

## APPENDIX TABLES



Table AI.1

Merchandise import by product, 1997-00<sup>a</sup>

Description	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(US\$ million)			
Total	111,983	125,193	141,956	190,790
	% of total			
Total primary products	12.9	12.1	10.9	10.9
Agriculture	7.9	7.6	6.7	6.1
Food	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.7
Agricultural raw material	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3
Mining	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.8
Ores and other minerals	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Non-ferrous metals	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3
Fuels	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9
Manufactures	83.5	84.6	86.2	86.5
Iron and steel	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2
Chemicals	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.5
Other semi-manufactures	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.5
Machinery and transport equipment	46.3	47.9	49.6	50.4
Power generating machines	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other non-electrical machinery	10.1	10.6	10.4	9.2
7284 Machinery, appliances for special industries, n.e.s.	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Office machines & telecommunication equipment	12.7	13.5	15.0	15.6
7764 Electronic microcircuits	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.7
7649 Parts, telecom. equipment	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
7643 TV, radio transmitters etc	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
7761 TV picture tubes, CRT, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
7599 Parts, data processing, etc. machines	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Other electrical machines	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.0
7725 Switch. apparatus, <1000v	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
7731 Insulated wire, etc. conductor	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6
7722 Printed circuits	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
7786 Electrical capacitors	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
7712 Other electrical power machinery, parts	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Automotive products	9.7	9.3	9.8	11.7
7843 Parts, accessories, n.e.s., for motor vehicles	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.2
7812 Passenger transport vehicles, n.e.s.	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.4
7132 Internal combustion engines for vehicles	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Other transport equipment	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Textiles	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.3
Clothing	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.1
Other consumer goods	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.6
8939 Plastic articles, n.e.s.	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
8931 Plastic containers, etc.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
8211 Convertible seats, parts	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Other	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.6

a F.o.b., including *maquiladoras*.

Source: UN, COMTRADE database (SITC Rev 3).

Table AI.2  
Merchandise exports by product, 1997-00<sup>a</sup>

Description	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(US\$ million)			
Total	110,047	117,325	136,263	166,192
	% of total			
Total primary products	19.1	14.7	14.6	16.5
Agriculture	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.5
Food	6.2	6.2	5.4	4.9
Agricultural raw material	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Mining	11.9	7.7	8.6	11.0
Ores and other minerals	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Fuels	10.0	5.9	7.1	9.7
3330 Crude petroleum	9.4	5.5	6.5	9.0
Manufactures	80.7	85.1	85.1	83.4
Iron and steel	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.0
Chemicals	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2
Other semi-manufactures	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8
Machinery and transport equipment	54.0	58.0	59.7	59.2
Power generating machines	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other non-electrical machinery	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Office machines & telecommunication equipment	16.3	18.5	19.4	20.5
7611 Colour television receiver	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.4
7643 TV, radio transmitters, etc	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.2
7599 Parts, data processing machines	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9
7526 Input or output units	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.9
7649 Parts, telecomm. eqpt	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
7522 Digital computers	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7
7641 Line telephone etc. equip	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6
7764 Electronic microcircuits	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other electrical machines	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.2
7731 Insulated wire, etc. conductor	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1
7725 Switch. apparatus,<1000v	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1
7712 Other electrical power machinery, parts	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Automotive products	18.1	18.6	19.1	18.4
7812 Passenger transport vehicles, n.e.s.	8.8	9.4	9.1	9.8
7843 Parts, accessories, n.e.s., for motor vehicles	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
7821 Goods vehicles	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
7132 Internal combustion engines for vehicles	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
Other transport equipment	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.7
Textiles	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Clothing	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.2
Other consumer goods	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.4
8211 Convertible seats, parts	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

a F.o.b., including *maquiladoras*.

Source: UN, COMTRADE database (SITC Rev. 3).

Table AL3

Merchandise imports by trading partner, 1997-00<sup>a</sup>

Description	1997	1998	1999	2000
(US\$ million)				
World	111,983	125,193	141,956	190,790
% of total				
America	78.6	78.6	78.6	77.9
United States	74.3	74.5	74.2	73.1
Canada	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2
Other America	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6
Brazil	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Chile	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Europe	10.3	10.4	9.9	9.4
EU(15)	9.3	9.4	9.0	8.6
Germany	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
Italy	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Spain	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
France	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Sweden	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
United Kingdom	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
EFTA	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other Europe	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Asia	10.4	10.3	10.6	11.7
East Asia	10.0	9.8	10.2	11.2
Japan	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0
Korea, Rep. of	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1
China	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Chinese Taipei	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other Asia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Rest of the world including areas not specified	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0

a F.o.b., including *maquiladoras*.

Source: UN, COMTRADE database (SITC Rev. 3).

Table AI.4  
Merchandise exports by trading partner, 1997-00<sup>a</sup>

Description	1997	1998	1999	2000
	(US\$ million)			
World	110,047	117,325	136,263	166,192
	% of total			
America	93.1	93.6	93.8	94.6
United States	84.5	86.9	88.4	88.6
Canada	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.0
Other America	6.5	5.3	3.7	4.1
Netherlands Antilles	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Guatemala	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Dominican Rep.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Brazil	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
Venezuela	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Europe	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.8
EU(15)	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.3
Spain	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9
Germany	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.9
United Kingdom	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
France	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
EFTA	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other Europe	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asia	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.4
East Asia	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2
Japan	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other Asia	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Rest of the world including areas not specified	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3

a F.o.b., including *maquiladoras*.

Source: UN, COMTRADE database.

**Table A1.5**  
**Foreign direct investment in Mexico by sector, 1994-00**

Year	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Trade	Transport and communication	Finance	Public administration and others	Total
(US\$ million)										
1994	10.6	95.1	6,114.6	15.2	259.4	1,250.5	719.3	941.2	1,158.1	10,564.0
1995	11.1	79.1	4,738.3	2.1	26.0	1,005.9	876.3	1,065.9	397.1	8,201.8
1996	31.7	83.8	4,682.1	1.1	25.5	719.9	427.9	1,206.6	483.7	7,662.3
1997	10.9	130.2	7,233.0	5.2	110.2	1,853.7	685.6	1,000.0	783.9	11,812.7
1998	28.7	42.4	4,899.7	26.6	65.4	866.9	327.1	633.4	721.8	7,612.0
1999	77.2	122.9	8,661.9	139.5	101.3	926.3	165.0	682.9	1,087.5	11,964.5
2000	81.8	161.7	7,632.6	51.9	43.2	1,689.1	-2,581.9	4,313.9	1,059.3	12,451.6
1994-00	252.0	715.2	43,962.2	241.6	631.0	8,312.3	619.3	9,843.9	5,691.4	70,268.9
(% of total)										
1994	0.1	0.9	57.9	0.1	2.5	11.8	6.8	8.9	11.0	100.0
1995	0.1	1.0	57.8	0.0	0.3	12.3	10.7	13.0	4.8	100.0
1996	0.4	1.1	61.1	0.0	0.3	9.4	5.6	15.7	6.3	100.0
1997	0.1	1.1	61.2	0.0	0.9	15.7	5.8	8.5	6.6	100.0
1998	0.4	0.6	64.4	0.3	0.9	11.4	4.3	8.3	9.5	100.0
1999	0.6	1.0	72.4	1.2	0.8	7.7	1.4	5.7	9.1	100.0
2000	0.7	1.3	61.3	0.4	0.3	13.6	-20.7	34.6	8.5	100.0
1994-00	0.4	1.0	62.6	0.3	0.9	11.8	0.9	14.0	8.1	100.0

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática.

