



Mexico: Water Recycling Equipment Industry

Francisco Ceron
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Summary

This sub sector market research report analyzes the market for water recycling equipment used to recycle industrial wastewater, municipal wastewater, and urban gray water in Mexico. The total market is expected to grow by approximately 5% from 2012 to 2015. This market has become more competitive, especially due to efforts made by companies from France, Great Britain, Japan, Canada and others.

The total market in 2011 for water recycling equipment was US\$ 556.8 million. It is expected that the total market will increase to US\$583.7 million by the end of 2012. The private sector demands 70% of the equipment and the public sector 30%.

Market Demand

Mexico has 32 states, a total of 2,400 municipalities (including 16 districts of Mexico City). There are a total of 199,369 localities in the country; 178 have 50,000 or more inhabitants; 2,863 with 2,500 to 49,999 inhabitants; and 196,328 with less than 2,500 inhabitants. At the end of July 2012, 89.2% of the total population (113 million) had access to running water in their homes and 76.2% had sewage systems. Of the total availability of water in Mexico, 77% is used by the agricultural sector, 9% by the industrial and services sector, and 14% is for the consumption of the population.

At the end of 2011, of the total wastewater collected in municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants, only 10% was recycled for reuse and 36% received some type of treatment.

The National Water Commission (Comision Nacional del Agua-CONAGUA), part of the Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) is the federal agency responsible for the maintenance of the potable and municipal wastewater infrastructure in the country and is also responsible for the setting of environmental standards (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas-NOMs) related to the treatment, recycling and final disposition of municipal and industrial wastewater.

With regards to Mexico's water infrastructure, Table 1 shows the number of municipal wastewater plants in operation and installed capacity.

Table 1 : Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, 2012*

State	Plants in Operation	Installed Capacity (m3/s)	Rate of flow of wastewater treated (m3/s)
Aguascalientes	97	3.08	2.90
Baja California	26	5.64	3.96
Baja California Sur	16	1.11	0.85
Campeche	10	0.13	0.05
Chiapas	12	1.20	0.98
Chihuahua	100	7.75	6.09
Coahuila	11	3.15	2.56
Colima	42	0.66	0.38
Mexico City	30	6.54	3.53
Durango	123	3.32	2.44
Guanajuato	29	4.53	3.40
Guerrero	33	3.21	1.80
Hidalgo	8	0.06	0.05
Jalisco	94	3.40	3.25
State of Mexico	76	7.10	4.59
Michoacan	19	1.47	0.90
Morelos	24	1.32	1.08
Nayarit	58	1.90	1.17
Nuevo Leon	57	13.06	11.12
Oaxaca	54	0.87	0.64
Puebla	41	2.97	2.28
Queretaro	60	0.97	0.75
Quintana Roo	25	2.05	1.61
San Luis Potosi	10	1.86	1.26
Sinaloa	82	4.44	3.58
Sonora	65	3.72	2.58
Tabasco	59	1.34	1.13
Tamaulipas	23	3.39	2.40
Tlaxcala	33	0.69	0.49
Veracruz	86	4.55	2.60
Yucatan	12	0.15	0.14
Zacatecas	19	0.274	0.252
Total	1434	95.87	71.80

Source: *CONAGUA publications and interviews with officials, July 2012.

CONAGUA officials estimate that of the total rate of flow treated (71.80 m3/s), at least 30 percent could be recycled to be reused by industries in their manufacturing processes, by the agriculture sector, landscape irrigation, golf courses, etc.

Table 2: Main Municipal Wastewater Treatment Processes, 2012*

Process	Plants	Flow Treated (m3/s)
Activated Sludge	335	29.61
Anaerobic	0	0
Anaerobic Rising Flow Reactor	82	0.98
Biological	0	0
Biological Disks	7	0.53
Biological Filters	58	3.70
Dual	8	4.05
Enzymatic Reactor	42	0.08
Imhoff Tank	56	0.45
Oxidation Ditches	20	2.10
Primary	16	2.11
Primary Advanced	17	9.85
Sedimentation	0	0
Septic Tank	69	0.24
Stabilization Lagoon	592	13.32
Tertiary	0	0
Ventilation Lagoons	14	4.19
Wetland	83	0.28
Others	35	0.28
TOTAL	1,434	71.78

Source: *CONAGUA publications and interviews with officials, July 2012.

