



Overseas Market Information

Mexico

Synopsis of the Country

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Capital | : Mexico City |
| Currency | : Mexican Nuevo Peso (MXN) |
| Languages | : Spanish, Mayan, Nahuatl |
| Population | : 1099.55 million |
| Total Area | : 1972550 sq. kms |
| GDP | : \$ 1.346 trillion (2007 est.) |
| GDP Growth Rate | : 3.3% (2007 est.) |
| GDP Per Capita | : \$ 12,800 (2007 est.) |
| Major Exports | : Manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton |
| Exports Value | : \$ 271.9 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.) |
| Major Countries of Export | : US, Canada, Germany (2006) |
| Major Imports | : Metalworking machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts |
| Imports Value | : \$ 283 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.) |
| Major Countries of Import | : US, China, Japan, South Korea (2006) |

Mexico is a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and the United States. The economy depends heavily on commercial relations with, and more than \$20 billion in remittances from migrant workers in, the U.S.

Trade Policy

Mexico's weighted average tariff rate was 3 percent in 2005. Import restrictions, service market access barriers, import licensing for sensitive products, import taxes, restrictive standards and labeling rules, burdensome sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, non-transparent and inconsistent

customs administration and valuation, customs corruption, and weak enforcement of intellectual property rights add to the cost of trade. An additional 15 percentage points is deducted from Mexico's trade freedom score to account for non-tariff barriers.

Government Intervention

Total government expenditures, including consumption and transfer payments, are low. In the most recent year, government spending equaled 23.3 percent of GDP. Privatization has progressed, but the energy and electricity industries remain government-controlled.

Foreign Investment

Foreign and domestic capital may not be treated equally. Foreign investors are barred from important sectors, such as petroleum and electricity, and restricted in others like telecommunications. Foreign investment in real estate is somewhat restricted. Recent improvements include less legal and administrative red tape, higher foreign equity ceilings, fewer local content requirements, better intellectual property legislation, and elimination of most import license requirements. About 95 percent of foreign investment does not require official approval. Residents and non-residents may hold foreign exchange accounts. Most payments, transactions, and transfers are allowed. Some capital transactions are subject to government permission and controls.

Regulation

The overall freedom to start, operate, and close a business is protected by Mexico's regulatory environment. Starting a business takes an average of 27 days, compared to the world average of 43 days. Obtaining a business license requires less than the world average of 19 procedures and 234 days. Bankruptcy proceedings are relatively easy.

Economic Indicators

Mexico is highly dependent on its exports to the USA, which accounts for almost a quarter of the country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The rate of the Mexican GDP has increased by 4.8% in 2006 and 3% in 2007. The rise in international oil prices and flexibility of the country's monetary policy has also contributed to its economical revival. The weak point of the Mexican economy is its heavy dependence on its exports to the USA (80% of Mexican foreign trade). Both, unemployment (around 3%) and inflation (around 3.5%) are under control.



| GDP Indicators | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| GDP (billions USD) | 948.86 | 1,022.82 | 1,142.63e | 1,192.22e | 1,268.03e |
| GDP (constant prices, annual % change) | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.1e | 1.8e | 3.7e |
| GDP per capita (USD) | 9.10 | 9.72 | 10.75e | 11.10e | 11.69e |
| Inflation rate (%) | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.9e | 4.2e | 3.1e |
| Unemployment rate (% of the labor force) | 3.2 | n.c. | n.c. | n.c. | n.c. |
| Current Account (billions USD) | -2.23 | -5.81 | -15.88e | -25.67e | -23.15e |
| Current Account (in % of GDP) | -0.2 | -0.6e | -1.4e | -2.2e | -1.8e |

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database; FMI - World Economic Outlook Database; ILO, Laborstat - Yearly Statistics)

Note : (e) Estimated data

| Socio-demographic indicators | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 |

Main Sectors of Industry

Agriculture accounts for 4% of GDP and employs nearly 16% of the active population. Mexico ranks among the world's largest producers of coffee, sugar, corn and oranges. Mexico is also among the world's leading producers of many minerals, including silver, fluorite, zinc, and mercury, and it is the 5th largest oil producer in the world.

