



Canadian International Trade Tribunal

1997-98
Estimates

Part III

Expenditure Plan

The Estimates Documents

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in three Parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve. The Part III documents provide additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of the results expected for the money spent.

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Canadian International Trade Tribunal

1997-98
Estimates

Part III

Expenditure Plan

Approved

Preface

This document is a report to Parliament to indicate how the resources voted by Parliament have or will be spent. As such, it is an accountability document that contains several levels of details to respond to the various needs of its audience.

Part III for 1997-98 is based on a revised format intended to make a clear separation between planning and performance information and to focus on the higher-level, longer-term plans and performance of departments.

The document is divided into four sections:

- The Chairman's Executive Summary;
- Departmental Plans;
- Departmental Performance; and
- Supplementary Information

It should be noted that, in accordance with Operating Budget principles, human resource consumption reported in this document will be measured in terms of employee full-time equivalents (FTEs).

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I The Chairman's Executive Summary

The Canadian International Trade Tribunal (the Tribunal) is a key player within Canada's trade remedy system. Since 1994, there has been an evolution in the mandate of the Tribunal. In January 1994, the Tribunal was designated as the bid challenge authority with respect to government procurements covered by the *North American Free Trade Agreement* (NAFTA). Similar responsibilities were assigned to the Tribunal with the implementation of the *Agreement on Internal Trade* (the AIT) (July 1995) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) *Agreement on Government Procurement* (the AGP) (January 1996). In July 1994, the Tribunal was directed to investigate requests for tariff relief on imported textile inputs from Canadian textile-using industries for use in their production operations.

These new responsibilities have been assumed by the Tribunal without any additional funding. The Tribunal has met the challenges of its diversified mandate by allocating fewer resources to a wider spectrum of activities. However, budgetary reductions associated with Phase II of Program Review will substantially reduce the Tribunal's flexibility to meet the various demands of its diversified mandate. Being a responsive institution reacting entirely to external demand, the Tribunal may, in the absence of additional funding, have to seek modifications to the statutes governing its work as it relates to statutory deadlines.

Recognizing the difficult resource environment in which it must operate, the Tribunal has taken a number of initiatives to streamline its activities. It has, in consultation with its stakeholders, carried out an in-depth review of its procedures relating to dumping and subsidizing inquiries. It has also initiated a review of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure with a view to giving the Tribunal greater flexibility in the fulfillment of its mandate. It has introduced measures to deal more expeditiously with appeals of decisions of the Department of National Revenue (Revenue Canada). Case management strategies and the use of videoconferencing technology for hearing appeals have already yielded dividends. Finally, the Tribunal will pursue its efforts to rationalize its operating expenditures and to use information technology to its full potential.

The initiatives taken by the Tribunal will ensure that Canadians continue to receive the benefits of a fair, open and competitive international trading system.

Anthony T. Eyton
Chairman

II Departmental Plans

A. Summary of Departmental Plans and Priorities

Description

The Tribunal is an administrative tribunal operating within Canada's trade remedy system. It is an independent quasi-judicial body that carries out its statutory responsibilities in an autonomous and impartial manner and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

The work of the Tribunal has an important impact on Canada's trade and commerce. It is of special interest and importance to importers and exporters, to the industrial and service sectors of the economy, to counsel active in trade matters and to the academic community. The work of the Tribunal is also of interest to all departments and agencies with responsibilities for competition and consumer issues and for goods and services producing industries. Its work is of particular interest to the departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, National Revenue, Industry, Natural Resources and Public Works and Government Services because of the Tribunal's responsibilities under the *Customs Act*, the *Customs Tariff*, the *Energy Administration Act*, the *Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act*, the *Excise Tax Act*, the *Special Import Measures Act* (SIMA), NAFTA, the AIT and the WTO agreements.

While the primary focus of the Tribunal remains its international trade remedy functions, there has been an evolution in the mandate of the Tribunal over the past three fiscal years. During that period, the Tribunal was designated as the bid challenge authority with respect to a large number of government procurements for goods and services covered by NAFTA. It was also directed by the Minister of Finance, on July 6, 1994, to investigate requests for tariff relief on imported textile inputs from Canadian textile-using industries for use in their production operations. The Tribunal's mandate was again expanded on July 1, 1995, with the implementation of the AIT and, again on January 1, 1996, with the implementation of the AGP.