Table 3 shows the number of the industrial wastewater plants in operation, installed capacity and the rate of flow of wastewater treated to be discharged or to be recycled back for the manufacturing sector.

Table 3: Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plants, 2012*

State	Plants in Operation	Installed Capacity (m3/s)	Rate of flow of wastewater treated (m3/s)
Aguascalientes	22	0.20	0.09
Baja California	179	0.40	0.39
Baja California Sur	7	0.01	0.01
Campeche	33	0.08	0.06
Coahuila	62	0.85	0.58
Colima	10	0.47	0.31
Chiapas	11	0.69	0.69
Chihuahua	21	0.66	0.29
Durango	33	0.71	0.38
Mexico City	15	0.04	0.04

Guanajuato	56	0.54	0.24
Guerrero	7	0.05	0.04
Hidalgo	34	1.64	0.97
Jalisco	54	0.38	0.38
State of Mexico	246	3.48	2.39
Michoacan	34	2.18	1.07
Morelos	68	2.26	2.16
Nayarit	4	0.16	0.16
Nuevo Leon	83	4.13	3.00
Oaxaca	13	1.08	0.94
Puebla	98	0.75	0.43
Queretaro	131	1.09	0.52
Quintana Roo	2	0.01	0.01
San Luis Potosi	69	0.90	0.72
Sinaloa	71	2.93	0.50
Sonora	18	0.30	0.10
Tabasco	60	0.43	0.38
Tamaulipas	44	1.68	0.85
Tlaxcala	105	0.33	0.36
Veracruz	161	11.51	8.63
Yucatan	62	0.14	0.10
Zacatecas	8	0.16	0.05
Total	1821	40.22	26.82

Source: *CONAGUA publications and interviews with officials, July 2012.

According to CONAGUA, as of July 2012, only 10 percent of the industrial wastewater treated is recycled back to be used in the manufacturing processes or cooling towers by industries as well as for irrigation of the green areas of their facilities. CONAGUA officials advise that the most important water polluting industries that should be targeted by U.S. manufacturers of recycling equipment for industrial wastewater equipment are: sugar, beverage and alcohol, petroleum, petrochemical, food processing, chemical, iron and steel, pulp and paper, mining and textiles.

Mexico has over 436,000 manufacturing companies nationally in various industrial sectors that use surface water and groundwater for their manufacturing processes that are potential clients of recycling equipment and services to reduce the consumption of potable water. Over 97 percent of the manufacturing companies are considered micro, small and mid-sized companies located in major cities such as Mexico City and its Metropolitan Area, Toluca, Guadalajara, Veracruz, Puebla, Queretaro, Celaya, Leon, Villahermosa, Cuernavaca, Tijuana, Reynosa, Ensenada, and Morelia. The other three percent are companies located in Mexico's major industrial cities (Monterrey, Guadalajara, Tijuana, Puebla, etc.)

Mexico also has over 5,045 in-bond manufacturing companies that consume large amounts of potable water for their manufacturing processes and lack the wastewater recycling equipment for reuse. Seventy percent are considered large (more than 250 employees) located in the states of

Baja California, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, State of Mexico, Jalisco, Guanajato, Puebla, Queretaro, D.F., San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Yucatan, Durango and Veracruz.

Market Data

The figures in Table 4 below show that the total market size for water recycling equipment will increase from US\$556.8 million in 2011 to US\$583.7 million by the end of 2012. According to CONAGUA officials, 70% of the total demand is from the industrial sector; 20% by municipalities; 5% by the residential sector (collection and treatment of gray water); and 5% by the tourist industry (gray water in hotels, golf clubs, and other attractions).

Total imports of water recycling equipment are estimated to grow at an average of 5% annually from 2012 to 2015. The growth is higher than 2011, which reached 4%.

Table 4: Market Size for Recycling Equipment
(US\$ Millions)

	2010	2011	2012 Estimate*	2012-2015 Growth Rate Estimate (%)
Import Market	490.0	514.5	540.2	5.0%
Local Production	110.0	114.4	117.8	3.0%
Exports	79.0	72.1	74.3	3.0%
Total Market**	520.0	556.8	583.7	5.0%
Imports from U.S.	249.9	272.7	297.1	5.0%

* The 2012 estimate is a projection of data available in July 2012.