The free trade zones dedicated to US exports constituted the main engine of impulse for the Mexican economy : the "Maquiladoras". However, they are actually going through an economic crisis, due to the competition of the low labor cost offered by other Asian and East European countries. As a result, the activities of the manufacturing sector have dramatically slowed down in the recent years and now it contributes only to a 15% of the country's GDP.

Cattle and fishing are also very significant economical activities. The service sector contributes 70% to the GDP and the construction sector is becoming more active due to real estate activities.

| Breakdown of economic activity by sector | Agriculture | Industry | Services |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|
| Value added (annual % change) | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Value added (in % of GDP) | 3.6 | 25.3 | 71.1 |
| Employment by sector (in % of total employment) | 15.1 | 25.7 | 58.6 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators - last available data.)

| Monetary indicators | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average annual exchange rate for 1 USD | 10.79 | 11.29 | 10.90 | 10.90 | 10.93 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Foreign trade in figures

Mexico is one of the countries that depend the most of its foreign trade, it represents 60% of its GDP. Mexico is a member of the NAFTA, the free trade agreement that unifies USA, Mexico and Canada since 1994. Mexico also has signed a free trade agreement with the European Union in 2000 and another commercial agreement with Japan came into force in April 2005.

Mexico's top three export partners are: USA, Canada and Spain. The goods exported are: electrical equipment, electronics, vehicles, mineral fuels and oils and machinery. Its three top import partners are: USA, China and Japan. Mexico imports most of all: electrical equipment and electronics, machinery and their parts, vehicles and plastic products.

| Foreign trade indicators | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Imports of goods (millions USD) | 170,546 | 196,810 | 221,820 | 256,131 | n.c. |
| Exports of goods (millions USD) | 164,766 | 187,999 | 214,233 | 249,997 | n.c. |
| Imports of services (millions USD) | 18,141 | 19,779 | 21,440 | 22,833 | 0 |
| Exports of services (millions USD) | 12,617 | 14,047 | 16,137 | 16,393 | n.c. |
| Imports of goods and services (annual % change) | 0.7 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 7.2 |
| Exports of goods and services (annual % change) | 2.7 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 4.7 |
| Imports of goods and services (in % of GDP) | 29.4 | 31.6 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 34.1 |
| Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP) | 27.8 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 31.7 |
| Trade Balance (millions USD) | -5,780 | -8,811 | -7,587 | -6,133 | n.c. |
| Trade Balance (including service) (millions USD) | -11,304 | -14,543 | -12,890 | -12,574 | n.c. |
| Current Account (millions USD) | -8,569 | -6,576 | -5,176 | -1,993 | n.c. |
| Current Account (in % of GDP) | -1.3 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.2 | n.c. |
| Foreign trade (in % of GDP) | 57.2 | 61.2 | 61.5 | 65.1 | 65.8 |

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Main Partner Countries

| Main customers (% of exports) | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| United States | 84.9% |
| Canada | 2.1% |
| Spain | 1.3% |
| Germany | 1.2% |
| Colombia | 0.9% |



| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Main suppliers (% of exports) | 2006 |
| United States | 51.1% |
| China | 9.5% |
| Japan | 6.0% |
| South Korea | 4.1% |
| Germany | 3.7% |

(Source : 2006)

Main Products

| | |
|--|-------|
| Main exports (% of exports) | 2006 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 24.7% |
| Vehicles other than railway or tramway | 15.8% |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Mineral fuels, mineral oils | 15.5% |
| Machinery and mechanical appliances | 13.1% |
| Photographic, cinematographic, measuring and medical instruments | 3.5% |
| Main imports(% of imports) | 2006 |
| Electrical machinery and equipment | 22.1% |
| Machinery and mechanical appliances | 15.6% |
| Vehicles other than railway or tramway | 9.8% |
| Plastics | 6.2% |
| Mineral fuels, mineral oils | 5.7% |

(Source : 2006)

India's Total Trade with Mexico

Export to Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

(in US\$)

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million | US\$ Million | US\$ Million |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| | | | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| India | Mexico | All Commodities | | val | val | val |
| | | | | 443 | 535.42 | 591.96 |

Export to Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

(in Rs.)

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | Rs. Lakh | Rs. Lakh | Rs. Lakh |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| | | | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| India | Mexico | All Commodities | | val | val | val |
| | | | | 196160.66 | 242437.52 | 238205.15 |

Import from Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

(in US\$)

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million | US\$ Million | US\$ Million |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| | | | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Mexico | India | All Commodities | | val | val | val |
| | | | | 97.6 | 789.86 | 1184.25 |

Import from Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

(in Rs.)

