

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Mexico is Stepping Forward in Energy...
- 1 Trade Highlights
- 2 Serving to the Mexico's Economy
- 3 NAFTA Related Events
- 3 Diario Oficial
- 4 Success Stories
- 4 Selected Readings
- 4 Infrastructure Projects in Mexico
- 4 Mexico Economic Update
- 5 Profile of Connecticut
- 6 Profile of Chiapas

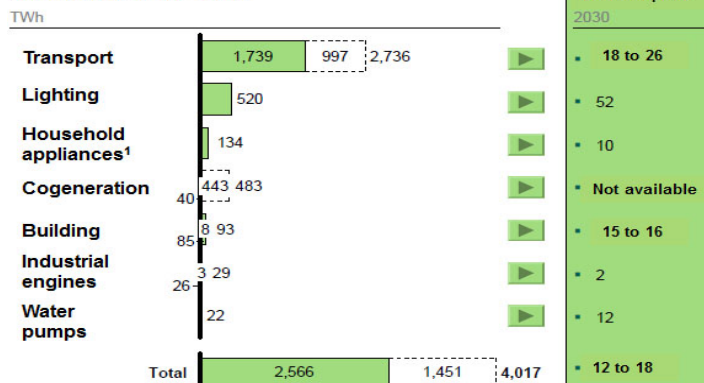
## Mexico is Stepping Forward in Energy Efficiency

Mexico is strongly committed to change the way that energy is produced and consumed by implementing better public policies and adopting more efficient and environmentally sustainable technologies in order to contribute to global carbon emissions reduction and mitigation. It also recognizes that energy is an essential driver for economic growth and ultimately the population's welfare. Therefore, Mexico has been working simultaneously on various paths to achieve this goal, including reaching higher energy efficiency levels.

In this regard, Mexico has implemented several programs aimed to reduce its energy intensity such as the efficient lighting and appliances substitution programs to promote the use of energy-efficient technologies at the residential level. The programs also intend to create incentives for energy efficiency equipment among the large and fast-growing energy end-use sectors for lighting, refrigeration and air conditioning.

Under the framework of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 16) held in Cancun last December, Mexico announced that the incandescent bulb (IB) is being phased out. The new regulations for lighting mandate energy efficient standards that will make incandescent bulbs obsolete, with 100-watt bulbs to be phased out at the end of 2011, followed by 75-watt bulbs in 2012. By the end of 2013, 60-watt and 40-watt light bulbs will be gone. The program crafted with the industry collaboration supports financially the replacement of an estimated 45 million IBs with compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in the low to medium-income residential sector to jump-start it, and involves the collection and proper disposal of the replaced IBs. It also establishes some exemptions for bulbs under 40 watts for decorative lighting, and for industries like transportation, mining, and health care. The switch to more modern technologies will bring new players into the market by opening new business opportunities.

### Potential cumulated reduction of final energy consumption by 2030



Source: CONUEE-SENER. 1) Refrigerators, water heaters and air conditioners

In 2009, Mexico has also launched an equally ambitious program designed to exchange old appliances for newer and more efficient ones. This component supports two types of incentives granted only for consumers –vouchers and credits- for the replacement of approximately 1.7 million old and inefficient refrigerators and air conditioners over a four-year period, including also collection and proper scrapping. The nationwide program aims at helping low-income households

## Trade Highlights

Continues on page 2

	NAFTA Trade					
	Oct 2010		Jan-Oct 2010			
	Value	Share	Annual change	Value	Share	Annual change
US imports from						
Mexico	21.1	12.4	22.1	190.0	12.0	33.4
Canada	23.3	13.7	9.7	229.4	14.5	24.7
Mexico's imports from						
US	12.6	46.1	19.7	118.0	47.9	30.2
Canada	0.9	3.1	12.5	7.0	2.9	18.2
Canada's imports from						
Mexico	2.1	5.9	53.5	17.6	5.4	52.6
US	17.4	49.4	14.2	165.0	50.9	22.5
Trilateral Trade	77.3	33.2	16.5	727.0	33.9	27.7

