

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Those institutional provisions in a trade agreement that provide the means for settling differences of view between the parties. (*Règlement des différends*)

DOHA DEVELOPMENT ROUND: A new round of World Trade Organization negotiations, launched at the Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. (*Programme de Doha pour le développement*)

EFTA: European Free Trade Association. When founded via the Stockholm Convention in May 1960, EFTA had seven members. Since its founding, the composition has changed as new members joined and others acceded to the EU. Currently, there are four members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. (*AELE : Association européenne de libre-échange*)

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% or more of the controlling shares of a foreign enterprise makes a direct investment. (*IED : Investissement étranger direct*)

FTA: Free Trade Agreement. Often refers to the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement that entered into force on January 1, 1989. (*ALE : Accord de libre-échange*)

FTAA: Free Trade Area of the Americas. Proposed agreement between 34 countries of the Western hemisphere to create a free trade area by 2005. The FTAA process was launched in Miami in December 1994. (*ZLEA : Zone de libre-échange des Amériques*)

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. (*AGCS : Accord général sur le commerce des services*)

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. From 1947 to 1995, the multilateral institution overseeing the global trading system, as well as the international agreement governing trade in goods (GATT 1947). As an organization, superseded by the WTO in January 1995. GATT 1994 (the agreement) which reflects amendments to the original agreement

and incorporates new WTO agreements, continues to govern trade in goods. (*GATT : Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce*)

GDP: Gross Domestic Product. The total value of goods and services produced in a country. (*PIB : Produit intérieur brut*)

INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK: A plan for providing trade-related technical assistance, including human and institutional capacity building, in support of trade and trade-related activities of the least-developed countries. It is led by the WTO and five multilateral organizations. (*Cadre intégré*)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: A collective term used to refer to new ideas, inventions, designs, writings, films, etc., protected by copyright, patents, trademarks, etc. (*Propriété intellectuelle*)

ITA: Information Technology Agreement. A WTO-based agreement with over 50 members that provides for duty-free trade in information technology and telecommunications products. (*ATI : Accord sur la technologie de l'information*)

LIBERALIZATION: Unilateral, bilateral or multilateral actions to reduce tariffs and/or remove other measures that restrict international trade. (*Libéralisation*)

MFN: Most-favoured-nation treatment (Article I of the GATT 1994). Requires countries not to discriminate between goods on the basis of country of origin or destination. (*NPF : Traitement de la nation la plus favorisée*)

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement, involving Canada, the United States and Mexico. Implemented January 1, 1994. (*ALENA : Accord de libre-échange nord-américain*)

NON-TARIFF BARRIERS (MEASURES): Government measures or policies other than tariffs that restrict or distort international trade. Examples include import quotas and discriminatory government procurement practices. Such measures have become relatively more conspicuous impediments to trade as tariffs have been reduced during the period since World War II. (*Barrières non tarifaires – mesures*)