The Tribunal has established the following plans and priorities for 1997-98:

- to maintain and continue to improve its level of service to the public and to meet all statutory requirements within budgetary limits;
- to hear appeals that fall within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal pursuant to any act of Parliament or regulations thereunder and to make decisions expeditiously;
- to maintain the timeliness and quality of material injury findings in dumping and subsidizing inquiries;
- to consider complaints with respect to a large number of government procurements for goods and services (including construction services) covered by NAFTA, the AIT and the AGP;
- to investigate requests from Canadian producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for production;
- to complete the review of its Rules of Procedure;

- to implement changes resulting from its internal review of processes and procedures relating to dumping and subsidizing inquiries;
- to carry out a study on the feasibility of using information technology for the compilation of the official record in all Tribunal proceedings, as well as for hearing room activities; and
- to review its operating expenditures in light of additional budgetary reductions resulting from Phase II of Program Review.

The expenditure profile of the Tribunal for the planning period is as follows:

EXPENDITURE PROFILE
(\$000)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Salaries	6,060	5,857	5,805	5,644	5,679
Contributions to Employee Benefits	788	849	987	959	965
Operating	1,237	1,251	1,157	1,157	1,157
TOTAL	8,085	7,957	7,949	7,760	7,801

B. Departmental Overview

Mandate

The Tribunal derives its authority from the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act* (the CITT Act), which received Royal Assent on September 13, 1988. Its role as a quasi-judicial body is established by the CITT Act, which directs the Tribunal to exercise and perform such duties or functions that, pursuant to this act or any other act of Parliament or regulations thereunder, shall or may be exercised or performed by the Tribunal. More specifically, the Tribunal is empowered to:

- conduct inquiries into whether dumped or subsidized imports have caused, or are threatening to cause, material injury to a domestic industry;
- hear appeals of Revenue Canada decisions made under the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Tax Act* and *SIMA*;
- conduct inquiries and provide advice on such economic, trade and tariff issues as are referred to the Tribunal by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Finance;
- conduct inquiries into complaints by potential suppliers concerning procurements by the federal government and its Crown agencies that are covered by NAFTA, the AIT and the AGP;

- conduct safeguard inquiries into complaints by domestic producers that increased imports are causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury to domestic producers; and
- conduct investigations into requests from Canadian producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs that they use in their production operations.

Organization

The Tribunal may be composed of nine full-time members, including a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of up to five years. A maximum of five additional members may be temporarily appointed. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for the assignment of members and for the management of the Tribunal's work. Members come from a variety of educational backgrounds, careers and regions of the country.

Members of the Tribunal are supported by a permanent staff of 91 people. Its principal officers are the Executive Director, Research, responsible for the economic and financial analysis of firms and industries and for other fact finding required for Tribunal inquiries; the Secretary, responsible for administration, relations with the public, dealings with other government departments and other governments, and the court registrar functions of the Tribunal; the General Counsel, responsible for the provision of legal services to the Tribunal; and the Director of the Procurement Review Division, responsible for the investigation of complaints by potential suppliers concerning any aspect of the procurement process.

Method of Operations

In carrying out most of its responsibilities, the Tribunal conducts hearings that are open to the public or decides cases on the basis of written submissions. Hearings are normally held in Ottawa, Ontario, the location of the Tribunal's offices. The Tribunal has rules and procedures similar to those of a court of law, but not quite as formal or strict. The CITT Act states that hearings, conducted generally by a panel of three members, should be carried out as "informally and expeditiously" as the circumstances and considerations of fairness permit. The Tribunal has the power to subpoena witnesses and require parties to submit information, even when it is commercially confidential. The CITT Act contains provisions that strictly control access to confidential information.

The Tribunal's decisions may be reviewed by or appealed to, as appropriate, the Federal Court of Canada and, ultimately, the Supreme Court of Canada, or a binational panel under NAFTA, in the case of a decision affecting US and/or Mexican interests. Governments that are members of the WTO may appeal the Tribunal's decisions to a dispute settlement panel under the WTO *Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes*.

