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requirements. The NAFTA incorporates the fundamental national treatment obligation of the GATT. Once goods have been imported into one NAFTA country from another NAFTA country, they must not be the object of discrimination. This commitment extends to provincial and state measures. The three countries have agreed not to impose new customs users fees similar to the U.S. merchandise processing fee or the Mexican customs processing fee ("derechos de tramite aduanero"). Mexico will eliminate by June 30, 1999, its existing customs processing fee on North American goods.

The FTA continues to govern agricultural trade between Canada and the U.S. Within the NAFTA, Canada and Mexico have a separate agreement. Mexico's market will be opened through the immediate elimination of import licences and phase-out of tariffs. Key Canadian exports include grains, oilseeds, pork, fish, potatoes and processed foods. Canada's import quotas for supply managed egg, poultry and dairy products remain unaffected by the Agreement and Mexico will also exclude these sectors. Canada and Mexico retain the right for 10 years to impose special tariffs to prevent sudden surges of import-sensitive products. For Canada, the safeguards apply to certain fruits and vegetables. Health and safety standards are maintained.