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | Rs. Lakh | Rs. Lakh | Rs. Lakh |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| | | | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Mexico | India | All Commodities | | val | val | val |
| | | | | 43216.9 | 357648.56 | 476543.09 |


Export to Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million 2005-06 val | US\$ Million 2006-07 val | US\$ Million 2007-08 val |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| India | Mexico | Mica | Kgs | 0.01 | | |
| | | Ferro alloys | Tonnes | 3.66 | 3.18 | 9.87 |
| | | Aluminium other than products | Kgs | 0.3 | 0.44 | 0.26 |
| | | Manufactures of metals | | 24.51 | 26.65 | 34.07 |
| | | Iron & steel bar/rods | Tonnes | 5.05 | 6.36 | 10.22 |
| | | Primary & semi-finished iron & steel | Tonnes | 3.49 | 3.34 | 2.35 |
| | | Machine tools | | 1.18 | 1.15 | 5.14 |
| | | Machinery & instruments | | 21.29 | 28.77 | 31.91 |
| | | Transport equipment | | 105.86 | 115.44 | 94.10 |
| | | Non-ferrous metals | Kgs | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.34 |
| | | Residual engineering items | | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.39 |
| | | Total | | 165.5 | 185.52 | 188.65 |

Import from Mexico (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

| Exporting Country | Importing Country | Commodity Name | Unit | US\$ Million 2005-06 val | US\$ Million 2006-07 val | US\$ Million 2007-08 val |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mexico | India | Machine tools | | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| | | Non-electrical machinery | | 4.76 | 8.04 | 11.48 |
| | | Electrical machinery | | 3.93 | 4.83 | 12.57 |
| | | Professional inst, optical goods etc. | | 2.86 | 8.84 | 11.65 |
| | | Transport equipment | | 0.8 | 0.27 | 2.67 |
| | | Primary steel pig iron based items | Tonnes | 0.02 | | 9.03 |
| | | Iron & steel | Tonnes | 8.38 | 9.87 | 73.7 |
| | | Manufactures of metals | | 1.46 | 1.13 | 0.84 |
| | | Non-ferrous metals | | 0.19 | 1.78 | 3.71 |
| | | Total | | 22.52 | 34.82 | 125.7 |

Investing in Mexico

FDI in figures

Mexico is one of the emerging countries most open to foreign direct investment. However, over the last few years, competitiveness has been lost, because of organized crime and the lack of security all over the country; there is also a lack of energy, professional and financial reforms.

The areas where foreign investment are concentrated the most include the border towns with the United States (where assembly factories are located), and the capital. The Yucatan peninsula continues to receive foreign investment thanks to its tourism. This investment comes especially from the United States and Spain (mainly from the banking sector).



The sectors which have received important amounts of foreign investment are the financial services, automobile and electronics.

| Foreign Direct Investment | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| FDI of inward flow (millions USD) | 20,945 | 19,291 | 24,686 |
| FDI inward stock (millions USD) | 221,838.0 | 241,049.5 | 265,736.0 |
| Performance Index*, world ranking | 74 | 82 | 91 |
| Potential Index**, world ranking | 53 | 57 | n.c. |
| Number of Greenfield investments | 137 | 170 | 209 |
| FDI inwards (in % of GFCF) | 17.1 | 14.1 | 11.8 |
| FDI stock (in % of GDP) | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.9 |

(Source : UNCTAD, World Investment Report)

Note : * The UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance index is based on a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows and its share in global GDP. ** The UNCTAD Inward FDI Potential index is based on 12 economic and structural variables such as GDP, foreign trade, FDI, infrastructures, energy use, R&D, education, country risk.

Why you should choose Mexico

Strong points

- Due to its geographical position, Mexico forms a bridge between North America and Latin America.
- Mexico has an extensive variety of natural resources allowing the development of all type of industries at competitive prices.
- Mexico is very open to direct foreign investments.
- Labour cost is not high and in general, they provide qualified skilled labour.