Activity Structure

The Tribunal has two activities: a judicial and advisory activity and a procurement review activity. Under the judicial and advisory activity, the Tribunal acts as an administrative court for dumping and subsidizing inquiries and for appeals from customs and excise decisions. It conducts investigations into requests from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs and makes recommendations in respect of those requests to the Minister of Finance. It also acts as a standing commission of inquiry with powers to conduct research, hold public hearings and report on a broad range of trade-related matters. As for the procurement review activity, the Tribunal acts as the independent bid challenge

authority with respect to a large number of government and Crown agency procurements for goods and services (including construction services).

Corporate Objectives and Priorities

As a quasi-judicial organization, the Tribunal is not involved in activities other than those assigned to it by statute. The Tribunal does not generally control its workload, as the demand for its services is externally generated in accordance with the provisions of various statutes. Priority setting is done in accordance with the statutory deadlines set in the various statutes.

In this context, it is important to take note of the pressures exerted on the Tribunal by external factors and how they impact on the Tribunal's objectives and priorities. The economic climate is a key external factor affecting the work of the Tribunal. It is a responsive institution reacting entirely to external demand. It may not refuse any reference from the Governor in Council or Minister of Finance, or turn away any individual or firm that meets the minimum conditions for access. Downturns in the domestic and global economies usually lead to the deterioration of markets and to increased competition for the remaining business. At such times, domestic producers become increasingly sensitive to competition from imports and increasingly are likely to seek protection against them. This generally leads to a larger number of inquiries in response to dumping and/or subsidizing complaints, provided they have resulted in a preliminary determination of dumping and/or subsidizing made by Revenue Canada. The Canadian industry also keeps a close watch on trade petitions and actions brought in the United States, and there is a tendency to mirror complaints against third countries that have been successful in the United States.

The Tribunal has introduced measures to reduce the number of appeals held *sine die* and is now making use of videoconferencing technology as a substitute to regional hearings and as a means to allow Canadian taxpayers to have their "day in court" and allow the Tribunal to deal expeditiously with these appeals. As has been the case since 1991-92, the Tribunal's objective in the area of appeals is to sustain its concerted effort to reduce the substantial inventory of appeals and to increase the number of appeals heard and decided.

In addition, NAFTA requires that each party to NAFTA maintain an independent bid challenge authority. The *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act* establishes the Tribunal as the bid challenge (complaint) authority for Canada. Parliament has enacted legislation designed to ensure that the procurements covered by NAFTA are conducted in an open, fair and transparent manner and, wherever possible, in a way that maximizes competition. On occasion, a potential supplier may have reason to believe that a contract has been or is about to be awarded improperly or illegally, or that, in some way, it has been wrongfully denied a contract or an opportunity to compete for one. The Tribunal provides an opportunity for redress for potential suppliers concerned about the propriety of the procurement process relating to contracts covered by NAFTA. The Tribunal's responsibilities in the area of procurement increased on July 1, 1995, when it was made the bid challenge authority for a much wider range of government procurements as outlined in the AIT. On January 1, 1996, the AGP extended the Tribunal's jurisdiction in this area.

As a result of the implementation of NAFTA, the *Customs Act* provides for three new recourses: (1) a request for an advance tariff ruling prior to the importation of goods from a NAFTA country; (2) a request for a re-determination of a customs officer's ruling on a marking determination; and (3) a request for a re-determination as to the origin of the goods imported from a NAFTA country. Those rulings or re-determinations, as the case may be, are appealable to the Tribunal.

The conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in 1994 also affects the Tribunal's legal mandate. The implementation of the WTO agreements on anti-dumping and countervailing duties, safeguards and the AGP have led to changes in the manner in which the Tribunal conducts its activities.

On July 6, 1994, the Minister of Finance directed the Tribunal to investigate requests from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for production. The Tribunal has been directed by the Minister of Finance to conduct open, transparent investigations, in an inexpensive and cost-effective manner, allowing all interested parties an opportunity to make their views known. The Tribunal endeavours to submit its recommendations to the Minister of Finance within 120 days from the beginning of an investigation.

Finally, the government initiated, in 1996, a legislative review of SIMA. The preliminary report of the Sub-committees on the review of SIMA recommends changes that would confer additional responsibilities to the Tribunal in the areas of the preliminary determination of injury and the carrying out of discrete reviews of Tribunal findings in place. Should Parliament endorse the recommendations of the Sub-committees, this measure would have a direct impact on the corporate objectives and priorities of the Tribunal as processes, procedures and rules will have to be developed in order for the Tribunal to assume efficiently these additional responsibilities under SIMA.