Exchange Rate (2012): 1 US\$ = 14.50. Inflation rate of 4.5% is expected in 2012.

Sources: Statistics from the Mexican Import and Export Bank (Bancomext); Global Trade Atlas; Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources-SEMARNAT; National Water Commission-CONAGUA; Interviews with construction companies; contractors; end-users; and officials of the National Association of Water and Sanitation Utilities of Mexico -ANEAS, and the Mexican Institute for Water Technology-IMTA.

Best Prospects

According to CONAGUA and State Water authorities, the best prospects for the municipal sub-sector include the following States:

-Aguascalientes, www.aguascalientes.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$90 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;

- Chihuahua, www.chihuahua.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$60 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Durango, www.durango.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$50 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Jalisco, www.jalisco.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$50 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- State of Mexico, www.edomex.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$70 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Queretaro, www.queretaro.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$60 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Sonora, www.sonora.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$30 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Tabasco, www.tabasco.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$30 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;
- Veracruz, www.veracruz.gob.mx: the state water authorities estimate an investment of over US\$50 million to purchase wastewater recycling equipment to be used by its existing plants during 2013-2015;

Best Prospects for the industrial sub-sector:

The industrial water recycling equipment market presents very good opportunities for U.S. suppliers. According to CONAGUA officials the industries that would benefit by implementing programs to substitute the use of potable for recycled water generated by their own manufacturing process are: Sugar; Beverage and alcohol; Petroleum and petrochemical; Food processing; Chemical and pharmaceutical; Iron and steel; Pulp and paper; Textile; Electronics and Mining, including the in-bond manufacturing industries.

Food, beverage and tobacco: The companies in this sub-sector will invest over US\$ 20 million during 2013 to 2015 in new equipment to recycle for reuse in their manufacturing processes and meet industrial wastewater discharge standards.

Textile, dress and leather: The companies in this sub-sector will invest over US\$ 10 million during 2013 to 2015 in new equipment recycle for reuse and to meet the industrial wastewater discharge standards.

Paper, print and publishing: The companies in this sub-sector will invest over US\$ 10 million during 2013 to 2015 in new equipment to recycle for reuse and to meet the industrial wastewater discharge standards.

Chemical, oils, coal, rubber and plastics: The companies in this sub-sector will invest over US\$ 20 million during 2013 to 2015 in new equipment to recycle for reuse and to meet the industrial wastewater discharge standards.

The water recycling equipment and products that offer the greater opportunities during the next five years to U.S. companies in the municipal, industrial, and urban for gray water markets are:

-activated carbon filtration media; actuator valves; adapters; agitators air reverse valves; ait tanks; algae control chemicals; augers; autoclaves; backwater valves; bacteria; bailers; ball valves; bar screen rakes; biological toxicity screening; blowers; check valves; chemical feed/chlorinators; chlorine monitor/controllers; cleaners for grease and oil; coliform testing; compressors; control panels; diaphragm pumps; diffusers; filters; flocculants; flow switches; pumps; sludge de-odor concentrate; water test kits; ultraviolet water purifiers; etc.

Key Suppliers

Local manufacturers are present in small scale in almost all recycling equipment categories, as well as the distributors of water recycling water and wastewater equipment. The below-mentioned companies are potential partners for U.S. firms and are some of the most important importers and distributors in the Mexican market:

Aqua Mex; Agua Sitemas, S.A. de C.V.; Bio Agua, S.A. de C.V.; Disenos Hidrologicos y Tecnologia Ambiental; Equipos para el Tratamiento de Agua; Quimica Ecotec; Tecnologia Ecologica Aplicada; Tecnologia en Sistemas Ambientales; Equipos y Suministros Industriales; Servicios de Ingenieria y Control Ambiental; Ingenieria y Sistemas de Agua; ECO Ingenieria; Proteccion Ambiental del Medio Ambiente; ICA; Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo; Constructora DOMOS; PRO-AGUA; FYPASA Construcciones; Control Ambiental y Mantenimiento; Servicios y Abastecimeitnos Industriales; Servicios Ecologicos Especializados; Corporacion Hidro Industrial; and Tecnologia Industrial; and Water and Wastewater Systems Lawsco, S.A. de C.V.