**Table A1.6**  
**Foreign direct investment in Mexico by origin, 1994-00**

Year	United States	Netherlands	Spain	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany	Switzerland	Others	Total
(US\$ million)										
1994	4,886.1	757.6	144.2	740.5	631.0	593.4	307.5	53.9	2,449.8	10,564.0
1995	5,373.3	742.6	47.1	170.1	155.7	213.8	548.5	200.2	750.5	8,201.8
1996	5,163.1	487.0	70.7	515.5	139.3	78.7	196.2	77.1	934.7	7,662.3
1997	7,242.0	307.4	312.1	224.1	350.4	1,829.8	480.2	28.6	1,038.1	11,812.7
1998	5,033.3	1,056.9	266.0	181.0	98.9	184.0	136.6	18.2	637.1	7,612.0
1999	6,634.8	903.3	461.1	602.4	1,229.7	-210.8	779.3	101.5	1,463.2	11,964.5
2000	9,851.2	1,711.7	1,685.0	602.1	394.9	256.9	202.2	114.6	-2,367.0	12,451.6
1994-00	44,183.8	5,966.5	2,986.2	3,035.7	2,999.9	2,945.8	2,650.5	594.1	4,906.4	70,268.9
(% of total)										
1994	46.3	7.2	1.4	7.0	6.0	5.6	2.9	0.5	23.2	100.0
1995	65.5	9.1	0.6	2.1	1.9	2.6	6.7	2.4	9.2	100.0
1996	67.4	6.4	0.9	6.7	1.8	1.0	2.6	1.0	12.2	100.0
1997	61.3	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	15.5	4.1	0.2	8.8	100.0
1998	66.1	13.9	3.5	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.8	0.2	8.4	100.0
1999	55.5	7.5	3.9	5.0	10.3	-1.8	6.5	0.8	12.2	100.0
2000	79.1	13.7	13.5	4.8	3.2	2.1	1.6	0.9	-19.0	100.0
1994-00	62.9	8.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	0.8	7.0	100.0

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática.

**Table AIII.1**  
**Main characteristics of Mexico's preferential rules of origin**

Preferential trade partners (date of entry-into force)	Definition of originating goods	Other general provisions	Specific provision
European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) (1 July 2001, except for Iceland, 1 October 2001, and Liechtenstein, 1 November 2001)	<p>Products wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Products obtained in the region incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained, provided such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.</p> <p>The different rules that apply for determining whether a product has been sufficiently worked or processed fall into several broad categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the materials used must undergo a change of tariff classification under the Harmonized System;</li> <li>- products are considered to be originating if sufficient value is added. Percentages involved may vary from product to product; or</li> <li>- for some products, the rule defines the production process to be followed.</li> </ul> <p>These rules in some cases require a combination of the above conditions to be applied.</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Non-originating material is not subject to drawback of, or exemption from, import duties (excepted as provided for in the agreement on agricultural products with Switzerland for some products containing sugar)</p> <p>In general, a de minimis provision of 10% applies (8% of the weight of the material for textiles and 8% of the value of the material for clothing)</p> <p>Non-originating material incorporated in originating inputs are not counted (roll-up provision)</p>	<p>Conditions for "sufficiently worked or processed products" vary according to HS Chapters and to products</p> <p>Rules of origin for agricultural products have been negotiated independently in three bilateral agreements; a given agricultural product could thus face different rules of origin depending on its destination</p> <p>Products of sea fishing and other products from the sea outside the territorial waters are subject to strict conditions regarding the vessels and factory ships in which they are produced</p> <p>For some products, a more intensive use of non-originating material is allowed for a transitional period</p>
Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) (15 March 2001 except for Honduras, 1 June 2001)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 50% of the transaction value, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63)</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs does not exceed 7% of the total value (does not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and applies under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the materials</p> <p>The regional value content may be calculated on the basis of the total production or total exports to the other Part of a good classified in the same subheading and produced in a single plant or in the whole country over a period from 1 to 12 months (do not apply to products of the automotive industry)</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a model produced in the country; or of a category of vehicles produced in the country</p> <p>Some goods of HS Chapters 50 to 63 face different rules of origin depending on whether they are traded under the "temporary levels of flexibility" provision or under the general preferential regime</p>
Uruguay (1 March 2001)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff heading classification provided that the regional value content of the good is at least 50%</p>		<p>Conditions vary according to products</p>

**Table AIII.1 (cont'd)**



Preferential trade partners (date of entry-into force)	Definition of originating goods	Other general provisions	Specific provision
Israel (1 July 2000)	<p>Products obtained in the region incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained, provided such materials have undergone working or processing in the region and meet specific requirements</p> <p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 45% of the transaction value or 35% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63)</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods shall be considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs do not exceed 10% of the total value (do not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and apply under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 19 and 22 to 27 )</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a model produced in the country; or of a category of vehicles produced in the country</p> <p>The regional value content may be calculated on the basis of the total production or total exports to the other Party of a good classified in the same subheading and produced in a single plant or in the whole country over a period from 1 to 12 months (do not apply to products of the automotive industry)</p>
European Communities (1 July 2000)	<p>Products wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Products obtained in the region incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained, provided such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing</p> <p>The different rules that apply for determining whether a product has been sufficiently worked or processed fall into several broad categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the materials used must undergo a change of tariff classification under the Harmonized System;</li> <li>- products are considered to be originating if sufficient value is added. Percentages involved may vary from product to product; or</li> <li>- for some products, the rule defines the production process to be followed.</li> </ul> <p>These rules in some cases require a combination of the above conditions to be applied.</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Non-originating material may not be subject to drawback of, or exemption from, import duties</p> <p>In general, a de minimis provision of 10% applies (8% of the weight of the material for textiles and of the value of the material for clothing)</p> <p>Non-originating material incorporated in originating inputs are not counted (roll-up provision)</p>	<p>Conditions for "sufficiently worked or processed products" vary according to HS Chapters and to products</p> <p>Products of sea fishing and other products from the sea outside the territorial waters are subject to strict conditions regarding the vessels and factory ships in which they are produced</p> <p>For products containing sugar, non-originating sugar must not exceed 30% of the value of the product</p> <p>For some products, a more intensive use of non-originating material is allowed for a transitional period (until 2006 for some products of the automotive industry and 2003 for some chemicals)</p>
Chile (1 August 1999)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs does not exceed 8% of the total value (does not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and applies under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a model produced in the country; or of a category of vehicles produced in the country</p>

Table AIII.1 (cont'd)

Preferential trade partners (date of entry-into force)	Definition of originating goods	Other general provisions	Specific provision
Nicaragua (1 July 1998)	<p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 50% of the transaction value or 40% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63)</p> <p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 50% of the transaction value or 41.66% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63)</p>	<p>The regional value content may be calculated on the basis of the total production or total exports to other Party of a good classified in the same subheading and produced in a single plant or in the whole country over a period from 1 to 12 months (do not apply to products of the automotive industry)</p> <p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs does not exceed 7% of the total value (does not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and applies under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content required for some autoparts is 40% calculated by the net cost method until July 1, 2003 and 50% after that date.</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicles produced in a single plant; or of a model produced in the country</p>
Bolivia (11 January 1995)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 50% of the transaction value or 41.66% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63, and to some products in HS Chapters 87)</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs do not exceed 7% of the total value (do not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and apply under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content required for some autoparts is 50% calculated by the net cost method and 40% for vehicles</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a model of vehicle produced in the country</p>
Costa Rica (10 January 1995)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs do not exceed 7% of the total value (do not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and apply under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a model of vehicle produced in the country</p>