Financial Tables

Spending Authorities

A. Authorities for 1997-98 — Part II of the Estimates

Financial Requirements by Authority

Vote	(thousands of dollars)	1997-98 Main Estimates	1996-97 Main Estimates
	Canadian International Trade Tribunal		
35	Program Expenditures	6,962	7,108
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	987	849
	Total Department	7,949	7,957

Votes — Wording and Amounts

Vote	(dollars)	1997-98 Main Estimates
	Canadian International Trade Tribunal	
35	Program Expenditures	6,962,000

Net Cost of the Program

(thousands of dollars)	1997-98 Main Estimates	
	Operating	Total
Canadian International Trade Tribunal	6,962	6,962

C. Details of the Departmental Plans

Due to the small size of the Tribunal, strategies developed by the Tribunal cannot be developed for specific business lines. That is why the document identifies strategies that apply to specific responsibilities that come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, as well as to administrative considerations. These strategies are:

Dumping and Subsidizing Inquiries

- to implement changes to the Tribunal's procedures for dumping and subsidizing inquiries as a result of their review by the Tribunal. The objective of these changes is to make the injury inquiry process less costly and less cumbersome, while still preserving fairness.
- to continue to participate in the legislative review of SIMA to ensure that the Tribunal's concerns are addressed and that housekeeping improvements are implemented in order to streamline the Tribunal's processes.

Appeals of Revenue Canada Decisions

- to continue to use case management strategies as a means to ensure that appeals by Canadian taxpayers are dealt with expeditiously.
- to reduce the large number of appeals held *sine die*.
- to continue to use videoconferencing technology as a substitute for regional hearings and to hold a minimum of five (5) videoconference sessions, each grouping the hearing of 3 to 5 appeals in 1997-98.
- to maximize the use of the single member assignment where the considerations of fairness permit and, in doing so, allowing the Tribunal to deal with a larger number of appeals.

Inquiries into Procurement Complaints

- to finalize guidelines for the completion of claims by prevailing complainants. These guidelines will assist parties in the completion of claims for complaint costs, bid preparation costs and/or recommendations for compensation. These guidelines will complement the Tribunal's guide on the procurement review process and make the process more transparent.

Textile Reference

- to implement changes to the Tribunal's procedures resulting from consultations with stakeholders and the revised terms of reference from the Minister of Finance.

Administrative Considerations

- to complete the review of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure with a view to assist in the streamlining of the Tribunal's processes and procedures.
- to continue to rationalize operating expenditures in light of budgetary reductions to be achieved as a result of Phase II of Program Review.
- to complete a feasibility study regarding information technology and, more specifically, optical character reading and imaging for the compilation of the official record in all Tribunal proceedings, as well as for hearing room activities. It is expected that this initiative could achieve

operational savings and allow the Tribunal to cope with an increased workload while its human resources are decreasing.

Personnel Considerations

- to review the Tribunal's administrative support functions and composition of its workforce as a result of Phase II of Program Review reductions that are forcing the Tribunal to reduce its personnel over fiscal years 1997-98 and 1998-99.

III Departmental Performance

A. Summary of Departmental Performance

The effectiveness of the Tribunal's work can be assessed against a number of criteria. These include:

- the promptness with which it hears appeals and issues decisions;
- its ability to meet statutory time limits without sacrificing quality;
- the perception by the Canadian industry and interest groups that the work of the Tribunal is thorough, reasoned and impartial;
- the acceptability of the Tribunal's recommendations as a basis for government action and the extent to which they are implemented; and
- the degree to which the Tribunal's adjudications and determinations stand up to domestic and international scrutiny when challenged through appeal and review mechanisms.

The Tribunal has maintained the timeliness and quality of material injury findings in dumping and subsidizing inquiries under SIMA. It has continued to reduce substantially the inventory of outstanding appeals. The Tribunal has maintained the timeliness and quality of determinations in relation to complaints relating to contracts covered by NAFTA, the AIT and the AGP. The great majority of recommendations submitted to the Minister of Finance regarding tariff relief have been implemented. Finally, the Federal Court of Canada and NAFTA dispute settlement panels upheld all Tribunal decisions in 1995-96 and thus far in 1996-97.