	US imports from Mexico. Selected Products					
	Oct 2010			Jan-Oct 2010		
	Value	Share	Annual change	Value	Share	Annual change
Crude Oil	2.5	13.6	43.8	23.9	11.4	37.3
Autos	1.4	13.2	11.7	12.1	12.8	60.7
Auto parts	2.8	32.2	25.3	25.1	31.8	61.7
A T P*	4.6	14.5	18.1	40.2	13.9	26.0
Opto-Electronics	1.5	56.3	-1.5	11.4	54.7	5.7
Information & Communications	2.6	14.4	34.6	24.0	14.3	40.3
Life Science	0.3	7.4	6.4	2.7	7.7	13.5

Source: US Census Bureau, Statistics Canada and BANXICO

Value = US billion dollar

\*Advanced Technology Products, US Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division



exchange refrigerators and air conditioner units. The consumers get a rebate of a half of the cost of the new appliance and the other half is financed through the savings on their electric bill. The old appliances have to be at least 10 years old to qualify.

Another key component relies on the new responsibilities granted to the authorities under the Energy Efficiency Law to enhance capacity to promote energy efficiency activities, strengthening the ability of the implementing agencies to carry out the goals. Activities under this component include:

- Studies to expand the CFL replacement program;
- Development of energy efficiency standards and programs;
- Assessment of potentially complementary demand-side management activities;
- Information and awareness campaigns related to the CFL and appliances programs;
- Monitoring and evaluation; and
- Training and capacity building for the implementing agencies.

Mexico's National Commission for Energy Efficiency estimates that these and other actions encompassed in the government's National Energy Efficiency Program will result in cumulative energy savings by 2012 from 43TWh in national energy consumption to contribute achieving its 50 million ton emissions reduction goal.

By 2030 consumption is expected to decrease to 18% and a cumulative reduction of up to 4,017 TWh, equivalent to approximately three years of energy consumption at current rates. To the extent that Mexico can implement these actions a breakthrough worthy of recognition will be achieved and shared between the government, private sector and citizens.

Mexico considers these programs a win-win for everyone. Consumers will save on their electric bills, the government will reduce its residential aid discount on electricity and energy costs, and the energy saved is expected to reach 2.19 GWh, meaning 5 million barrels of oil unused and 1.87 million metric tons of carbon dioxide not emitted which will help reduce Mexico's carbon footprint.

---

## Serving to the Mexico's Economy

The services industry is one of the most dynamic sectors in the world economy, and Mexico is undoubtedly a case in point in this trend. Mexico has been working domestically on many efforts to advance this promising industry, while also working with its trading partners in promoting trade in services and investment worldwide. The services industry alone has led to positive change in the economic prospects of the Mexican economy, and especially of small and medium businesses. It is not surprising to learn that Mexico is a service economy in which the service sector contributes with 73% of the GDP and employs 65% of its workforce. This fast-transforming sector has powered a steep increase in the overall growth of Mexican production in the last decades.

From January to September of the present year the rate growth of services has been estimated at 5.8% in comparison with the previous year; and is slightly surpassed by that of the manufacturing sector (6.4%) and well above the primary sector (4.4%). It is important to note that the transportation, logistics and storage services have accounted for a major increase in this sector during 2010, followed by services in information and mass media, housing and rent, and food and beverages.

Moreover, tourism is one of the key economic pillars on which the Mexican economy relies on, contributing for nearly a tenth of its outcome. During 2010, Mexico's tourism sector did rather well; the number of international visitors last year is close to 2008's record total of over 22 million visitors. Even excluding 50 million annual one day-trippers, Mexico is the world's tenth most-visited country.

Mexico has also world class professional services, such as engineering and construction, medical and healthcare. For example, more Mexican construction companies are successfully participating in bidding processes to build significant infrastructure projects abroad, and an increasing number of health care services providers are experiencing a growing inflow of medical tourism. In order to continue modernizing these sectors, Mexico has put in place a number of programs devoted to enhancing their competitiveness at an international level.