Table AIII.1 (cont'd)

Preferential trade partners (date of entry-into force)	Definition of originating goods	Other general provisions	Specific provision
	<p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 50% of the transaction value or 41.66% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63, and to some products in HS Chapters 87)</p>	<p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p>	
Colombia and Venezuela (9 January 1995)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and complies with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including regional value content requirements, are met</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs do not exceed 7% of the total value (do not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and apply under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27)</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p> <p>The regional value content levels are: 50% for goods under HS Chapters 28 to 40, 72 to 85 and 90; and 55% for other goods if these goods are subject to a regional value content rule</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p>
NAFTA (1 January 1994)	<p>Wholly obtained in the region</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other specified requirements</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification and other requirements, and comply with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced with a regional value content requirement</p> <p>Produced from non-originating materials that do not satisfy an applicable change in tariff classification provided specific conditions, including that the regional value content of the good is at least 60% of the transaction value or 50% using the net cost method, are met (do not apply to goods included in HS Chapters 61 to 63, and to some products in HS Chapters 87)</p>	<p>Bilateral cumulation of origin</p> <p>Under a de minimis provision goods are considered originating if the total value of non-originating inputs does not exceed 7% of the total value (does not apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63, and applies under specific conditions to goods classified in HS Chapters 1 to 27 )</p> <p>Specific de minimis provision, based on weight, apply to goods classified in HS Chapters 50 to 63: goods are considered originating if non-originating materials do not exceed 7% of the total weight of the material</p>	<p>Conditions vary according to products</p> <p>The regional value content for light duty vehicles of Chapter 87 is 62.5% calculated by the net cost method and for heavy duty vehicles (buses and road tractors) and some autoparts is 60% calculated by the net cost method.</p> <p>The regional value content of vehicles is calculated on the basis of the average regional value content of the total annual production or the total annual exports to the other Party of: a model of given category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a category of vehicle produced in a single plant; or of a model of vehicle produced in the country</p> <p>Phase-in of regional value content requirements</p> <p>Sector specific provisions apply for agricultural, automotive, electronic, and textile products</p>

Source: WTO Secretariat.

**Table AIII.2**  
**Products subject to special export provisions**  
(Per cent except when otherwise specified)

<b>HS items subject to export licences</b>		
1102.2000, 1209.9901, 1506.0001, 2709.0099, 2710.0001, 2710.0002, 2710.0004, 2710.0005, 2710.0006, 2710.0099, 2711.1201, 2711.1301, 2711.1901, 2711.1999, 2711.2999, 2712.2001, 2712.9001, 2712.9002, 2712.9003, 2712.9099, 4403.4901, 4407.2901, 4409.2001, 7108.11, 7108.12, 7108.13, 7118.1001, 7118.9001		
<b>HS items subject to export prohibitions</b>		
0103.9101, 0103.9201, 0106.0007, 0302.6901, 0303.7901, 0408.9901, 0410.0001, 0511.9901, 0601.1002, 0601.2002, 0602.1001, 0602.1002, 0602.1003, 0602.1005, 0602.9001, 0602.9002, 0602.9003, 0602.9005, 0604.9901, 1207.9101, 1208.9001, 1209.9901, 1209.9902, 1209.9903, 1211.9001, 1211.9002, 1302.11, 1302.3902, 1307.9101, 1308.9001, 1309.9901, 1309.9902, 1309.9903, 1311.9001, 1311.9002, 2939.9001, 2939.9002, 2939.9003, 3003.9001, 3301.9002, 4103.2001, 4103.9001, 4403.9901, 4407.9901, 4409.1001, 9705.0001		
<b>Products subject to export prohibitions</b>		
<b>HS Items</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
0507.9001	50	
1211.9005		
1302.1901	50	
1302.3901	50	
1311.9005	50	
1506.0001	50	
1701.91	50	
2714.9099	US\$0.260/kg.	
2715.0099	25	
3001.9099	25	
3002.1005	50	
3002.9001	50	
3002.9099	50	
3301.9003	50	
4301.8001	50	
4302.1901	50	
4302.2001	50	
4302.3001	50	
9705.0002	50	
9706.0001	50	

Source: The Mexican authorities.

Table AIII.3

Federal programmes supporting industrial activity, by entity and type of measure, March 2001

Entity/Measure	Number or programmes
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>By federal entity</b>	
Department of Economy	34
BANCOMEXT	21
National Development Bank (NAFIN)	19
Department of the Treasury and Public Credit (SHCP)	18
Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	13
CONACYT	7
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	6
Department of Labor and Social Provision (STPS)	5
Department of Public Education (SEP)	4
Department of Social Development (SEDESOL)	4
Department of the Comptroller General and Administrative Development (SECODAM)	3
<b>By type of support</b>	
Training, technical assistance and consulting services	28
Credit and financial services from development banks	25
Fiscal incentives	24
Specific activities of the federal entities	22
Credits, venture capital and subsidies	14
Guidance services	12
Regional development and production chains	8
Information systems	1

Source: CIPI, Descripción de los programas de apoyo empresarial del Gobierno Federal [Online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc\\_prog\\_apoyo.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc_prog_apoyo.pdf) [1 October 2001].

**Table AIII.4**  
**Selected industrial policy programmes maintained at the State level**

State	Name of the programme	Description
Aguascalientes	Asunción fund	Fund for financing activities of micro enterprises; resources amount to Mex\$5.6 million (some US\$600,000)
	Aguascalientes fund	Preferential credits granted to micro and small enterprises; resources amount to Mex\$3 million (some US\$300,000)
Baja California	Baja exports	Promote participation of small and medium enterprises in international events, covering 100% of the costs
	Production project programme (PRODUCE)	Direct transfers to generate employment; in 2000, some Mex\$4 million were spent (some US\$430,000)
	Programme for the fishing industry	Promotion of industrial development through financial support and training; the programme has resulted in an investment of some US\$70 million
	Support fund to the micro enterprise (EMPRENDE)	Promotes industrial development in rural and marginalized areas through preferential credits; resources amount to Mex\$9.4 million (some US\$980,000)
	Contingency fund	Financial guarantee for the acquisition of informatics equipment
Baja California Sur	Rural aquacultural programme	Credits to promote aquacultural activities
	Fund for family business	Soft loans granted to micro and small enterprises
	State fund for industrial development (FEFICAM)	Financial support through preferential loans; training; and technical assistance
Campeche	Investment trust	Financial support for industrial activities; between July 1999 and July 2000, resources granted amounted to Mex\$39 million (some US\$4 million)
Coahuila	Fiscal incentives programme	Subsidies granted to firms and investors with respect to several taxes for the construction and operation of new plants
Colima	Economic support to professional organizations	Promotion, training and development of professional organizations in the retail sector; for 2000 Mex\$1.1 million were allocated (some US\$115,000)
	Colima fund (FOCOL)	Soft loans to micro enterprises, mainly manufacturing firms; loans are limited to Mex\$100,000 per firm; in 2000, 544 micro enterprises received financing
	Community councils of economic development (COCOPE)	Soft loans directed to specific social groups for productive projects; in 2000, Mex\$867,000 (some US\$90,000) were granted, resulting in the creation of 261 jobs
Chiapas	Support fund for young entrepreneurs	Financial support for the creation of productive activities
	Fund for financing solidarity enterprises in the handicraft sector	Financial support for handicraft activities through preferential loans
Chihuahua	State fund for the development of productive activities (FIDEAPECH)	Promotion and support of productive activities
	Promotion financing	Preferential loans to finance promotional activities of States' products
	Support programme to technological innovation for micro and small industries (PROATEC)	Soft loans for the acquisition of machines and equipment for small industries
Durango	Fund for business promotion and development (FDPRODEM)	Financial resources allocated to projects fostering entrepreneurship development
	Fund for financing social firms (FFES)	Soft loans for industrial activities; for 1999-2000 Mex\$66 million were granted (US\$6.9 million)
Guanajuato	Guanajuato fund for financing micro enterprises	Credits granted to micro enterprises located in marginal areas and with limited access to commercial financial services
Hidalgo	Fund for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises	Soft loans for micro and small enterprises
Jalisco	Micro firms generating programme (GEMICRO)	Soft loans to micro enterprises for the acquisition of equipment, inputs or for financing payrolls
	Tourism fund	Financial support to small and medium-size firms involved in the tourist sector
México	Business solidarity fund (FOSEEM)	Credits at preferential rates for handicraft activities
Michoacán	Trust for micro and small enterprises operation (FIMYPE)	Financial support to productive activities through credits

