TARIFF PREFERENCE LEVELS
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1994

Cotton and Man-made Fibre Apparel

Canada to U.S.	Canada to Mexico
80,000,000*	6,000,000

Wool Apparel

Canada to U.S.	Canada to Mexico
5,066,948**	250,000

Notes: * A 2 percent annual growth rate applies to the tariff rate quota (TRQ) for each of the first five years. There is a sub-limit of 60 million Square Metre Equivalents for non-wool apparel that undergoes a single transformation in North America with the balance for double transformation.

** A 1 percent annual growth rate applies to the TRQ for each of the first five years. There also is a wool suit sub-limit under which exports of woollen suits are not to exceed 5,016,780 Square Metre Equivalents annually.

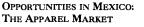**Source:** Brenda A. Jacobs. "NAFTA's New Rules". *Bobbin Magazine.*

LABELLING

Mexico has regulations governing the labelling of consumer goods. Among other things, the label must be in Spanish, and new regulations issued in 1994 require that the label be affixed "at the source". This ended the previous practice of the importer applying additional labels.

MINIMUM LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

All consumer products

1. Name of the product or good (including a product description, if not described in the name of the product or good).

2. Name or trade name and address of the importer (this information may be displayed on a separate label and may be added after importation).

3. Country of origin of the product.

4. Net contents in accordance with official Mexican standard NOM 030-SCFI-1993.

5. Warnings or precautions in the case of dangerous products.

6. Instructions for use, handling and/or preservation of the product.

Source: Government of Canada translation of Article Five of the *March 7, 1994 Labelling Decree,* as amended by letters of clarification from the *Secretaría de Comercio y Fomento Industrial (SECOFI),* Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development.