Operating a business in Mexico

Setting up a company

Legal business entities

| Different types of companies | Number of partners/ partners | Maximum and/or minimum capital | Liabilities | Registration fees |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (S. de R.L.) is : a Variable Stock Limited Liability Partnership | Minimum 2. Maximum 50 | Minimum of 3,000 MXN. Each partner must bring in at least 50% at the time of its creation. | Liability is limited to the amount contributed. | |

- Positive structural reforms have been made during the current presidential term.
- It ranks as the eighth most important tourist destination in the world.

Weak points

- The country depends very much of its American partnership.
- There is a high level of corruption.
- During the last few months, violence has increased, most of all in the drug cartels.

Government measures to motivate or restrict FDI

The Mexican Government has created an open and safe environment for foreign investors. The economical policies issued will allow investors to keep safe and profitable operations despite the external surroundings unfavorable on a global level.

Visa Information

Passport holders from Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Island, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay or Venezuela, do not need a visa to enter Mexico.

Business hours

Banks are open to the public from Monday to Friday from 9 AM to 4 PM.

Public administration offices are also open from Monday to Friday from 9 AM to 2 PM.

Businesses are open from Monday to Friday from 10 AM to 6 PM and Saturdays from 10 AM to 8 PM. It is not unusual to find businesses open on Sundays.



| | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|---|
| Sociedad en Nombre Colectivo is : a General Partnership | One or more partners | No minimum capital. | Liability is unlimited to the amount and joint responsibility. |
| Sociedades en Comandita Simple (S. en C.) is : a Limited Partnership. | One or more partners | No minimum capital. | Some partners have limited liability, others have unlimited and jointed responsibility. |
| Sociedad Anonima (S.A.) is : Limited Liability Company (or Corporation) also known as Joint Stock Company in USA | Minimum 2. No maximum. | 50,000 MXN. 20% released at the time of its creation. | Liability is limited to the amount contributed. |
| Sociedad Anonima de Capital Variable (S.A. de C.V.) is : a Variable Capital Limited Liability Company. | Minimum 2. No maximum. | 50,000 MXN. 20% released at the time of its creation. | Liability is limited to the amount contributed. |

Business setup procedures

The statutes of the company must be written down in Spanish and registered on a notarized document. It is required to obtain a permission authorizing the creation a company/corporation drawn up from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The competent organization is Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Reaching the consumers

Consumer Behavior

The buying decision is strongly influenced by family and friends, but the most of the time, the buyer is the housewife. Mexicans frequently use customer service. Promotional prices are very much appreciated.

Consumer profile and purchasing power

It is difficult to influence a Mexican consumer, he is aware of brand names, he is well informed and demanding on the cost-benefit ratio. Mexicans expect to be treated individually and prefer the places where there is personalized service. In general, Mexicans are very loyal to their preferred brands.

Distributing a Product

Evolution of the Sector

The three large commercial zones of the country are: the capital (Federal District) and its suburbs, Guadalajara and Monterrey. There is acute influence of the United States on consumer habits in the big cities. However, it is important to take into account that 20% of the population lives below poverty level and more than 58% in precarious conditions.

Market access Procedures

Non tariff barriers

Since Mexico joined the GATT in 1986, there are less products that are subject to an import license. For the products that are still regulated, a permit must be obtained from the Ministry of the Economy. There is still a large number of particular conditions for textile products. About 10% of imported goods are checked in detail, especially in the automobile, chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgical and agricultural sectors.

Origin regulations, allow goods to benefit from reductions of duty taxes (especially for textiles). However these rules have

become more rigorous since Mexico signed the North America Free Trade Agreement NAFTA or TLCAN (in Spanish).

Customs duties and taxes on imports

In 2006, the average tax rate, according to UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), was of 11.5%. It is a very high rate, when compared to the tax rate applied in other emerging countries such as Brazil, China and Russia.

Customs classification

Mexico participates in the Harmonized System of Goods Classification's.

Import procedures

The importing agent is in charge of handling all the formalities and he requests the authorization to allow customs clearance. It is advised to work with experienced importing agents.

The agent must present an import requisition (issued by the Ministry of the Economy), as well as a commercial invoice, a bill of lading, an exemption permit, and a certificate establishing the origin of the goods so that the corresponding taxes and duties can be applied.

General import taxes depend on the tariff bracket in which the imported goods are classified, in conformity with the Tariff of the General Import and Export Taxes Law or the Mexican Tax Allowance Table proposed in the free trade treaties.