**Table AIII.4 (cont'd)**

State	Name of the programme	Description
Nuevo León	Fund for the creation and consolidation of productive employment (FIRCE)	Soft loans to industries to promote job creation, import substitution and exports
Oaxaca	Mining development fund (FIMO)	Venture capital for small scale mining activities
Puebla	Fund for the strengthening of micro entrepreneurs	Provides guarantees for credits granted by commercial banks to micro enterprises
	Fund for the development of export enterprises	Financial support to small exporting enterprises
	Tourism development fund	Financial support and training for the tourist sector
San Luis Potosí	Development of micro productive projects	Financial support for the development of productive activities in marginated areas
	Development organization	Financial and technical support to business
Sinaloa	Development organization (FICEN)	Financial support to small and medium size industries
Tamaulipas	Micro industry financing	Financial support to firms that do not have access to commercial financial services
Veracruz	Support fund for small enterprises	Preferential credits for the promotion and development of small enterprises
Yucatán	Guarantee fund for small enterprises	Preferential credits for small and medium-size enterprises
Zacatecas	Plato Zacatecas fund	Financing, training, and technical assistance to small and medium-size enterprises

Source: Intersectorial Commission for Industrial Policy, *Marco institucional de los programas de apoyo a las MPYMES en los Gobiernos de los Estados*, [online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob/marco\\_inst\\_edos.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob/marco_inst_edos.pdf) [1 October 2001].

**Table AIII.5**  
**Miscellaneous financial support mechanisms**

Institution	Programme	Description
<b>Credits</b>		
BANCOMEXT and National Development Bank (NAFIN)	Several financial services	Complete set of financial services
CONACYT	Investigation and development fund (FIDETEC)	Direct loans at zero interest, or venture capital for investment projects prior to start-up. CONACYT contributes between 50% and 80% of the cost of the project (up to a maximum of US\$1.5 million)
	Trust for the improvement of scientific and technological capacity	Financial support for the creation and development of technological centres; projects financed at a level of 50% over 10 years: 33% of the financing may be forgiven for successful projects
Department of Economy	Trust fund for mining promotion (FIFOM)	Credits and financial services to develop mining projects
Department of Social Development (SEDESOL)	Programme of productive employment in social enterprises	Contributions, reimbursable at their nominal value, to companies which generate employment
<b>Venture Capital</b>		
BANCOMEXT	Venture capital	To increase firms' capitalization
NAFIN	Investment projects	To support firms' financial management
SEDESOL	Venture capital programme for social firms	Contributions (up to 40% of the value of the project) to create, reactivate or consolidate activities which generate employment; contributions are recoverable at their nominal value
<b>Subsidies</b>		
CONACYT	Programme to support linkages with Academia (PROVINC)	Non-reimbursable contributions to establish units of transfer and management of technological services in higher education institutions (UGST) and private sector assistance boards (CASP). CONACYT contributes up to US\$20,000 for each UGST and CASP for a two years period
	Support programme for joint development investigation projects (PAIDEC)	Non-reimbursable contributions to finance the development of research projects and industrial development. CONACYT contributes 50% of the project, up to a maximum of US\$250,000 for a two years period
SEDESOL	Fund programme for social enterprises	Generally non-reimbursable contributions
Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Programme for the development of commercial forest plantations (PRODEPLAN)	Non-reimbursable contributions for the establishment and development of commercial forest plantations. Subsidies are granted for up to 65% of the investment made by the beneficiaries during a period no longer than 7 consecutive years
	Forest development programme (PRODEFOR)	Non-reimbursable contributions allocated to small communities and small entrepreneurs; subsidies vary between 90% (for potential producers) and 50% (for producers with commercialization capacity)

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on information released by the CIPI, [Online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc\\_prog\\_apoyo.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc_prog_apoyo.pdf) [1 October 2001].



**Table AIII.6**  
**Training, technical assistance, and consulting services programmes**

Institution	Programme	Description
<b>Training</b>		
BANCOMEXT	Training services	Training and workshops for managers related to external trade issues
	International events	Training and financial support for participating in international events; BANCOMEXT takes charge of up to 75% of the costs linked to such events
Department of Economy	Programme for training and modernization of retail trade (PROMODE)	Basic training for managers in the sector
Department of Public Education (SEP)	Training on the job	Various programmes within the framework of the National System of Technological Education
National Development Bank (NAFIN)	Training programme	Promotion of management skills among small and medium-size enterprises through training programmes
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	National institute of forest and agricultural investigations (INIFAP)	Programme to facilitate the transfer of technology to domestic producers
Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)	Programme for the promotion of new retail points for fishing products	Basic training to improve sanitary conditions and; modernize retail services in fishing trade activities
<b>Technical assistance and consulting services</b>		
BANCOMEXT	Mexico exports	Technical assistance to develop export projects
	Technical assistance services	Consultancy and technical assistance to companies regarding export procedures
	Programme of technical assistance and marketing campaigns	Financial support to productive processes improvements and marketing campaigns
CONACYT	Technological centers of the SEP-CONACYT system	Training and consulting services to the industrial sector
	Integral programmes of SEP-CONACYT's regional research system	Technical assistance to companies and producers interested in using the result of SEP-CONACYT regional research system
	Programme of technological modernization (PMT)	CONACYT gives financial support of 50% (or up to a maximum of US\$50,000) of companies' expenses related to evaluation projects
Department of Economy	Programme for the establishment of ISO9000 in micro, small and medium-size enterprises (ISO9000)	Technical assistance for the adoption of quality systems
	National committee of productivity and technological innovation (COMPITE)	Private trust fund which receives donations from the Department of Economy and CONACYT, and provides technical assistance to improve production lines
	MESURA programme	Technical assistance related to metrology
	Council of mineral resources (COREM)	Technical assistance for the mining sector
	CETRO-CRECE network	Business consulting and technical assistance to micro, small and medium-size enterprises; private trust fund financed with donations from the Department of Economy
	E-commerce	Technical assistance to promote e-commerce
	Integral quality and modernization (QMO)	Economic support for training programmes
NAFIN	Technical assistance programme	Technical assistance to promote a new business culture among micro, small and medium size enterprises
SAGARPA	National service of seeds inspection and certification (SNICS)	Technical assistance to assure compliance with legal provisions

