

Canadian firms are now able to expand sales in sectors that were previously highly restricted by Mexico. These sectors include autos, financial services, trucking, energy and fisheries. Several products of strategic interest to Canadian business are undergoing accelerated tariff phase-out, including: fertilizers; sulphur; aluminum ingots; agricultural, construction and resource machinery; rail and industrial equipment; selected wood pulp and paper items; telecommunications equipment; pre-fabricated housing; printed circuit boards; medical equipment; and auto parts.

The NAFTA is not a static agreement. For many Canadian firms, Mexico is a gateway to the rest of the Latin American market. In the future, other countries from the region may accede to the Agreement. In this respect, trade talks have already begun with Chile.

### *Mexican Gross Domestic Product*

<b>Main economic activities, 1993</b>	<b>% of GDP</b>
Manufacturing	22.4
Social and community services (includes professional and medical services)	17.3
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	7.4
Transportation and communications	7.2
Financial services, insurance and real estate	11.4
Mining	3.5
Construction	5.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.5
Commerce, restaurants and hotels	25.6

<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>
Total GDP (\$US billion)	287	330	357
Growth rate over previous year (%)	3.6	2.8	0.4
GDP per capita (\$US)	3500	3900	4100