova Scotia has provided a \$3 million loan guarantee through the Industrial Expansion Fund to help Ligni Bel, a lumber mill in Scotsburn, Nova Scotia. The loan guarantee will reportedly help the mill secure a line of credit from commercial lenders to assist in the reopening of the shuttered mill and rehiring of employees.

VIII. Other Stumpage Subsidies

British Columbia

The British Columbia ("BC") government owns roughly 95% of all harvestable timberlands within the province. BC has created a complex system of different "tenure" arrangements that permit private forest products firms to harvest logs on government land for government-set fees. This subsidization system has three essential elements: a) non-market allocation of tenure rights, b) complex administered pricing mechanisms that ensure that softwood lumber producers obtain this wood at below-market prices; and c) regulations and practices that funnel the harvest of discounted timber to production of softwood lumber within British Columbia.

The BC Ministry of Forests sets softwood sawtimber stumpage prices based on the results of a complex statistical modeling exercise deemed to produce the "estimated winning bid" for the timber being harvested. Those administratively set stumpage prices are consistently well below the market value of the softwood sawtimber being harvested in BC. Accordingly, under this program the BC Ministry of Forests provides softwood lumber producers in BC with their single largest factor input – softwood timber – at prices well below adequate remuneration.

Alberta Stumpage

The Alberta government owns the vast majority of useable timberland in the province, allocates this timber on a non-market basis, charges stumpage fees or "dues" that fall far below market prices, and ensures that the benefits of these fees go to the primary forest products processing industry and the softwood lumber industry in particular.

Quebec Stumpage

The Quebec government owns the vast majority of the province's forestland and allocates the rights to harvest public timber through 25-year, renewable tenure arrangements known as Timber Supply and Forest Management Agreements ("TSFMAs") and through Forest Management Contracts ("FMCs"). The Quebec Government sets stumpage rates for timber sold under TSFMAs and FMCs through a complex, administered calculation methodology which results in payments that are far less than "adequate remuneration." The system is designed to enhance artificially economic growth in the lumber industry and to maintain employment, not to maximize the return on the timber resource.

Ontario Stumpage

The Ontario government owns the vast majority of the province's forestland and allocates the rights to harvest provincial timber through 20-year, renewable tenure arrangements known as Sustainable Forest Licenses ("SFL") and through Forest Resource Licenses ("FRL"). Ontario government sets stumpage rates for timber sold under SFLs and FRLs through a complex, administered calculation methodology which results in payments that are far less than "adequate remuneration." The Ontario timber system is designed to enhance economic growth in the lumber industry, maintain employment, and promote exports.

Manitoba Stumpage

Manitoba's tenure system is administered by the Forestry Branch of Manitoba Conservation. It has three types of tenure arrangements: the Forest Management License ("FML"), the Timber Sales Agreement ("TSA"), and the Timber Permit. These are expressly designed to increase the province's logging and lumber production. By law, all these tenures "shall be granted in such manner, and by such means, as, in the opinion of the minister, secures the maximum benefit to the forest industry of the province."⁵ FMLs in particular are granted "[w]here the investment in a wood using industry established or to be established is sufficient to require the security of a continuous timber supply," and are primarily or completely held by three large forest companies.⁶

⁵ Manitoba Forest Act (C.C.S.M. ch. F150) § 11(1).

⁶ Manitoba Forest Act § 18(1); Manitoba's Crown Forests.

Saskatchewan Stumpage

The Saskatchewan government owns the vast majority of the timberland in the province, and the provincial government allocates the overwhelming majority of its commercially available Crown forests through a tenure arrangement called the Forest Management Agreement ("FMA"). Fewer than six major companies hold FMAs accounting for most of the commercial forest land in the province. Each FMA holder must secure government approval of a forest management plan describing how their objectives for "employment and business opportunities . . . will enhance the social and economic health of communities in and around the license area."⁷ Regulations impose a minimum cut requirement on FMA holders, requiring a licensee to harvest the full amount designated in the license or risk reallocation of the shortfall to any other person.⁸

The provincial government sets timber dues (stumpage) at a flat base rate of just C\$2/m³ for all species of softwood timber greater than 14cm in diameter.⁹ When a lumber price index based on Random Lengths lumber prices exceeds a threshold level, stumpage dues increase by C\$0.03525/m³ for each C\$1 increase in the lumber price index – a small and wholly arbitrary rate of increase.¹⁰ Furthermore, the formula takes no account of quality or species differences, and for smaller logs does not even pretend to have any relation to market values at all. The province may also forgive dues entirely where it wishes to encourage development of sawmills that are otherwise uneconomical.

IX. Wood Cost Subsidies Associated with Log Export Bans

British Columbia Log Export Ban

British Columbia ("BC") maintains a domestic processing requirement and other log export restrictions. These measures prevent non-BC producers from obtaining BC logs and thereby reduce the demand for such logs and further reduce the domestic price of softwood sawtimber throughout the province.

The BC log export restrictions have two central legislative components: 1) an in-province processing requirement (*i.e.*, an affirmative obligation to provide logs only to BC processors); and 2) a log export tax, which is designed to remove any incentive to export sawlogs even if an exemption to the processing requirement is issued. These restrictions apply to all logs harvested from lands under provincial jurisdiction, which comprise approximately 90% of all timberland in British Columbia. Federal restrictions apply to logs not covered by provincial restrictions.

⁷ The Saskatchewan Forest Resources Management Regulations § 28(c)(ii).

⁸ Sask. For. Res. Mgt. Reg. §§ 15(4), 21(2). Each license must also include the requirement to use the full designated volume and the consequences of failure to do so. Id. at § 11(e).

⁹ Sask. Forest Resources Mgt. Regs. App. 1 Table 1.