The case of samples

Samples must be classified according the customs list 9801.00.01 of the Legislation of General Tax for Imports and Exports, and they cannot be the object of commercialization.

Organizing Goods Transport

Main useful means

Transportation of goods by road insures more than 50% of commercial freight. The road network is vast (355 796 km).

Maritime international trade goes through the ports of Lazaro Cardenas, Manzanillo, Veracruz, Dos Bocas and Cayo Arcas.

The railway is mostly used for transporting large volumes of goods to the main ports and borders.



Air transport of goods is going through a difficult period due to the lack of infrastructures and the price of fuel.

Useful Addresses

Embassy of India in Mexico

Embassy of India

Musset 325, Col. Polanco, CP 11550
Mexico DF, Mexico
Tel. : 00-52-55-55311050, 55311002
Fax : 00-52-55-52542349
E-mail : indembmx@prodigy.net.mx
Website : www.indembassy.org

Embassy of Mexico in India

Embassy of Mexico

26 D, Sardar Patel Marg
Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021
Tel. : +91-11-2410 7182, 2410 7183, 2410 7184
Fax : +91-11-2410 7185
E-mail : embamexindia@touchtelindia.net
Website : <http://www.sre.gob.mx/india>

Honorary Consulate

24, Alipore Road
Kolkata 700 027
Tel. : +91-33-24797971
Fax : +91-33-24798142

Honorary Consulate

Uniphos House, Madhu Park
11th Road, Khar (West)
Mumbai 400 052
Tel. : +91-22-22604111
Fax : +91-22-26041010

Honorary Consulate

1, Taratolla Road
Kolkata 700 024
Tel. : +91-33-2469 3739, 3736
Fax : +91-33 2469 1283
E-mail : smr@tilindia.com

Trade Associations

Camara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de Mexico

Paseo de la Reforma, 42
piso 5 Col. Centro, 6048 Mexico, Mexico
Tel. : 55353436
Fax : 57032958
E-mail : desacom@ccmexico.com.mx
Website : <http://www.ccmexico.com.mx>

Confederacion de Camaras Industriales de Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (CONCAMIN)

Manuel Ma. Contreras N0 133, 7 Y 8 Piso
C.P. 06500 Mexico
Mexico
Tel. : 52-55-51407820
Fax : 52-55-51407831
E-mail : webmaster@concamin.org.mx
Website : <http://www.concamin.org.mx>

Confederacion de Camaras Nacionales de Comercio, Servicios Y Turismo

Balderas 144, Piso 3
Col. Centro, C.P. 06079 Mexico, Mexico
Tel. : 52-55-57229300
Fax : 52-55-57229300
Website : <http://www.concanacored.com>

Useful Links

Business Environment

Standards

Standards General Direction (www.economia.gob.mx)
International Organization for Standardization (www.iso.org/iso/about/iso_members/iso_member_body.htm?member_id=1954)
International Electrotechnical Commission (www.iec.ch)
International Union of Telecommunication (www.itu.int)
Pan-American Commission for Technical Standards (www.copant.org)
Catalog of Official Mexican Standards (NOM's) (www.economia-noms.gob.mx)
Association of Standards and Certification (www.ance.org.mx)
Mexican Institute of Standard and Certification (www.imnc.org.mx)
Electronics Standards and Certification (www.nyce.org.mx)
Organization of National Standards and Certification for Building and Construction (www.onnccce.org.mx)

Legal framework

Political Constitution of Mexico (<http://info4.juridicas.unam.mx>)
Federal Legislation (<http://info4.juridicas.unam.mx>)

Tax rates

Value Added Tax Laws (www.cddhcu.gob.mx)
Special Production and Services Tax Law (www.diputados.gob.mx)
Laws for New Automobiles (www.cddhcu.gob.mx)
Mexican Federal Tax Administration (www.sat.gob.mx)
Ministry of Finances and Public Credit (www.shcp.gob.mx)

Accounting rules

Mexican Council of Investigation and Development of Financial Information Standards (www.cinif.org.mx)
Mexican Institute of Public Accountants (www.imcp.org.mx)
School of Public Accountants of Mexico (www.ccpm.org.mx)

Business practices

Enterprises Center Mexico - European Union (www.cemue.com.mx)
Mexperience (www.mexperience.com)