The following table sets out the Tribunal's actual caseload in 1995-96.

TRIBUNAL'S CASELOAD IN FISCAL YEAR 1995-96						
	Cases Brought Forward from Previous Fiscal Year	Cases Received in Fiscal Year	Total	Decisions/ Reports Issued	Cases Withdrawn/ Not Initiated	Cases Outstanding (March 31, 1996)
SIMA ACTIVITIES						
Injury Inquiries	-	5	5	2	-	3
Injury Reviews	5	3	8	5	-	3
Notices of Expiry	-	4	4	4	-	-
References (Advice)	1	3	4	4	-	-
APPEALS						
<i>Customs Act</i>	245	237	482	39	65	378
<i>Excise Tax Act</i>	483	54	537	32	88	417
SIMA	119	18	137	4	24	109
<i>Softwood Lumber Products</i>						
<i>Export Charge Act</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	848¹	309	1,157	76	177	904
TEXTILE REFERENCE						
Requests for Tariff Relief	19	67 ²	86	24 ³	4	58
PROCUREMENT REVIEW ACTIVITIES						
Complaints (NAFTA)	2	40	42	6	28	8
<p>1. Many of these cases were being held in abeyance, upon request of the parties, pending decisions by the Federal Court of Canada or the Tribunal on similar issues.</p> <p>2. Includes the reference from the Minister of Finance (TR-94-002A).</p> <p>3. The Tribunal actually issued 21 reports to the Minister of Finance which related to 24 requests for tariff relief.</p>						

B. Details of Departmental Performance

Dumping and Subsidizing Inquiries

- The Tribunal initiated five inquiries (subsection 42(1) of SIMA) during 1995-96. In one case, it found that dumped imports were causing injury to Canadian production. In another case, the Tribunal found a threat of material injury to Canadian production. The other three inquiries were still in progress at the end of fiscal year 1995-96.
- In 1995-96, the Tribunal initiated three reviews of findings of material injury (section 76 of SIMA) and completed five reviews that were in progress at the end of 1994-95. Three reviews were in progress at year end. Of the five cases decided, in two of those cases, some of the findings were continued and the others were rescinded. In one case, the findings were continued with amendment. In the two other cases, the findings were continued.

- The Tribunal issued four advices during 1995-96 under section 37 of SIMA as to whether information and evidence before the Deputy Minister of National Revenue disclosed a reasonable indication that the dumping caused material injury or was threatening to cause material injury to a domestic industry. One advice was issued with respect to caps, lids and jars for a request made in the previous fiscal year. Three advices were issued with respect to requests received during the 1995-96 fiscal year (refined sugar, dry pasta and bacteriological culture media). The Tribunal concluded, with respect to all four requests, that the evidence disclosed a reasonable indication that the dumping or subsidizing had caused material injury or was threatening to cause material injury to a domestic industry.
- Eight Tribunal decisions under section 43 or 76 of SIMA were before the Federal Court of Canada or a binational panel for judicial review in fiscal year 1995-96. Five of the reviews were conducted by the Federal Court of Canada and, in all instances, the applications were dismissed and the decisions of the Tribunal affirmed. Three reviews were conducted by a binational panel. In two instances, the binational panel affirmed the Tribunal's decision. In the third case, the binational panel affirmed the Tribunal's determination that the dumping of the subject goods had caused material injury, but remanded its determination that continued dumping would likely cause material injury. In the end, the binational panel affirmed the Tribunal's determination on remand.
- In 1995-96, the Tribunal continued with the review of its inquiry process under SIMA which is aimed at streamlining procedures and optimizing the allocation of resources to dumping and subsidizing inquiries.

Appeals of Revenue Canada Decisions

- The Tribunal heard 75 appeals during 1995-96, of which 32 related to the *Excise Tax Act*, 40 to the *Customs Act* and 3 to SIMA. Decisions were issued in 76 cases, of which 41 were heard in 1995-96; 32 referred to appeals under the *Excise Tax Act* (section 81.19), 39 to appeals under the *Customs Act* (section 67), 4 to appeals under SIMA (section 61) and 1 to an appeal under the *Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act* (section 18).
- The Tribunal is making greater use of case management strategies like pre-hearing teleconference calls and closer monitoring of requests to hold appeals *sine die* and, in doing so, making the appeal process more efficient.
- Due to budgetary reductions, the Tribunal has decided to do away with regional hearings and to use videoconferencing as a substitute to regional hearings. The first videoconference hearings took place in March 1996. Due to their success, the Tribunal will expand the use of videoconferencing in fiscal year 1996-97.
- As a result of changes to the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Regulations*, the Chairman can assign a single member (as opposed to a panel of three members) to hear appeals under the *Customs Act* and some of the sections of the *Excise Tax Act*. The first appeals heard by a single member took place in March 1996. The Tribunal has devised internal processes to ensure that single member assignment is used to the fullest extent possible where the considerations of fairness permit.