**Table AIII.6 (cont'd)**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Description</b>
SEMARNAT  Department of Public Education (SEP)	Certification of the analysis of vegetal nutritional inputs	The National Fertilizers Laboratory offers preferential tariffs for the analyse of vegetal nutritional inputs
	National programme of environmental audit (PNAA)	Voluntary audit of the plants to improve the production process with respect to environmental issues
	External service	Technical assistance provided by SEP to Production Units
	Technological research and development	Technical assistance regarding the creation, innovation, application, modification and adaptation of technology

*Source:* CIPI, Descripción de los programas de apoyo empresarial del Gobierno Federal [Online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc\\_prog\\_apoyo.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc_prog_apoyo.pdf) [1 October 2001].

**Table AIII.7**  
**Advice services**

Institution	Programme	Description
Department of Economy	First contact	System providing information on support programmes maintained by the Department of Economy
	National export advice system (SNOE)	Advice for export procedures
BANCOMEXT	Information and advice services	Advice in matters concerning external trade and investment
	Eurocenter BANCOMEXT	Support for strategic alliances or technological transfers between Mexican and European firms
National Development Bank (NAFIN)	Eurocenter for business cooperation NAFIN-Mexico	Same as above, but mainly related to manufactures
	Strategic alliances	Support for the establishment of strategic alliance with foreign partners
	European community investment partners (ECIP)	Support for joint projects between Mexican and European partners
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)	Export support and promotion programmes	Advice to exporters of agricultural products

Source: CIPI, Descripción de los programas de apoyo empresarial del Gobierno Federal [Online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc\\_prog\\_apoyo.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc_prog_apoyo.pdf) [1 October 2001]

**Table AIII.8**  
**Other industrial promotion programmes**

Institution	Programme	Description of the Programme/Observations
Department of Economy	Road to the South	Training of workers (Mex\$2,000 per agreed job); resources to restart, re-equip industrial areas (Mex\$2,000 per agreed job); assistance to negotiate with commercial and development banks to obtain financial support and guarantees
	Production chains	Resources to create guarantee funds; regional and sectoral studies; creation and management of business centres
	Distributions centers in the U.S.	Infrastructure for the promotion and storage of merchandise; market studies; and training in foreign trade topics
	Support fund for micro, small and medium-size enterprises (FAMPyME)	Business training; resources for micro, small and medium-size enterprises projects; resources to establish guarantee funds; sectoral and regional studies; creation of Business Development Centres at the State level
	Fund for micro, small and medium-size companies	Financial support for individuals or groups with low income and with limited access to commercial bank services
	Suppliers development	Organize events to promote contracts between big companies and small suppliers
	Integrating companies	Actions to promote and assist the establishment of integrating companies
	Technological forums	Forums between businessmen and technology institutions offering technological services
	Promotion of the handicraft sector	Handicraft sector promotion through business meetings, consulting and design training
	Promotion of industrial grouping	Promotion and identification of opportunities to develop economies of agglomeration
Department of the Treasury and Public Credit (SHCP)	Strategic commercial alliances	Direct assistance for the setting-up of strategic alliances
	Fund for investment and incentives for the cinema (FIDECINE)	Not available

Source: CIPI, Descripción de los programas de apoyo empresarial del Gobierno Federal [Online]. Available at: [http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc\\_prog\\_apoyo.pdf](http://www.cipi.gob.mx/desc_prog_apoyo.pdf) [1 October 2001].

**Table AIII.9**  
**Mexico's participation in international IPR agreements**

Agreement, convention or treaty (latest Act to which Mexico is party)	Date on which Mexico became party (date it became party to a subsequent Act)
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris)	June 1967 (December 1974)
Brussels convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	August 1979
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	March 2001
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization	June 1975
Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	December 1973
Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	Not a member
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (Stockholm)	September 1966 (January 2001)
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs	January 2001
Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods	Not a member
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	Not a member
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	May 1985
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Geneva)	March 2001 (March 2001)
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm)	September 1903 (July 1976)
Patent Cooperation Treaty	January 1995
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	May 1964
Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification	October 2001
Trademark Law Treaty	Not a member
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works	February 1991
Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	January 2001
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1978 Act)	August 1997 (August 1997)
Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs (not yet in force)	Not a member
Patent Law Treaty (not yet in force)	Not a member
WIPO Copyright Treaty (not yet in force)	Signed and ratified
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (not yet in force)	Signed and ratified

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on WIPO information. Available at: <http://www.wipo.int/treaties/general/parties.html#1>.

**Table AIII.10**  
**Mexico's IPR enforcement regime**

<b>Civil and administrative procedures</b>	
Jurisdiction over cases	For civil procedures, District Courts and Collegiate Circuit Courts. For administrative procedures, the Industrial Property Mexican Institute (IMPI), National Copyright Institute, Ministry of Finance (Customs), and Ministry of Agriculture
Persons with standing to assert rights	For civil procedures, persons with a legal right or against whom an award is made, or their representatives. For administrative procedures, interested parties or their duly established representative
Collection of evidence	For civil procedures, the authorities may request any party, including third parties, to produce evidence. In administrative procedures, where the right holder or the alleged infringing party refuses to provide evidence the IMPI may issue rulings on the basis of the available evidence
Identification and protection of confidential information	In any civil or administrative proceeding the authorities must prevent the disclosure to third parties of confidential information, which no party may reveal or make use of
Information on third parties	In civil procedures, the authorities may order that the information necessary to bring an action, including on third parties, be made available to a party
Indemnification of defendants wrongfully enjoined	In civil procedures, the losing party must pay the opposing party's costs In administrative procedures, the authority places at the disposal of the defendant any security that may have been deposited
Available remedies	Remedies available in civil procedures include the destruction of goods, imposition of fines, and the payment of damages and expenses In administrative procedures, remedies include the withdrawal or banning of infringing goods, fines, payment of damages, closure, and imprisonment
<b>Criminal procedures</b>	
Jurisdiction over cases	District Courts and Collegiate Circuit Courts
IPRs for which procedures are available	Rights protected by the Industrial Property Law or the Federal Law on Copyright
Authorities responsible for initiating proceedings	Federal Attorney-General's Office; speculation with free textbooks is prosecuted ex officio
Standing of private persons to initiate proceedings	Only holders and licensees of a right may lodge a complaint
Available remedies	For industrial property, imprisonment and fines for cases such as repeated violations, revealing trade secrets or the fraudulent forging of trade marks for financial gain, selling to end-consumers in a public place objects displaying forged trade marks. For copyright and related rights, imprisonment and fines are provided for, e.g. for the fraudulent uses of protected works for financial gain; the production, importation or distribution of protected works; or selling protected works in a public place for financial gain
<b>Provisional measures</b>	
Prior hearing of the other side	In both, judicial and administrative measures, orders may be granted without hearing the other party
Initiation, ordering, and maintenance of measures	For judicial measures, claimants must prove that the measure is necessary, their ownership of the right, post security to cover any damages. For administrative measures, claimants must show, among others, the imminence of an infringement, the possibility of irreparable damage, and post security to cover any damage to the defendant. For all measures, defendants may have the measure lifted by posting a counter-security
Available measures	At the request of the claimant, judicial authorities may order the seizure of goods to secure the outcome of the proceeding, the deposit or seizure of objects relating to the dispute, and any measure necessary to maintain the status quo. Administrative proceedings include the IMPI or the Ministry of Agriculture ordering the withdrawal or banning the distribution of infringing products
<b>Border measures</b>	
Suspension of release into free circulation	Any infringing goods may be detained at the border by Customs at the request of the competent administrative or judicial authority. Goods in transit or <i>de minimis</i> imports may not be detained
Procedures for suspension of release	Requests must be submitted in writing to the IMPI or to the competent judicial authority proving ownership of the right, post a security to cover any damages, and provide information to identify the product. The relevant authority then officially requests Customs to suspend release of the goods, which are placed in a designed warehouse. The defendant may post counter-security to have the measure lifted. Otherwise this results from a final ruling by the authority, which decides on the disposal of the goods.
<i>Ex officio</i> actions	Customs authorities may impose a border measure only at the request of an administrative or judicial authority
Available remedies	The IMPI may order fines, the destruction of the infringing goods, or their donation to the Federal Government. In judicial matters, the competent authority may adopt any proposal made by the parties