Sources of economic information

Ministries

Ministry of the Economy (www.economia.gob.mx)
Ministry of Social Development (www.sedesol.gob.mx)
Ministry of Finance (www.shcp.gob.mx)
Ministry of Energy (www.sener.gob.mx)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.sre.gob.mx)
Ministry of Labor and Social Security (www.stps.gob.mx)

**Statistical Office**

National Institute of Statistics and Geography (www.inegi.gob.mx)

Central Bank

Bank of Mexico (www.banxico.org.mx)

Stock Exchange

Mexican Stock Exchange (www.bmv.com.mx)

Search Engines

Yahoo Mexico (<http://mx.yahoo.com>)

Buscador (www.buscador.com)

Explora Mexico (www.exploramexico.com)

Mexico Channel (www.trace-sc.com)

Mexico Global (www.mexicoglobal.com)

Mexico Online (www.mexonline.com)

Mexico Web (www.mexicoweb.com.mx)

Mexsearch (www.yellow.com.mx)

Mxsearch (www.mxsearch.com)

Sbel (www.sbel.com.mx)

Economic portals

OECD (www.oecd.org)

Employers' Confederation of the Republic of Mexico
(www.coparmex.org.mx)

Administrative procedures relative to foreign investment

General Direction of Foreign Investments
(www.economia.gob.mx)

Investment aid agency

Fesec (www.fesec.com.mx)

Mexicali Industrial (www.mexicaliindustrial.com)

Cost of labour

Minimum wages (www.sat.gob.mx)

Average wage

National Minimum Salaries Commission (www.conasami.gob.mx)

Consumers associations

Federal Commission for Consumer Protection
(PROFECO) (www.profeco.gob.mx)

Civil Association for Consumer Assistance
(www.alconsumidor.org.mx)

Telecommunications Federal Commission (COFETEL)
(www.cft.gob.mx)

Main advertising agencies

021 (www.021.com.mx)

JWT Mexico (www.jwt.com)

KP Alazraki (www.kp.com.mx)

Employers' Welfare Action (<http://accionesocialempresarial.com>)

Mexican Association of Advertising Agencies
(www.amap.com.mx)

Organizations in the retail sector

Directory of Wholesalers and Retailers in Mexico
(<http://sur.123plaza.com/mexico>)

Retailing in Mexico - Euromonitor (www.euromonitor.com/Retailing_in_Mexico)

International economic cooperation

Mexican Trade Agreements (www.economia.gob.mx)

Customs duties and taxes on imports

Taxes when entering Mexico, click here (<http://madb.europa.eu>)

Import procedures

Tariff of the General Import and Export Taxes Law
(www.diputados.gob.mx)

Mexican Customs Official Website
(www.aduanas.sat.gob.mx)

National Market Information and Integration System
(www.secofi-sniim.gob.mx)

Organizing goods transport**Ports**

Ports of Mexico (<http://cgpmm.sct.gob.mx>)

Airports

Mexico's airports (<http://www.aeropuertomexico.com>)

Sea transport organizations

Ministry of Communications and Transportation - Port and Marina
(www.sct.gob.mx/puertos-y-marina)

Air transport organizations

Ministry of Transportation, Communications Infrastructures, and Civil Aeronautics
(www.sct.gob.mx/transportes/aeronautica-civil)

Road transport organizations

Ministry of Transportation, Communications Infrastructures, and Civil Aeronautics
(www.sct.gob.mx/carreteras)

Rail transport organizations

Ministry of Transport, Communications Infrastructures, and Civil Aeronautics - Rail Transport
(<http://dgttfm.sct.gob.mx>)

Business directories

Mexican Trade Directory (<http://directorio.comerciomexico.com/negocios-mexico.php>)

Clic5 - Mexican Trade Directory (www.clic5.com)

Directory of Mexican Suppliers
(www.proveedoresmexicanos.com)

Mexican Employers' Information System
(www.siem.gob.mx)

Traveling in Mexico**Passport and visa service**

Visas for foreigners (www.sre.gob.mx/english)

Ministry of Tourism (www.sectur.gob.mx)

VISIT MEXICO (www.visitmexico.com)

(Source : EEPC INDIA Website, Statistics Department – EEPC INDIA, www.fita.org)