Inquiries into Procurement Complaints

- During 1995-96, the Tribunal received 40 complaints. A total of 28 cases were decided without a written determination and 6 cases were decided by written determination. Eight cases were in progress at year end.
- The Tribunal's publication entitled "Procurement Review Process — A Descriptive Guide" was revised to reflect changes resulting from implementation of the AGP.

Textile Reference

- In 1995-96, the Tribunal received 66 requests for tariff relief and made recommendations to the Minister of Finance in 24 cases. Fifty-eight cases were pending at year end.
- The Tribunal submitted its first textile reference annual status report to the Minister of Finance in November 1995.

Administrative Considerations

- A review of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure was launched.
- A rationalization of the Tribunal's operating expenditures in the areas of training, travel, materiel management and telecommunications resulted in operating savings of \$125,000 per year starting in fiscal year 1995-96.
- The cancellation of distribution of copies of Tribunal decisions and statements of reasons to large mailing lists and of the reproduction of material free of charge for outside requests has resulted in operating savings of \$30,000 per year. An electronic bulletin board service (BBS) and a Factsline system were established in June 1995, allowing the public to obtain copies of Tribunal documents without the Tribunal's intervention.

Personnel Considerations

- The Tribunal carried out a rationalization of its administrative support functions and was successful in eliminating some positions by consolidating certain functions/positions.

Departmental Appropriated Planned and Actual Spending

(thousands of dollars)	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Main Estimates 1995-96	Actual 1995-96
Canadian International Trade Tribunal	8,612	7,820	8,085	7,851

IV Supplementary Information

Appendix 1 - Personnel Requirements

Summary by Professional Category (FTEs)

	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	1996-97 Estimates	1997-98 Estimates	1998-99 Planned	1999-00 Planned
Order-in-Council Appointments	8	8	7	7	7	7
Executive Group	9	9	9	8	8	8
Scientific and Professional	13	13	13	12	12	12
Administrative and Foreign Service	42	40	44	46	46	46
Technical	6	6	8	7	7	7
Administrative Support	20	18	19	18	18	18
Total	98	94	100	98	98	98

Appendix 2 - Additional Financial Information

Revenues and Expenditures

Presentation by Standard Object (\$000)

	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	1996-97 Estimates	1997-98 Estimates	1998-99 Planned	1999-00 Planned
Personnel						
Salaries and Wages	5,797	5,695	5,857	5,805	5,644	5,679
Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	806	827	849	987	965	965
	6,603	6,522	6,706	6,792	6,603	6,644
Goods and Services						
Transportation and Communications Information	322	348	309	270	270	270
Professional and Special Service	76	90	94	94	94	94
Rentals	272	337	442	423	423	423
Purchased Repair and Maintenance	81	79	86	65	65	65
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	42	86	68	68	68	68
Other Subsidies and Payments	293	216	227	212	212	212
Minor Capital*	2	1	3	3	3	3
	1,217	1,329	1,251	1,157	1,157	1,157
Total Expenditures	7,820	7,851	7,957	7,949	7,760	7,801

* Minor capital is the residual after the amount of controlled capital has been established. In accordance with Operating Budget principles, these resources would be interchangeable with personnel and goods and services expenditures.

Appendix 3 - Legislation Governing the Work of the Tribunal

Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. 47 (4th Supp.).

Customs Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (2nd Supp.).

Excise Tax Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-15.

Special Import Measures Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. S-15.

Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. 12 (3rd Supp.).

Energy Administration Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-6.

Appendix 4 - References

Annual Report of the Canadian International Trade Tribunal

Canadian International Trade Tribunal Bulletins

Procurement Review Process — A Descriptive Guide

Textile Reference Guide

Textile Reference: Annual Status Report