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on WTO document IP/N6/MEX/1, 30 March 2000.

Table AIII.11  
Mexico's IPR legislation, 2001<sup>a</sup>

Statute	Coverage	Remarks
<b>Main dedicated intellectual property laws and regulations<sup>b</sup></b>		
Industrial Property Law (LPI) of 27 June 1991, amended August 1994, December 1997 and May 1999	Patents, industrial designs, utility models, industrial secrets, trade marks, and layout designs of integrated circuits	The Law is reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/I/1, 13 March 2000.
Regulations under the Industrial Property Law (RLPI) of 23 November 1994	As above	Regulations are reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/I/2, 17 March 2000.
Federal Law on Copyright (LFDA) of 24 December 1996, amended May 1997	Copyright and neighbouring rights	The Law is reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/C/1, 17 March 2000 The Law abrogated the Federal Law on Copyright of 1956
Regulations under the Federal Law on Copyright (RLFDA) of 22 May 1998	As above	Regulations are reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/C/2, 17 March 2000
Federal Law on Plant Varieties (LFVV) of 25 October 1996	New plant varieties	The Law is reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/P/1, 17 March 2000
Regulations under the Federal Law on Plant Varieties (LFVV) of 24 September 1998	As above	Regulations are reproduced in WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/P/2, 13 March 2000
Competition Law of 24 December 1992	IPR holders	Monopoly rights granted through IPRs are not subject to competition provisions
<b>Other laws and regulations</b>		
Customs Law of 15 December 1995	Copyrights, trade marks, geographical indications, patents, layout-designs (topographies)	Incorporates provisions for the enforcement of IPRs at the border
Commercial Code of 7 to 14 October 1889 as amended	Copyrights, trade marks, patents, layout-designs (topographies)	Defines the concept of commercial and industrial scale
Civil Code on Ordinary Matters for the Federal District and on Federal Matters for the Republic, 26 May, 14 July, 3 and 31 August 1928	Copyrights	General rules for legal acts Supplements the Federal Copyright Law
Federal Law on Administrative Procedure of 4 August 1994, amended December 1996	Copyright, undisclosed information	Sets forth the acts, procedures and resolutions of the federal administration. Supplements the Federal Copyright Law on matters of administrative procedure
Federal Consumer Protection Law of 24 December 1992	Trade marks	Incorporates provisions concerning comparative advertising
Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization of 1 July 1992	Geographical indications	Incorporates provisions concerning technical specifications for products covered by a designation of origin
Federal Code of Civil Procedure of 24 February 1942, amended January 1988, July 1993	Industrial property and copyrights	Civil judicial procedures and remedies and provisional judicial measures
Federal Code of Criminal Procedure of 30 August 1934, amended May 1999	Industrial property, copyrights	Governs criminal procedures in criminal courts
Federal Criminal Code of 14 August 1931, amended December 1996, May 1997 and May 1999	Copyrights	Amendments to include criminal sanctions for copyrights

a WTO document IP/N/1/MEX/1, 21 February 2000, contains Mexico's notification of its laws and regulations under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement.

b The text of these laws and regulations may also be found in IMPI online information.

Source: WTO Secretariat, based on Mexico's legislation and WTO notifications.

**Table AIV.1**  
**Production, trade, and consumption of livestock products, 1996-01**  
 (Tonnes, unless otherwise specified)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Bovine meat</b>						
Production	1,329,947	1,340,071	1,379,768	1,399,629	1,408,618	1,421,130
Imports	110,402	197,558	262,996	287,769	337,986	3,40,000
Exports	47,366	66,835	72,089	104,505	123,611	125,000
Consumption (kg./per capita)	14.9	15.5	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.4
Imports/consumption (%)	7.9	13.4	16.7	18.2	20.8	20.8
<b>Swine meat</b>						
Production	910,290	939,245	960,689	994,186	1,029,940	1,065,138
Imports	196,044	219,848	279,272	301,906	363,427	370,000
Exports	14,184	22,755	21,809	25,606	31,711	35,000
Consumption (kg./per capita)	11.7	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.7	14.1
Imports/consumption (%)	18.0	19.3	22.9	23.8	26.7	26.4
<b>Poultry meat</b>						
Production	1,264,366	1,441,905	1,598,921	1,731,538	1,825,249	1,879,276
Imports	131,467	169,960	203,604	203,542	230,084	240,000
Exports	1,668	2,382	2,661	3,747	799	1,000
Consumption (kg./per capita)	14.9	16.9	18.6	19.7	20.6	21.3
Imports/consumption (%)	9.4	10.6	11.3	10.5	11.2	11.3
<b>Milk</b>						
Production	7,586,422	7,848,105	8,315,711	8,877,314	9,304,979	9,455,038
Imports	1,556,549	1,763,580	1,554,880	1,738,923	1,893,866	1,903,000
Exports	20,304	36,940	9334	6,073	7919	8000
Consumption (kg./per capita)	97.5	100.7	102.0	108.1	112.4	112.4
Imports/consumption (%)	17.1	18.4	15.8	16.4	16.9	16.8
<b>Eggs</b>						
Production	1,235,872	1,328,935	1,461,151	1,634,793	1,787,943	1,829,659
Imports	9315	12,373	11,883	7,803	10,888	12,000
Exports	141	138	282	363	105	400
Consumption (kg./per capita)	13.3	14.1	15.2	16.7	18.1	18.2
Imports/consumption (%)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7

Source: Poder Ejecutivo Federal, *Primer Informe de Gobierno* [online]. Available at: <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/>.

