

Meat & milk	35.2%
Corn milling	18.1%
Wheat milling	12.0%
Fats & oils	6.4%
Coffee	5.9%
Sugar	5.5%
Processed fruits & vegetables	3.5%
Animal feed	2.4%
Other	10.9%

#### 4.2.3 SANITARY AND FACIAL PAPER PRODUCTS

The Mexican sanitary and facial paper industry, from production of pulp, paper to the production of the final consumer product is concentrated in two large, multinational firms: Kimberly Clark (Kimberly Clark) and Crisoba (Scott Paper), which together cover close to 80% of the Mexican market, 48% and 31% respectively, with smaller contributions from firms such as Fábricas de Papel Loreto y Peña Pobre (10%), Cía. Papelera Maldonado (4%), Fábrica de Papel San Francisco (3.5%) and Fábrica de Papel Finess (0.7%). Total production of sanitary and facial paper products was 387,950 tons in 1991 and includes toilet paper (293,758 tons or 75.7%), tissue paper (8857 tons or 2.3%), paper napkins (58,891 tons or 15.2%), and other tissue towels (6.8%). Additionally there is a massive production of diapers and sanitary napkins, for which no data were available. They are distributed in Mexico through two major channels: consumer and institutional. The first basically moves through major supermarkets and small stores, while the institutional sector, which includes industry, hospitals, hotels and restaurants, high rotation offices and schools is addressed through the company distribution channels mostly.

#### 5. MARKET ACCESS

As a result of Mexico's accession to GATT, the Mexican government has gradually opened the economy to international markets. Tariffs have been lowered from a maximum 100% in 1983, to 20% since December, 1988. The official price system has been totally eliminated and import permits are required on only 198 of the total 11,812 items in the Mexican Harmonized Tariff System.

The import climate for pulp and paper improved as a result of this commercial liberalization. Therefore, imports in this industry, classified under the Harmonized System Number 47 and 48, are subject to an ad valorem duty of maximum 20% assessed on the invoice value. In addition, a customs processing fee of 0.8% is assessed on the invoice value. A 10% value added tax (recently reduced from 15%) is then assessed on the cumulative value of both taxes in addition to the invoice value. Some manufacturers who use imported inputs for their products under a Mexican Government approved manufacturing plan may have the duty and/or VAT waived or rebated. Raw materials, intermediates and machinery for use in manufacturing or assembling products for export are generally eligible to be imported either duty free or under bond.