



Ministry (or Department) - a government department headed by a minister or a Secretary of State. Examples: External Affairs, Finance, International Trade, etc.

Multilateral assistance - development help from several international sources.

Mutual defence - cooperative action by two or more countries or allies to protect each other.

Natural resources - materials produced by nature. Examples in Canada are mineral deposits, water, forests, fish, etc.

Newly industrialized country (NIC) - a country where a variety of industrial activities have recently been established and where the standard of living is improving. Examples: Brazil, Singapore and South Korea.

Non-governmental organization (NGO) - a privately organized group, often established to carry out charitable or development work. Examples: Oxfam, Care Canada, Greenpeace Foundation.

Overseas - referring to a country beyond our continent.

Papal Nuncio - an ambassador of the Vatican.

Partners in Development - countries working together so that the less developed countries make progress towards a better standard of living for their citizens.

Passport - a document issued by a government to a citizen for travel abroad, certifying his or her identity and citizenship.

Peacekeeping mission - a visit to, or temporary stay in, another country by negotiators or soldiers with the aim of reducing tension or preventing the outbreak of war in that country. Usually undertaken in times of crisis.

Pollution - harmful substances spoiling the environment.

Primary materials - usually natural resources; materials which are in their original, natural state. For example: coal, iron ore, nickel, trees, etc.

Product - something grown or manufactured.

Provincial - pertaining to a province. Provincial ministries act, within their jurisdiction, for their own provinces. Each Ministry of Education is responsible for education within its own province.