**Table AIV.2**  
**Production, trade, and consumption of basic grains and oilseeds, 1996-01**  
(Tonnes, unless otherwise specified)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Rice</b>						
Production	394,075	469,455	458,112	394,434	404,488	408,146
Imports	497,445	459,846	424,737	613,933	651,561	668,200
Exports	2,882	2,912	6,571	4,216	401	2,299
Consumption (kg./per capita)	9.5	9.7	9.1	10.2	10.6	10.6
Imports/consumption (%)	56.0	49.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	62.2
<b>Beans</b>						
Production	1,349,202	965,056	1,260,658	1,059,156	886,731	1,027,730
Imports	123,465	56,058	172,588	61,066	61,869	59,554
Exports	9,635	6,453	4,669	5,545	5,525	3,627
Consumption (kg./per capita)	15.6	10.7	14.8	11.4	9.5	10.7
Imports/consumption (%)	8.4	5.5	12.1	5.5	6.6	5.5
<b>Maize</b>						
Production	18,025,952	17,656,258	18,454,710	17,706,376	17,735,036	18,615,904
Imports	5,843,726	2,499,570	5,218,573	5,498,845	5,326,393	5,466,804
Exports	78,260	131,938	230,971	17,812	5,865	15,295
Consumption (kg./per capita)	254.3	210.5	242.6	236.3	231.5	238.3
Imports/consumption (%)	24.6	12.5	22.3	23.7	23.1	22.7
<b>Wheat</b>						
Production	3,375,008	3,656,594	3,235,080	3,020,889	3,397,768	3,275,082
Imports	1,872,643	1,775,793	2,448,833	2,656,086	2,784,211	3,118,542
Exports	102,134	401,424	183,927	333,913	548,075	561,206
Consumption (kg./per capita)	55.0	52.9	56.9	54.4	56.6	57.7
Imports/consumption (%)	36.4	35.3	44.5	49.7	49.4	53.5
<b>Sesame</b>						
Production	47,397	21,466	31,652	31,462	40,945	47,377
Imports	5,180	4,125	11,341	6,301	13,220	13,510
Exports	8,155	20,015	19,284	14,740	9,655	13,687
Consumption (kg./per capita)	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Imports/consumption (%)	11.7	74.0	47.8	27.4	29.7	28.6
<b>Saffron</b>						
Production	181,590	163,391	171,219	262,743	95,068	147,716
Imports	290	141	164	38	11	129
Exports	64	138	114	1,243	5,892	5,319
Consumption (kg./per capita)	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.9	1.4
Imports/consumption (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Cotton seed</b>						
Production	420,892	347,690	387,968	236,891	127,704	165,611
Imports	88,639	124,844	120,767	153,580	259,014	260,214
Exports	3617	910	5,479	2,017	1,027	1,388
Consumption (kg./per capita)	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0	3.9	4.2
Imports/consumption (%)	17.5	26.5	24.0	39.5	67.2	61.3
<b>Soya</b>						
Production	56,074	184,526	150,296	132,824	102,366	143,377

Table AIV.2 (cont'd)



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Imports	3,048,036	3,389,985	3,485,513	4,067,280	3,981,424	4,357,669
Exports	75	210	360	797	1,728	2,329
Consumption (kg./per capita)	33.2	37.6	37.6	42.8	41.0	44.5
Imports/consumption (%)	98.2	94.8	95.9	96.9	97.5	96.9
Barley						
Production	585,754	470,671	410,766	454,133	739,817	713,503
Imports	238,632	156,505	169,766	214,123	158,950	157,071
Exports	6	0	2	0	0	0
Consumption (kg./per capita)	8.8	6.6	6.0	6.8	9.0	8.6
Imports/consumption (%)	28.9	25.0	29.2	32.0	17.7	18.0
Sorghum						
Production	6,809,490	5,711,564	6,474,842	5,720,343	5,842,146	6,713,459
Imports	1,982,998	2,188,522	3,109,912	4,566,257	5,142,018	6,006,674
Exports	1154	1,055	116	694	11	606
Imports/consumption (%)	22.6	27.7	32.4	44.4	46.8	47.2

Source: Poder Ejecutivo Federal, *Primer Informe de Gobierno* [online]. Available at: <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/>.

**Table AIV.3**  
**Manufacturing sector: tariff protection and trade**  
(4-digit ISIC, per cent and US\$ million)

ISIC	Description	No. of tariff lines	2001 MFN tariff (%)		2000 Trade (US\$ Mn)	
			Average	Range	Imports	Exports
<b>Total</b>					<b>190,790</b>	<b>166,192</b>
3111	Meat products	102	63.8	0-260	2,037	253
3112	Dairy products	36	45.0	0-128	681	49
3113	Fruit and vegetable canning	128	22.0	3-128	626	801
3114	Fish products	78	26.5	3-30	105	600
3115	Manufacture of oil and fats (veg. and animal)	70	18.7	0-260	439	55
3116	Grain mill products	41	13.2	10-24	144	54
3117	Manufacture of bakery products	10	11.7	10-20	114	160
3118	Sugar products	11	69.7	13-129	14	56
3119	Cocoa and chocolate confectionery	19	29.7	18-112	204	271
3121	Other food products	87	27.5	0-141	687	367
3122	Manufacture of animal feeds	24	10.6	0-23	238	22
3131	Distillation of spirits and alcohol production	20	27.3	0-39	109	492
3132	Manufacture of wines	15	28.9	13-30	64	51
3133	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt	3	117.3	30-161	72	881
3134	Soft drinks and mineral waters	11	28.1	13-51	52	118
3140	Tobacco products	8	50.5	23-67	12	55
3211	Textile spinning, weaving and finishing	618	17.6	3-35	3,942	1,268
3212	Made-up textile goods except wearing apparel	66	31.0	18-35	444	983
3213	Knitted and crocheted fabrics	192	33.4	23-35	2,692	3,355
3214	Carpets and rugs	25	30.0	30	253	71
3215	Cordage, rope, etc	14	18.0	13-23	84	62
3219	Textiles n.e.c.	75	17.6	13-25	938	148
3220	Clothing except footwear	208	34.0	13-35	1,917	5,275
3231	Tanning and dressing of leather	29	11.8	3-13	650	276
3232	Fur dressing and dyeing	9	20.3	13-35	5	3
3233	Leather products except footwear	20	31.4	13-35	419	347
3240	Footwear (ex. rubber and plastic)	46	33.6	13-35	184	390
3311	Sawmills and woodmills	68	18.8	13-23	664	321
3312	Wooden case containers and cane ware	10	27.2	23-30	46	69
3319	Wood and cork products	28	18.9	0-30	82	149
3320	Furniture and fixtures (mainly non-metallic)	28	22.1	3-30	1,970	3,102
3411	Pulp, paper and paperboard	126	11.8	3-20	1,567	207
3412	Containers, paperboxes, paperboard	9	14.6	13-20	1,221	154
3419	Articles n.e.s.(stationery)	88	14.1	13-23	1,182	244
3420	Printing and publishing	67	14.5	0-30	1,298	543
3511	Basic industrial chemicals	1695	10.7	0-30	5,646	1,762
3512	Fertilizers and pesticides	43	3.6	3-18	661	169
3513	Synthetic resins, plastic materials except glass	343	14.5	0-23	6,114	1,619
3521	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	33	17.3	13-25	528	81
3522	Drugs and medicines	582	8.2	0-20	1,708	846
3523	Soaps	50	20.2	3-30	679	725
3529	Other chemicals n.e.s.	288	16.0	0-30	2,150	1,425
3530	Petroleum refineries	34	10.9	0-30	4,605	1,154
3540	Petroleum and coal products	15	13.0	3-18	116	22
3551	Tyre and tube industries	26	18.7	3-30	946	207
3559	Rubber products n.e.s.	127	19.7	0-35	1,997	497
3560	Plastic products n.e.s.	60	19.9	3-30	6,057	1,784
3610	Pottery and china	31	19.5	13-30	650	328

