

basis for valuing the goods for customs purposes.
(*Évaluation en douane*)

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Those institutional provisions in a trade agreement which 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 meeting at Doha, Qatar, in November 2001.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association. When founded via the Stockholm Convention in May 1960, there were seven 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. (*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. In particular, 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, 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 As an organization, superseded by the WTO in January 1995.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) has been amended and incorporated into the new WTO Agreements and 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 by a country.
(*PIB : Produit intérieur brut*)

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. (*Cadre intégré*)

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

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. (*ATI : Accord sur la technologie de l'information*)

LIBERALIZATION: Reductions in tariff and other measures that restrict world trade, unilaterally, bilaterally or multilaterally. (*Libéralisation*)

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. (*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 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.
(*Barrières non tarifaires – mesures*)

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Paris-based organization of industrialized countries responsible for study of and cooperation on broad range of economic, trade, scientific and educational issues. (*OCDE : Organisation de coopération et de développement économique*)