

Subsidy: An economic benefit granted by a government to producers of goods often to strengthen their competitive position. The subsidy may be direct (a cash grant) or indirect (low-interest export credits guaranteed by a government agency, for example).

Tariff: Customs duties on merchandise imports. Levied either on an *ad valorem* (percentage of value) or on a specific basis (e.g. \$5 per 100 kgs). Tariffs give price advantage to similar locally produced goods and raise revenues for the government.

Tariff Rate Quota: Two-stage tariff: imports up to the quota level enter at a lower rate of duty; over-quota imports enter at a higher rate.

Transparency: Visibility and clarity of laws and regulations.

Uruguay Round: Multilateral trade negotiations launched in the context of the GATT at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986, and concluded in Geneva in December 1993. Signed by ministers in Marrakesh, Morocco, in April 1994.

WTO: World Trade Organization. Established on January 1, 1995, to replace the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it forms the cornerstone of the world trading system.

WTO Appellate Body: An independent seven-person body that, upon request by one or more parties to the dispute, reviews findings in panel reports.