Table AIV.3 (cont'd)

ISIC	Description	No. of tariff lines	2001 MFN tariff (%)		2000 Trade (US\$ Mn)	
			Average	Range	Imports	Exports
3620	Glass and glass products	158	18.8	3-30	1,024	955
3691	Structural clay products	37	17.9	3-23	230	241
3692	Ciment, lime and plaster	8	11.8	3-13	19	128
3699	Non-metallic mineral products	104	17.2	3-23	406	416
3710	Iron and steel products	353	12.5	0-18	4,263	1,763
3720	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	245	13.3	0-23	3,563	1,676
3811	Manufacture of cutlery and hardware	166	20.5	3-30	2,041	1,246
3812	Metal furniture and fixtures	21	22.3	13-30	254	236
3813	Structural metal products	36	18.0	3-23	482	346
3819	Fabricated metal prod. excpt mach. & equip. n.e.c.	260	18.4	0-30	3,795	1,650
3821	Engines and turbines	18	11.3	3-23	447	391
3822	Agricultural machinery	35	9.8	0-23	156	74
3823	Metal and woodworking machinery	289	12.0	3-23	2,992	728
3824	Special industrial machinery	373	10.7	0-23	4,942	1,027
3825	Office machinery	88	15.5	0-30	5,549	11,519
3829	Non-electrical machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	629	14.9	0-30	9,646	4,738
3831	Electrical motors and apparatus	282	15.8	3-23	9,709	8,226
3832	Radio, television and communication equipment	426	15.5	0-30	30,275	26,252
3833	Electrical appliances and houseware	62	24.2	13-30	505	1,381
3839	Electrical apparatus n.e.s.	264	16.2	3-30	7,813	11,824
3841	Ship building and repairing	31	16.2	3-23	94	53
3842	Railway and tramway	38	13.3	3-23	403	572
3843	Motor vehicles	291	17.0	0-30	22,891	31,342
3844	Motorcycles et bicycles	25	23.2	13-30	193	75
3845	Aircraft manufacture	25	13.0	3-23	463	559
3849	Other transport equipment n.e.c.	7	21.4	13-30	45	53
3851	Prof., scientif., measuring equipment	291	13.9	0-30	3,791	3,690
3852	Photographic and optical goods	84	15.7	3-25	1,205	811
3853	Watches and clocks	67	19.4	13-30	182	89
3901	Jewellery and related articles	24	18.2	0-30	218	367
3902	Musical instruments	32	16.6	3-30	60	91
3903	Sporting goods	50	24.5	13-35	186	256
3909	Other manufacturing n.e.c.	295	20.2	3-30	5,209	1,965

Source: WTO Secretariat estimates, based on data provided by the Mexican authorities; and UN, COMTRADE database.

Table AIV.4  
Summary of Mexico commitments under GATS<sup>a</sup>

Mode of supply: Cross border Consumption abroad Commercial presence Presence of natural persons	Market access				National treatment			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Commitments (■ full <sup>b</sup> ; □ partial; □ unbound; – not in the Schedule)							
<b>Horizontal<sup>c</sup></b>	■	■	□	□	■	■	□	□
<b>Sector-specific commitments</b>								
<b>1. Business services</b>								
A. Professional services, only								
b. Accounting	■	■	□	□	■	■	□	□
d. Architectural	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	□
e. Engineering	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	□
h. Medical and dental	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
B. Computer and Related	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□
C. Research and Development	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
D. Real Estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. Rental or Leasing without Operators, only								
a. Vessels	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
c. Other transport equipment <sup>d</sup>	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
d. Machinery and equipment <sup>d</sup>	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
e. Other rental services	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
F. Other Business Services, only:								
a. Advertising services <sup>d</sup>	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
b. Market research services	□	■	■	□	■	■	■	□
c. Management consulting	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	□
d. Administrative formalities	■	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
f. Services incidental to agriculture <sup>d</sup>	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
k. Placement and supply of services of personnel	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
l. Protection and guard	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
n. Maintenance and repair of equipment <sup>d</sup>	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
o. Building cleaning	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	□
p. Photographic services <sup>d</sup>	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	□
t. Other <sup>d</sup>	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
<b>2. Communication services</b>								
A. Postal services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Courier services								
- Courier services (7512)	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
C. Telecommunication services, only								
a. Voice telephone services	□	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
b. Packet-switched data transmission	□	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
c. Circuit-switched data transmission	□	■	□	□	■	■	■	□
f. Facsimile	□	■	□	□	■	■	■	□

Table AIV.4 (cont'd)

Mode of supply:	Market access				National treatment			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Cross border	Consumption abroad	Commercial presence	Presence of natural persons	Cross border	Consumption abroad	Commercial presence	Presence of natural persons
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
g. Private leased circuit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Other <sup>d</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Audiovisual services								
a. Private production of cinematographic films	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Private film screening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>3. Construction services</b>								
A. General construction work for buildings								
- Residential or housing building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Non-residential building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. General construction work for civil engineering								
- Urban development works	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Industrial buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Building Competition and finishing work								
- Electrical, plumbing and drainage installations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Other								
- Special work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4. Distribution services</b>								
A. Commission agents' services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Wholesale trade <sup>d</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Retailing services <sup>d</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Franchising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>5. Educational services</b>								
A. Primary education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Secondary education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Higher education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Adult education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. Environmental services</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>7. Financial services</b>								
A. Insurance and related services								
a. Life insurance exclusively	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Non-life insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Reinsurance and retrocession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Services auxiliary to insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Banking and other financial services								
a. Acceptance of deposits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table AIV.4 (cont'd)

Mode of supply:	Market access				National treatment			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Cross border	Consumption abroad	Commercial presence	Presence of natural persons	Cross border	Consumption abroad	Commercial presence	Presence of natural persons
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
b. Lending of all types	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Financial leasing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Trading	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Participation securities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Money broking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Asset management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Advisory and auxiliary services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Other <sup>d</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>8. Health and social services</b>								
A. Private hospital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Other human health services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>9. Tourism and travel related services</b>								
A. Hotels and restaurants								
- Hotel services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Motel services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Board and lodging in guest houses and furnished accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Youth hostels and camping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Camping for mobile homes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Restaurants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Cabarets and night-clubs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Canteens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Travel agencies and tour operators <sup>d</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Tourist guides services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10. Recreational and sporting services</b>								
<b>11. Transport services</b>								
A. Maritime Transport Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Internal Waterways Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Air Transport Services								
e. Supporting services to air transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Road Transport Services								
d. Maintenance and repair of equipment <sup>d</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Auxiliary services <sup>d</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Other Transport Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>12. Other services<sup>d</sup></b>								
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a The sole authentic source of information on these commitments is Mexico's Schedule of Specific Commitments, reproduced in WTO documents GATS/SC/56 (15 April 1994), GATS/SC/56/Suppl.1 (28 July 1995), GATS/SC/56/Suppl.1/Rev.1 (4 October 1995), GATS/SC/56/Suppl.2 (11 April 1997), GATS/SC/56/Suppl.3 (26 February 1998).

b Technical regulations may apply.

c Apply only to services included in Mexico's Schedule of Commitments.

d Apply only to a subset of the service category (see Mexican Schedule for details).

Source: WTO Secretariat.