There is a positive relationship between information technologies and economic growth, so the IT sector plays a key role in Mexico's development strategy, not only because of its potential for growth, but also because of the positive spill over effect on other sectors and on the country's economic competitiveness. According to BMI, Mexican IT spending will grow by about 11% in 2010 to reach \$12 billion, and it will continue growing at an annual growth rate of 11% in the next five years, with drivers including rising PC penetration and growing affordability, as well as corporate demand for IT outsourcing. As a result of the strong growth in the IT sector, Mexico has also become another fast-growing on-line market besides the Asian markets, with an online population skyrocketing by 20% from 2009 to 2010, according to comScore. For instance, most of the programs implemented by the Mexican government have been directed to provide an efficient business environment for the information and communication technologies.

Mexico acknowledges that trade liberalization and deregulation policies implemented by the country and in particular, NAFTA, with its groundbreaking commitments in services and investment have contributed to the services sector's buoyant performance. To illustrate its importance, it shall be noted that the Internet was introduced into Mexico through the negotiation of a new regulatory framework for value added telecommunication services. The close-oriented economy model of the pre-NAFTA decades was more deeply entrenched in the service sector than in manufacturing. For that reason and though liberalizing services and investment began in the mid 1980s, it was the NAFTA which provided the means for a wholesale liberalization of both.

Furthermore, Mexico has negotiated and established a network of eleven free trade agreements with 43 countries, in three continents, that include similar disciplines for trade in services. It has also implemented 27 bilateral investment agreements. The provisions included in these agreements provide certainty and transparency to businesses and economic actors, in both the services and manufacturing sectors, so that they are able to make long-term investment decisions.

Today, Mexico's policies are continuously seeking out ways to improve business conditions of the service industry. One of the biggest challenges faced by businesses in this sector is the lack of a mechanism to adequately represent the industry and help promote their top issues in the national agenda. This is why the Mexican government supported a services coalition in Mexico which incrementally is expected to become the representative voice on issues related to domestic public policy and international trade negotiations.

In this regard, Mexico's Secretary of the Economy, Bruno Ferrari, set the keystone towards a more responsive services policy-making in Mexico last October. The new Mexican Coalition of Services was launched with the endorsement of the federal government, the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of the Mexican Chambers of the Industry and with the private sector leadership of global services companies. This coalition aims to improve business conditions in this industry and seeks to attract more investment and open new international markets.



# NAFTA Related Events

## Expo Carnes 2011

February 2 – 4, 2011

Meat industry international exhibition and convention

**Location:** Cintermex. Monterrey, Nuevo León

**Phone:** 52 (81) 8369-6660, 52(81) 8369-6664

**E-Mail:** [info@expocarnes.com](mailto:info@expocarnes.com) / [lsierra@apex.org.mx](mailto:lsierra@apex.org.mx)

**Website:** [www.expocarnes.com](http://www.expocarnes.com)

## Expo Mueble Internacional Invierno

February 9-12, 2011

Furniture and accessories trade fair

**Location:** Expo Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Jalisco

**Phone:** 52(33) 3343-3400

**Email:** [carlos.delgadillo@afamjal.com.mx](mailto:carlos.delgadillo@afamjal.com.mx)

**Website:** <http://www.expomuebleinvierno.com.mx>

## North American E-Waste Recyclers and Refurbishers: Environmentally Sound Management Practices

February 15-16, 2011

Addressing the problem of e-waste and the benefits of management practices for the recycling and refurbishing by SME's.

**Location:** Hotel Presidente Continental Guadalajara

**Phone:** (514) 350-4300 /52. 55.5659.5021

**Email:** [info@cec.org](mailto:info@cec.org)

**Website:** [www.cec.org](http://www.cec.org)

## Expokar Mecánica

February 16-18, 2011

Exhibition of auto parts and spare parts sector

**Location:** Poliforum León, León, Guanajuato

**Phone:** 52 (47) 7710-7000

**Email:** [comercializacion@expokarmecanica.com.mx](mailto:comercializacion@expokarmecanica.com.mx)

**Website:** <http://www.expokarmecanica.com.mx/>

## Congreso y Expo Nano Bio-Médica 2011

February 21-22, 2011

Conference and expo that bridges the scientific, academic and business networks in nanobiotechnology

