(b) facilitate the temporary entry into its territory of nationals of another Party who render services directly related to the exportation of goods by an exporter of that same Party into the territory of the Party concerned; and

(c) facilitate the entry into its territory of spouses and children of nationals described in sub-paragraph (a) above.

2. The Joint Committee shall monitor the operation and implementation of this Article and deal with issues of implementation or administration related to temporary entry.

3. No later than one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each Party shall make available explanatory material regarding the requirements for temporary entry under this Article, in such a manner as will enable nationals of the other Parties to become acquainted with them.

4. For the purposes of this Article:

(a) "temporary entry" means the right to enter and remain for the period authorised;

(b) "national" means a natural person who is a citizen or a permanent resident of a Party; and

(c) "business visitors" means short term visitors who do not intend to enter the labour market of the Parties, but seek entry to engage in activities such as buying or selling goods or services, negotiating contracts, conferring with colleagues, or attending conferences.

IV COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY

ARTICLE 14

General principles

1. The Parties agree that anti-competitive business conduct can hinder the fulfilment of the objectives of this Agreement. Accordingly, each Party shall adopt or maintain measures to proscribe such conduct and take appropriate action with respect thereto, acknowledging that such measures may be brought about by a Party's obligations entered into through other international agreements, such as the *Agreement on the European Economic Area*, done at Brussels on 17 March 1993, to which certain EFTA States are party. The Parties shall, upon request of a Party, consult about the effectiveness of measures undertaken by each Party.

2. Each Party shall ensure that the measures referred to in paragraph 1, and the actions it takes pursuant to those measures, are applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

3. For the purpose of this Chapter, “anti-competitive business conduct” includes, but is not limited to, anti-competitive agreements, concerted practices or arrangements by competitors, anti-competitive practices by an enterprise that is dominant in a market and mergers with substantial anti-competitive effects, unless such conduct is excluded directly or indirectly from the coverage of a Party’s own laws or authorised in accordance with those laws. All such exclusions and authorisations should be transparent and should be reviewed periodically to assess whether they are necessary to achieve their overriding policy objectives.

4. No Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under this Agreement for any matter arising under this Chapter.

ARTICLE 15

Co-operation

1. The Parties recognise the importance of co-operation and co-ordination on general issues relating to competition law enforcement policy, such as notification, consultation and exchange of information relating to the enforcement of competition laws and policies.

2. Unless providing notice would harm its important interests, a Party shall notify another Party when a proposed or actual competition law enforcement action may have an effect on that other Party’s important interests, and give full and sympathetic consideration to the views expressed by that other Party, including possible ways of fulfilling its enforcement needs without harming those interests.

3. If a Party considers that any specified anti-competitive business conduct carried out within the territory of another Party is adversely affecting an important interest referred to in paragraph 2, that Party may notify the other Party and may request that the Party or its competition authority initiate appropriate enforcement action.

4. The notifying Party shall include in its notification sufficient information to permit the notified Party to identify the anti-competitive business conduct that is the subject of the notification and shall include an offer to provide such further information and co-operation as the notifying Party is able to provide. The notified Party may consult with the notifying Party and shall accord full and sympathetic consideration to the request of the notifying Party in deciding whether to initiate enforcement action with respect to the anti-competitive business conduct identified in the notification. The Parties may conduct such consultations through their respective competition authorities.

5. The notified Party shall inform the notifying Party of its decision and may include the grounds for the decision. If enforcement action is initiated, the notified Party shall advise the notifying Party of its outcome and, to the extent possible, of any significant interim development. The Parties may act under this paragraph through their respective competition authorities.

ARTICLE 16

Communication of information

Nothing in this Chapter shall require the communication of information by a Party, including its competition authority, if such communication is prohibited by its laws, including those regarding disclosure of information, confidentiality and business secrecy.

V OTHER COMMON RULES

ARTICLE 17

Subsidies

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, the rights and obligations of the Parties in respect of subsidies and the application of countervailing measures shall be governed by Articles VI and XVI of the GATT 1994 and the WTO *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*.

2. Each Party shall designate, and provide full contact information for, a person that the other Parties can contact with respect to any matter concerning subsidies or countervailing measures.

3. Before initiating an investigation under Part V of the WTO *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*, the competent investigating authority of Canada or the EFTA State, as the case may be, shall notify, in writing, the Party whose goods would be subject to the investigation and allow such Party a period of 25 days from the date upon which notification was given, for consultations, with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution. The outcome of such consultations shall be communicated to the other Parties after the decision has been made on whether or not to initiate the investigation.