¹⁰ Id.

By largely eliminating the market impact of a strong international demand for BC logs, the domestic processing requirement causes domestic BC log prices to be far lower than they otherwise would be.

Alberta Log Export Ban

Section 31(1) of the Alberta Forests Act prohibits the export of logs outside of Alberta.¹¹ The provincial government may, in its discretion, authorize the shipment outside of Alberta of logs for limited purposes (*i.e.*, to be used for research or experimental purposes) or for a limited time (*i.e.*, one year). By largely eliminating the market impact of international (primarily U.S.) demand for Alberta logs, the domestic processing requirement causes Alberta log prices to be lower than they otherwise would be. This results in more Alberta lumber production and employment, at the expense of U.S. production and jobs, than otherwise would be the case because Alberta sawmilling is permitted to operate with the benefit of undervalued logs.

Quebec Log Export Ban

The Quebec Forest Act has long required that all "timber harvested in the public forest, whatever the nature or object of the management permit authorizing the harvesting, must be completely processed in Quebec."¹² Although the Quebec government may, in its discretion, authorize the shipment outside of Quebec of incompletely processed timber from public forests,¹³ there is no evidence that any significant volume of logs is in fact authorized for export. By largely eliminating the market impact of international (primarily U.S.) demand for Quebec logs, the domestic processing requirement causes Quebec log prices to be lower than they otherwise would be. This results in more Quebec lumber production and employment, at the expense of U.S. production and jobs, than otherwise would be the case because Quebec sawmilling is permitted to operate with the benefit of undervalued logs.

Ontario Log Export Ban

Ontario legislation mandates that trees harvested from public lands be manufactured in Canada, thus precluding the export of logs from the province.¹⁴ Although the Ontario government may, in its discretion, authorize the manufacture outside of Ontario of logs originating from Crown lands,¹⁵ there is no evidence any significant volume of softwood logs are in fact authorized for export. By largely eliminating the market impact of international (primarily U.S.) demand for Ontario logs, the domestic processing requirement causes Ontario log prices to be lower than they otherwise would be.

¹¹ Alberta Forests Act, R.S.A. 1980 C. F-16, § 31(1).

¹² The Quebec Forest Act, Que.Rev. Stat. C. F-4.1 § 159.

¹³ Id. § 161.

¹⁴ Crown Forest Sustainability Act, S.O. 1994, c.25, § 30(1).

¹⁵ See id. at § 30(3).

X. Ontario and Quebec Subsidies Subject to SLA Arbitration

The U.S. government has advanced the claim that these programs violate the 2006 U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement ("SLA"), and these programs are currently the subject of an arbitration proceeding between the United States and Canada (LCIA No. 81010). The programs are summarized in the November 26, 2008 submission to the Department on Canadian subsidy programs and are explained in detail in United States submissions to the arbitral panel in LCIA No. 81010.

- Quebec Capital Tax Credit for Primary Wood Processing Facilities. This program was announced in 2006 to provide a 15 percent tax credit to Quebec's forest products industry.
- Quebec Forest Management Measures. This program was announced in 2006 and allowed Quebec to incur costs previously borne by the forest products industry, e.g., road and bridge repair and construction, silviculture expenses.
- Quebec Forest Sector Financing "Envelope." This program was announced in 2006 to make financing available to Quebec's forest products industry.
- Ontario Forest Sector Prosperity Fund ("FSPF"). This program was announced in 2006 to provide grants to the forest sector in support of new capital investment.
- Ontario Forest Sector Loan Guarantee Program ("FSLGP"). This program provides C\$350 million in loan guarantees over five years to stimulate investment in the forest industry.
- Ontario Forest Roadbuilding Program. This program was announced in 2006 to make available C\$75 million to reimburse forest companies for costs incurred for constructing and maintaining forest access roads.

XI. Other Subsidies

The following subsidy programs are identified and explained in the November 26, 2008 submission to the Department on Canadian subsidy programs:

- Nova Scotia "Transition Program." The provincial government announced in 2007 investments in woodlot silviculture and other forest-related initiatives.
- Provincial Tax Programs (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec). These provinces have provided tax subsidies to forestry companies.
- Western Economic Diversification Program (Government of Canada). Under this program, the federal government provides grants to softwood lumber producers in the western provinces.

- Natural Resources Canada Softwood Marketing Subsidies (Government of Canada). This federal program provides grants to assist export markets and research and development in the forest products sector.
- Federal Economic Development Initiative in Northern Ontario ("FEDNOR"). This federal program benefits forest products companies in Northern Ontario.
- Forestry Innovation Investment Program ("FIIP") (British Columbia). This program supports the activities of universities, education organizations, government ministries and industry associations producing wood products.
- British Columbia Private Forest Property Tax Program. This program provides differential tax rates on two classes of private forest land.
- Compensation for Tenure Reclamation under Protected Areas Forest Compensation Act ("PAFCA") and Forest Revitalization Act ("FRA") (British Columbia). These programs provide benefits to tenure holders for tenure areas reclaimed for the purpose of creating parks, protected areas, and ecological reserves established by the BC government.
- Private Forest Development Program (Quebec). This program provides silviculture support to private woodlot owners.
- Investment Quebec Assistance under Article 28. The Department found this program countervailable during an administrative review of the most recent countervailing duty order on softwood lumber from Canada.
- Assistance From Societe de Recupertion d'Exploitation et de Développement Forestiers du Québec ("Rexfor"). This program provides assistance to the Québec forest products industry.
- Northern Pulp and Paper Electricity Transition Program (Ontario). This program provides electricity rebates for paper production, but those rebates benefit lumber producers.
- Northern Ontario Grow Bonds Pilot Program. This program has provided a loan for the expansion of a lumber mill.