

languages (English and French); the information must be correct, clear and accurate.

There are a number of regulations on packaging and labelling for consumer products. On food products, for example, there are regulations covering, among other things:

- the common name of the product
- the net quantity
- the name and address of the manufacturer
- ingredients
- the number of servings
- pictorial representations of the product
- labelling of alcoholic beverages
- bilingual labelling of food products
- dietetic foods
- nutritional labelling and advertisement
- open date marking

### *Rum Labelling*

In the context of CARIBCAN provisions for duty-free access for imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean, changes are being made to the system for the labelling and bottling in Canada of rum imported from the region. The Canadian government has recently adopted amendments to the Food and Drug Act that will permit the bottling in Canada of Commonwealth Caribbean rum with minimal blending in Canada. The relevant regulations are expected to be issued in 1988.

### *Textile and Clothing Products*

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has established special labelling requirements for consumer-type textile products and garments sold in Canada, including imports. These are set out in the "Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations" under the Textile Labelling Act. In general, the fabric content of the article, the country of origin and the name and address of the exporter or the importer or a "CA identification number" (which is available to Canadian companies that are registered with the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs) must be marked on a label in both of Canada's official languages. The labels generally should also contain information about the washing and cleaning of garments and