**Location:** World Trade Center, Mexico City.

**Phone:** 52(55) 5663-1300

**Email:** [info@miltonjorge.com](mailto:info@miltonjorge.com)

**Website:** <http://www.nanobiomedica.com/>

## Expo Comm Mexico (B3 Forum)

February 22-24, 2011

Telecommunications and information technology exhibition

**Location:** Centro Banamex, Mexico City

**Phone:** 52 (55)1087-1650

**E-mail:** [angelica@ejkrause.com](mailto:angelica@ejkrause.com)

**Website:** <http://expocomm.com> / <http://www.b3forum.com.mx>

## Expo Empaque 2011

February 22- 24, 2011

International exposition for the packing and container industry

**Location:** Cintermex. Monterrey, Nuevo León

**Phone:** 52(55)4325-2746

**E-mail:** [araceli.gurrola@tsfactory.com.mx](mailto:araceli.gurrola@tsfactory.com.mx)

**Website:** <http://www.expoempaque.net/>

## Expo Manejo de Materiales y Logística 2011

February 22 - 24, 2011

Trade show of equipment and systems for materials handling

**Location:** Cintermex. Monterrey, Nuevo León

**Phone:** 52(55)4325-2746

**E-mail:** [araceli.gurrola@tsfactory.com.mx](mailto:araceli.gurrola@tsfactory.com.mx)

**Website:** <http://www.expomanejodemateriales.com/>

## Expo Lighting América

February 23 - 25, 2011

Event related to architectural and industrial lighting products.

**Location:** Centro Banamex. Mexico City

**Phone:** 52(55) 5292-50 61

**E-mail:** [info@e-la.mx](mailto:info@e-la.mx)

**Website:** <http://www.e-la.mx/>

# DIARIO OFICIAL NOTICES

- Final determination of the sunset review of the countervailing duty order imposed on imports of frozen beef originating from the EU, regardless of the shipping country (Mexican tariff items 0202.10.01, 0202.20.99 and 0202.30.01). December 1<sup>st</sup>.
- Resolutions amending the General Rules for Foreign Trade for 2010 and its annexes. December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendments to the catalog of tariff items classifying goods subject to import and export regulations by the Ministry of Health. December 9<sup>th</sup>.
- Blank formats for the collection of information for users with a pattern of high energy consumption. December 14<sup>th</sup>.
- Notice announcing the 2011 tariff rate quota (TRQ) to import duty free powdered milk originating from the WTO Members. December 17<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendment to the TRQ to export originating chicken and other chicken preparations from Mexico to Japan under the FTA. December 17<sup>th</sup>.
- Notice announcing the 2011 TRQ to import dairy products containing over 50% weight of milk solids, other than products covered by the Mexican tariff item 1901.90.04. December 17<sup>th</sup>.
- Final determination of the panel on the review of the final injury determination on imports of light-walled rectangular pipe and tube, originating from China, Korea and Mexico. December 20<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendments to the Manufacturing Industry, Maquiladora and Export Services Promotion Program (IMMEX). December 24<sup>th</sup>.
- Rules for international public biddings and rules for the application of the set-asides covered in the government procurement chapters of the FTA's signed by Mexico. December 28<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendment to the Mexican Tariff Schedule. December 28<sup>th</sup>.
- Preliminary resolution of the antidumping investigation on imports of woven denim fabrics of cotton originating from China, regardless of the shipping country (Mexican tariff items 5209.42.01, 5209.42.99, 5211.42.01 and 5211.42.99). December 28<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendment to the resolution that establishes the General Rules and Criteria for Foreign Trade issued by the Ministry of Economy. December 28<sup>th</sup>.