The main third country competitors are France, Great Britain, Japan, and Canada. The corresponding market shares are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Origin of Imports Market Share (%)

Market share	2010	2011	2012 Estimate
US	51.0	53.8	55.0
France	11.0	10.0	11.0
Great Britain	11.0	10.0	10.0
Japan	9.0	9.0	7.0
Canada	8.0	8.0	12.0
Others	10.0	10.0	5.0

Third-country competitors

Third country firms usually have a representative in Mexico or have a strategic alliance with a local water recycling equipment firm. Many have actively promoted their interests during the last five years by participating in trade shows and technical seminars in Mexico's leading cities. When shows and seminars are held in their countries, they may invite government officials and potential representatives to participate with all expenses paid. These visits include tours of the manufacturing plants, end-users, research institutions, which many times result in cooperation agreements, exchange of research information, and technical training programs. The below firms are some of the third country competitors.

Company	Country of Origin
Biwater	Great Britain
Degremont	France
Generale des Eaux	France
Lyonnaise del Eaux	France
Siemens	Germany
Eco Equipment	Canada
Mitsubishi Corp.	Japan
Northwest Water	Great Britain

Government Sector

The National Water Commission is Mexico's government sector end-user of water recycling equipment.

To participate in projects with CONAGUA, companies are recommended to become familiar with CONAGUA programs at the federal, state and local levels and to find a local representative that monitors domestic and international tenders that are governed by Mexico's Public Work laws and by the regulations of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Companies are recommended to review the list of tenders published on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Mexican Official Gazette (Diario Oficial, <http://compranet.gob.mx>) and to follow the guidelines and requirements of the tenders for technical and economic proposals.

Types of Tenders

National Tenders

- a) are limited to purchases of between 11,500 pesos (approximately US\$ 10,256) to 175,000 pesos (approximately US\$ 153,846);
- b) are limited to participation by Mexican suppliers (U.S. firms with Mexican joint ventures or local representatives/distributors are considered to be Mexican suppliers);
- c) must have at least fifty percent local content;
- d) must receive at least three national bid proposals (whether via invitation or public tender), or otherwise must be subject to international bid.

International Tenders

- a) required for purchases above US\$ 153,846; (under NAFTA, above US\$ 250,000);
- b) are required whenever Mexican suppliers cannot fill the requirements for a national tender;
- c) are subject to applicable Free Trade Agreement (FTA). (Mexico has signed FTA's with the United States and Canada, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, and with the European Community);
- d) are subject to conditions imposed by international financial institutions when the contracts include credits granted by them (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and EximBank); and,
- e) are without any requirement for local content.

Invitational tenders

CONAGUA is allowed to establish its own parameters on special projects and emergencies such as hurricanes, earthquakes, etc. These awards are used for small purchases, and are very much a sole-source procedure. The threshold for invitational tenders for small purchases is defined annually, typically ranging between 8,000.00 pesos (approximately US\$ 833.33) to 176,900 pesos (approximately US\$ 17,692.00), for machinery and equipment respectively.

Import Duties and Taxes

According to modifications made to the Mexican customs law in 1998, the involvement of a customs broker is not obligatory if all legal and technical requirements are met. However, it is now required that the importer be registered with the Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit (Secretaria de Hacienda and Credito Publico-SHCP). Nevertheless, the use of a customs broker is recommended when the exporter is not familiar with Mexican standards and customs processing procedures.

Almost all water recycling equipment from NAFTA countries are exempt from import duties. Duties for non-NAFTA countries range from 3 to 15%.

A 16% Value Added Tax (IVA) is assessed on the cumulative value, which consists of the U.S. plant value (invoice) of the product, the inland U.S. freight charges, and any other costs listed separately on the invoice such as export packing and duties. The importer must also pay VAT for services including inland Mexico freight and warehousing. The VAT tax is only 11 percent for border area destinations, and is recovered at the point of sale.

