

## FOOTNOTES TO CHAPTER I

1 The term "contingency protection", intended to include all measures of protection against import competition other than protection by a scheduled rate of duty, but emphasizing the increasing role of the anti-dumping and countervailing duty provisions, and of "safeguard" actions, was, it appears, first used in this sense shortly after the conclusion of the Tokyo Round in 1979 by the author of this paper (Financial Post, Toronto, November 24, 1979). Other writers (e.g. Finger) have used the term "administered protection" to cover some but not all of the same range of measures. See J.M. Finger, H. Keith Hall and Douglas R. Nelson: "The Political Economy of Administered Protection" American Economic Review, June 1982. Others have used a broader term: the "new protectionism"; see Douglas R. Nelson: The Political Structure of the New Protectionism, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 471, The World Bank, 1981.

2 For the text of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, see Contracting Parties to the GATT: Basic Instruments and Selected Documents Volume IV: Text of the General Agreement 1969, Geneva, March 1969. Many countries have also published the Agreement in their national treaty series, for example, in the U.K., H.M.S.O. Cmd. 9413, Review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, April 1955. The earlier text of the Agreement, prior to the changes negotiated in 1955, and subsequently incorporated in the Agreement, may be found in United Nations: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Volume 1, Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, U.N., Lake Success, New York, 1947 (text in English and French). For Canada, the original text is Treaty Series, 1947, No. 27, which also contains the Exchanges of Notes with the United States and with the United Kingdom regarding changes in the existing bilateral agreements. For the U.K. the original agreement is Cmd. 8048 of 1950. For the relationship between the GATT and the more comprehensive Havana Charter (Report of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, London, October 1946 and Final Act and Related Documents, United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Held at Havana, Cuba From November 21, 1947 to March 24, 1948, Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, Lake Success, New York, April 1948, see generally John H. Jackson: World Trade and the Law of GATT, Bobbs-Merrill, 1969 (hereafter Jackson: GATT) and GATT: Analytical Index, Third Revision - March 1970.

3 We say "largely" because the trade policy system includes some provisions concerning services, e.g. Article IV of the GATT, which relates to cinema screen quotas; the trade policy system also addresses such issues as tariff rates on engineering and architectural drawings, which represent professional services. The line between services and goods is not easy to draw. See Jagdish Bhagwati: "Splintering and Disembodiment of Services and Developing Nations", 7 The World Economy, June 1984, No. 2.

4 See, for example, U.N. General Assembly, UNCITRAL, Fourteenth Session, 1981: Current Activities of International Organizations Related to the Harmonization and Unification of Trade Law.