## Mexican Official Standards

- NOM-028-ENER-2010, energy efficiency lamps for general use. Limits and test methods. December 6<sup>th</sup>.
- Implementation deferral of NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010 for purposes of verification and monitoring. General labeling specifications for food and non alcoholic beverages - commercial and sanitary information. December 13<sup>th</sup>.
- Amendments to NOM-201-SSA1-2002 on products and services. Water and ice for human consumption, packaged or in bulk. Sanitary specifications, and NOM-213-SSA1-200 on processed meat products. Sanitary specifications. Test methods. December 17<sup>th</sup>.
- NOM-023-ENER-2010, energy efficiency in free flow or ductless split air -conditioners. Limits, test methods and labeling. December 20<sup>th</sup>.
- NOM-053-SC2-2010. Features of, technical and safety specifications for crane equipment used in towing and rescue operations. Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>.
- NOM-008-SESH/SCFI-2010, transportable containers for LP gas. Manufacturing specifications, materials and test methods. Dec. 21<sup>st</sup>.
- Amendments to NOM-086-SSA1-1994 on food and non-alcoholic beverages with changes in its composition. Nutritional specifications, and NOM-130-SSA1-1995 on foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers and subjected to heat treatment. Sanitary Provisions and specifications. December 22<sup>nd</sup>.
- Draft PROY-NOM-218-SSA1-2009. Flavored non alcoholic beverages, frozen products, concentrates for their manufacture and beverages with added caffeine. Sanitary specifications and dispositions. December 22<sup>nd</sup>.
- Modification of NOM-113-STPS-2009, NOM-115-STPS-2009, and NOM -116-STPS-2009 related to safety – personal protective equipment, December 24<sup>th</sup>.
- Draft PROY-NOM-020-STPS-2010, pressure vessels, cryogenic vessels and steam generators or boilers - Operation – safety conditions. December 27<sup>th</sup>.





## Success Stories

### Rubenius will Invest in Mexico

Rubenius, a Dubai-based alternative energy and smart grid enabler, will invest \$4 billion in Mexico within the next seven years. It will install 1,000 MW of NAS energy storage batteries, the largest electric power bank in the world, capable of storing energy produced in a sustainable way from companies and utilities in Mexico and the US. The site chosen is the Silicon Border's Science Park located in Mexicali, Baja California, which was developed for manufacturing high technology products. Rubenius will also establish a research and development center in San Diego. Claus Rubenius, CEO and founder of the company said "the regional approach to become a mega center of energy and technology on the border of Mexico and San Diego is the best way to capitalize on the strengths of the people of both countries."

### Bimbo to Use Wind Farm to Power its Mexico Plants

Grupo Bimbo, the world's largest bread maker, will use a \$200 million wind farm to supply electricity to its Mexico plants and distribution centers. The project will be built by Spain's Renovalia Energy, which is making the initial investment. Bimbo agreed to buy electricity from the 90-megawatt project, which Renovalia plans to expand to 227 megawatts to sell power to other companies. Bimbo is joining companies such as the Mexican unit of Wal-Mart and Cemex to use wind power to reduce exposure to oil prices and help reduce consumption of fossil fuels, which produce more carbon emissions.

### Iberdrola Plans to Expand Investments in Mexico

Iberdrola, the Spanish electric company, is planning to invest \$400 million in Mexico between 2011 and 2012. These investments are part of Iberdrola's strategic plan through 2012, pursuing larger internationalization of their business, which considers investments of \$1.7 billion in Latin America between 2010 and 2012. Iberdrola has around 770 employees in Mexico and an installed power capacity of over 5,000 megawatts, mainly in gas combined cycle centrals.

### Tenaris installs new plant in Veracruz

Parallel to the \$1.6 billion investment Tenaris-Tamsa is making in two stages in Veracruz in their Steel Pipes Division, there is another \$30 million investment to start operating a plant where rods for pumping purposes will be manufactured; it will be the first of its kind in Mexico. The new manufacturing plant will start construction in the second half of 2011 and add between 150 and 200 permanent jobs. Tenaris-Tamsa third steel pipes plant in Mexico will be in full operation as of next April.

