CIFTA: Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Implemented January 1, 1997.

CITT: Canadian International Trade Tribunal. A body responsible under Canadian legislation for findings of injury in anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases and the provision of advice to the Government on other import issues.

Countervailing Duties (CVD): Additional duties imposed by the importing country to offset Government subsidies in the exporting country, when the subsidized imports cause material injury to domestic industry in the importing country.

Customs Valuation: The appraisal of the worth of imported goods by customs officials for the purpose of determining the amount of duty payable in the importing country. The GATT Customs Valuation Code obligates Governments that sign it to use the "transaction value" of imported goods – or the price actually paid or payable for them – as the principal basis for valuing the goods for customs purposes.

Dispute Settlement: Those institutional provisions in a trade agreement which provide the means for settling differences of view between the parties.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association. When founded via the Stockholm Convention in May 1960, there were 7 members. Since its foundation the composition changed as new members joined and others acceded to the EU. Currently, there are four members: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein.

Expropriation: The seizure of private property by a foreign Government without just or reasonable compensation.

Foreign Direct Investment: The funds committed to a foreign enterprise. The investor may gain partial or total control of the enterprise. An investor who buys 10 percent or more of the controlling shares of a foreign enterprise makes a direct investment.

FTA: Free Trade Agreement. In particular, the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement that entered into force on January 1, 1989.

FTAA: Free Trade Area of the Americas. Proposed agreement between 34 countries of the Western Hemisphere to create a Free Trade Area by 2005, launched in Miami in December 1994.

GATS: General Agreement on Trade in Services. The first set of multilaterally agreed and legally enforceable rules and disciplines ever negotiated to cover international trade in services.

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Since 1947, the multilateral institution overseeing the global trading system. Superseded by the WTO in January 1995.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product. The total value of goods and services produced by a country.

Integrated Framework: A plan for the provision of trade-related technical assistance, including human and institutional capacity building, for supporting trade and trade-related activities of the least-developed countries, led by the WTO and five multilateral organizations.

Intellectual Property: A collective term used to refer to new ideas, inventions, designs, writings, films, etc. and protected by copyright, patents, trademarks, etc.

ITA: Information Technology Agreement. A WTO-based agreement endorsed by several Members that calls for the gradual elimination of most-favoured-nation tariffs on many information technology and telecommunication products.

Liberalization: Reductions in tariff and other measures that restrict world trade, unilaterally, bilaterally or multilaterally.

MFN: Most-favoured-nation treatment (Article I of the GATT 1994) requiring countries not to discriminate between goods on the basis of country of origin or destination.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement, involving Canada, the United States and Mexico. Implemented January 1, 1994.

Non-Tariff Barriers (Measures): Government measures or policies other than tariffs which restrict or distort international trade. Examples include import quotas, discriminatory government procurement practices, measures to protect intellectual property. Such measures have become relatively more conspicuous impediments to trade as tariffs have been reduced during the period since World War II.