## Selected Readings

### Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2010

Author: Economic Development Division, ECLAC  
December 2010

ECLAC predicts that the region will grow at 4.2% in 2011, or approximately 3% growth in GDP per capita. The intense counter-cyclical activity that the governments of the region deployed allowed for a rapid recovery in the levels of production, the majority of which are currently above their pre-crisis levels. Nevertheless, the challenge the region faces is to rebuild its capacity to undertake counter-cyclical actions while at the same time continuing to create conditions that allow productivity development that is not solely based on the exportation of primary products. In particular, in light of the predicted decreased dynamism in the world economy during 2011 and excess global liquidity.

<http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/4/41974/P41974.xml&xsl=/de/tpl-i/p9f.xsl&base=/de/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl#>

### Infrastructure Projects in Mexico

#### Lazaro Cardenas Container Terminal Expansion

**Sponsor:** Port Authority API Lazaro Cardenas  
**Location:** Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan  
**Project Value:** \$200 million

Concessionaire Hutchison Port Holdings will begin a tender for construction works at the port after the Mexican government handed over 28 hectares of land for the project. The project includes building a new 300 meter dock, increasing to three the berths and expanding the switching and storage yards for cargo containers, which aims to increase container handling at the facility by 400,000 TEUs per year, bringing total capacity up to 1.25 million TEUs annually. This second phase of the container terminal will be completed by the end-2011.

**Business opportunities:** Construction materials, civil engineering, cranes and handling equipment.

#### Guadalajara – Colima Highway

**Sponsor:** Ministry of Communications and Transport (SCT)  
**Location:** States of Jalisco and Colima  
**Project Value:** \$309 million

The project consists of widening the Guadalajara-Colima Highway to four lanes along 60 km between Sayula and the boundaries of the states of Jalisco and Colima and the bridges of Atenquique I and II. The project will generate important savings in travel times. It will also ensure that the port of Manzanillo has an efficient connection to the central region of the country as a part of the Manzanillo-Tampico corridor.

**Business opportunities:** construction materials, engineering, heavy construction machinery and signaling equipment.

## Mexico Economic Update

	Nov 2010		Jan-Nov 2010		Financial Indicators	Nov 2009	Nov 2010	Economic Growth	Oct 2009	Oct 2010
	Value (US bd)	Annual Change %	Value (US bd)	Annual Change %						
<b>Foreign Trade</b>					Inflation Rate	3.8	4.3	Global Economic Activity Index (IGAE)	-5.4%	4.3%
Exports	28.1	25.9	271.4	31.3	Interest Rate (CETES 28)	4.51	3.97	<b>Industrial Activity</b>		
Manufacturing	22.9	25.1	224.1	31.1	Stock Market Index (IPC)	30,957	36,817	Industrial Production	-6.0%	3.7%
Oil	4.2	32.1	37.4	36.0	Exchange Rate (pesos/dollar)	13.0	12.5	Manufacturing	-6.4%	4.6%
Imports	28.2	25.6	274.3	29.9	International Reserves (US bd)	81.9	110.5	Mining	-3.1%	1.7%
Trade Balance	-0.1		-2.9		<b>Employment</b>			Construction	-9.1%	3.4%
					Open Unemployment	5.2	5.3			

Source: Ministry of the Economy with Banxico and INEGI data.

US bd= US billion dollar



# Connecticut

In 2009, Connecticut's exports to Mexico reached \$759 million, up \$442 million from their level in 1993.

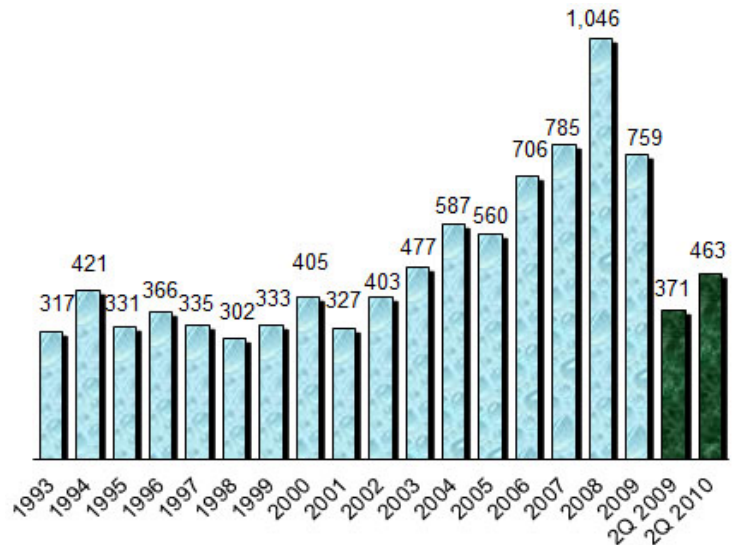
In the first half of 2010, Connecticut exported \$463 million worth of products to Mexico, an increase of 24.8% in comparison with the same period last year.

In 16 years of NAFTA, Connecticut's exports to Mexico have increased by 140%, while the rest of the world rose 122%. This means that the export growth rate to Mexico is 1.15 times higher than its export growth rate for the rest of the world.

Since NAFTA was implemented, Connecticut's sales to Mexico have grown at an annual average rate of 5.6%. Among all U.S. states, Connecticut was ranked 29th as an exporter of goods to Mexico in the first half of 2010.

Mexico is an important trading partner to Connecticut. It was ranked as the 4th largest export market for goods from Connecticut in the first half of 2010, illustrating the impact of NAFTA for Connecticut's growing businesses. Mexico accounted for 5.9% of Connecticut's exports worldwide in the January-June period of 2010.

## Exports to Mexico 1993-2Q 2010 (Millions of US Dollars)



Source: US Census with adjustments made by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (Wiser), and SE-NAFTA. 1993-1999 by SIC AND 2000-2010 by NAICS.

## Mexico is a large market for products from Connecticut

Sorted by 2Q 2010 Exports to Mexico, total value in millions of US dollars

NAICS	Description	Exports to Mexico	Exports to the World	Mexico's Share	Rank among state Exports to Mexico	Rank among state Exports to the World
	Total	463.0	7,853.1	5.9%		
325	Chemicals	131.1	441.4	29.7%	1	4
111	Agricultural products	84.7	330.3	25.6%	2	5
335	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	61.4	300.6	20.4%	3	7
333	Machinery, except electrical	35.0	701.8	5.0%	4	2
334	Computer and electronic products	33.8	609.1	5.5%	5	3
336	Transportation equipment	32.3	3,691.0	0.9%	6	1
331	Primary metal manufacturing	23.6	233.9	10.1%	7	9
332	Fabricated metal products	18.6	321.6	5.8%	8	6
322	Paper	9.9	86.7	11.4%	9	15
311	Food and kindred products	6.6	156.5	4.2%	10	11

*These 10 sectors account for 94.4% of the state's total exports to Mexico, and account for 87.5% of the state's total exports to the World*

Source : US Census with adjustments made by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER), and SE-NAFTA.





# Chiapas

Chiapas, the Southern most state of Mexico, offers great investment opportunities and competitive advantages due to its unparalleled natural resources and strategic location. It also has a modern surface, air and maritime infrastructure, as well as a young and skilled pool of workers willing to make the most of the global economy. Chiapas has established itself as a platform for businesses ready to meet the growing demand of both domestic and Central and South American markets.



**Main cities:** Tuxtla Gutierrez (pop. 596K, the capital), Tapachula (pop. 212K), San Cristobal de las Casas (pop. 137K), Comitan (pop. 86K)

**Population:** 4.55 million inhabitants (Est. 2010)  
48% in urban areas

**Education:** 89K college students, one-third in engineering, 177K students enrolled in high school  
126 Universities and technological institutes

**Infrastructure:** 4,428 miles of paved roads, the largest network in Mexico, connect the major economic centers  
174 miles of four lane highways  
1,245 Truck companies; 4,452 trucks total  
346 miles of railroads link Chiapas to the Isthmus Logistics Corridor and Mexico's Southern border points  
4 Airports: Tuxtla Gutierrez's provides access to 5 domestic cities and Houston and Guatemala City, with 4,398 flights annually; Tapachula's connects to domestic destinations; Palenque and San Cristobal  
1 Sea-Port: Puerto Chiapas has a cargo terminal and a cruise dock, 25.5K square meters of warehousing capacity and a Strategic Fiscal Enclosure  
6 Industrial parks  
263K Fixed telephone lines  
111K Cable TV subscribers  
41 Mobile telephone users per 100 inhabitants  
210 Bank branches  
549 ATMs

**Exports:** \$106 million (2008)

**Imports:** \$210 million (2006)

**Major exports:** harnesses, textiles, clothing, coffee, cocoa beans, nuts, mangoes, bananas, sugar, palm oil, peanuts, papaya, confectionery, shrimp, honey, flowers, rubber, paper, fertilizer, corn flour, furniture.

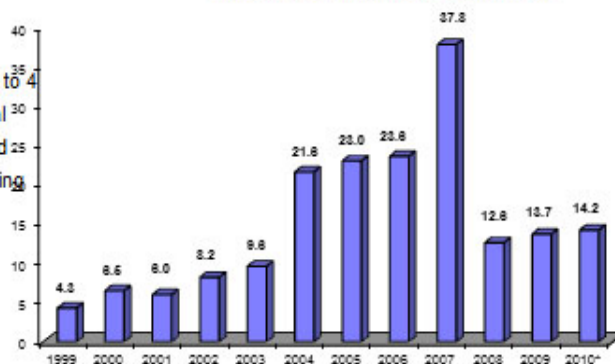
**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** \$14 million (1999-September 2010)

**FDI Companies:** 67

**Countries with major investments:** Bahamas, Costa Rica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Spain

## Foreign Direct Investment

(Accumulated in millions of US dollars)

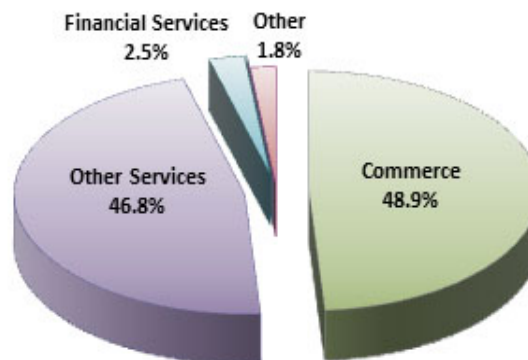


Source: Ministry of the Economy. \* / Jan-Sep

Chiapas's key economic sectors are: textiles and apparel, agriculture, organic produce, food-processing, livestock and dairy products, mining, fishing, biotechnology, IT and tourism.

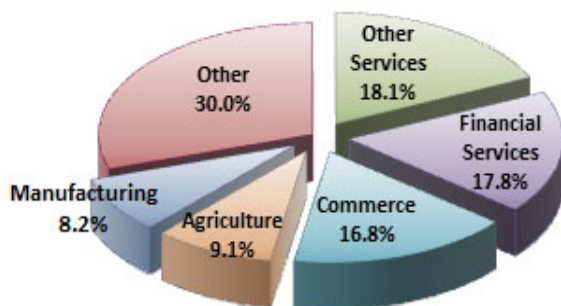
## Foreign Direct Investment by Sector

(1999-September 2010)



## Gross Domestic Product

2009



**Main companies in the State:**

Axa Yazaki, Arnecom, Mosanto, Nestle, Bachoco, Herdez, Minsa, Maseca, Grupo Pharma, Procesa, Spintex, Reciplas, Industrial de Villa Corzo, Manufacturas Azo, Lacteos Chiapas, Gugar, Sigma Alimentos, Geusa Pepsi, Linear Gold, Avimarca, Progachi, Walmart, Soriana, Bana Plus, Centro Agroquimico, Café Internacional, Buenaventura Grupo Pecuario, Home Depot.

**Web-site:** [www.economiachiapas.gob.mx](http://www.economiachiapas.gob.mx)  
[www.chiapastrade.com.mx](http://www.chiapastrade.com.mx)

**Email:** [jmoran@chiapas.gob.mx](mailto:jmoran@chiapas.gob.mx)

**Tel:** (011 52 961) 61 70550 Ext. 37001, 37002