The following example shows the difference of import costs for a NAFTA firm versus a non-NAFTA firm. The example also shows the effect of the 16% IVA on the final import price versus a non-NAFTA manufacturer's price.

Direct Import Cost Template

	US Firm	Non-NAFTA Firm
Base Price	\$100.00	\$100.00
Freight (estimated 8%)	8.00	8.00
Insurance (1.5% of C&F)	1.62	1.62
Dutiable base =CIF	109.62	109.62
Ad Valorem Duty (15%)	0	16.44
Value Added Tax (16%)	17.53	20.16
Total	\$127.15	\$146.22
Port Costs (unloading, storage, est 6% CIF)	7.56	8.70
Freight forwarder fee (Est. 1.5% CIF)	1.64	1.64
Bank charges (2% of FOB price)	2.00	2.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$138.35	\$158.56

Note: As of July 1, 1999 NAFTA originating goods are no longer subject to the 0.8% customs processing fee. A NAFTA certificate of origin is needed to take advantage of this exemption.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN: A certificate of origin is required from all foreign suppliers or exporters. If the product qualifies as NAFTA originating according to NAFTA Rules of Origin, the exporter must use the NAFTA Certificate of Origin in order to benefit from preferential treatment under NAFTA. This is the responsibility of the exporter and the forms are available from the U.S. Customs Service, freight forwarders, or local U.S. Chambers of Commerce.

FREE SALE CERTIFICATE: This certificate is required for many products entering Mexico. This certificate proves that the imported goods are also sold in the country of origin. A letter from the local Chamber of Commerce is sufficient proof and the importer would present it at the time of importation.

NOM CERTIFICATION: (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas - Mexican Official Standards). At the end of 2009, there were the following 12 NOMs related to the water sector: NOM-001-CONAGUA-1995; NOM-002-CONAGUA-1995; NOM-003-CONAGUA-1996; NOM-004-CONAGUA-1996; NOM-005-CONAGUA-1996; NOM-006-CONAGUA-1997; NOM-007-

CONAGUA-1997; NOM-008-CONAGUA-1998; NOM-009-CONAGUA-1998; NOM-010-CONAGUA-1999; NOM-011-CONAGUA-2000; and NOM-013-CONAGUA-2000.

Also there were the following six environmental standards related to the water sector: NOM-001-SEMARNAT-1996; NOM-002-SEMARNAT-1996; NOM-003-SEMARNAT-1997; NOM-004-SEMARNAT-2002; NOM-141-SEMARNAT-2003; and NOM-083-SEMARNAT-2003.

Information on the above NOMs is available at: www.conagua.gob.mx.

LABELING REQUIREMENTS: According to Mexico's Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization, water recycling equipment sold in Mexico is exempted from having a label in Spanish affixed to each product. Listing the required information in Spanish on the shipping container will satisfy the labeling requirement. The Spanish information on the box must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- Name and address of the importer
- Importer's Ministry of Finance Taxation Number (RFC number and/or their Industry Association registration number)
- Exporter's name and address
- Trademark or commercial brand name of the product
- Product description whenever the product is packed in such a form that it is not visible
- Use, handling, and care instructions for the product, as required
- Country of origin
- Warnings or precautions on hazardous products
- Size, if applicable, Mexico's Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization stipulates that all weights and measures must be in the metric system.

There are no barriers for importing water recycling equipment. However, the Mexican import law is very strict on the required documentation. While it is not required, it may be advantageous when selling equipment to use a reputable customs broker to properly prepare the needed paperwork. The basic documents required to import water recycling equipment into Mexico include:

- 1) Import petition
- 2) NAFTA Certificate of origin
- 3) Commercial bill
- 4) Insurance and freight bills

Products qualifying as North American must use the NAFTA Certificate of Origin in order to receive preferential treatment. The exporter or broker may issue such a certificate. It does not have to be validated or formalized. Other entities that may issue a Certificate of Origin include government agencies, producers, exporters, industrial and commercial chambers of commerce, and associations that are legally authorized in the United States. Like the U.S., Mexico uses the Harmonized Tariff System (H.S.). However, Mexico uses only eight digits while the U.S. uses up to ten digits. The first six digits used under the HS system are identical for all countries, the rest may vary.

Table 6 shows the import duties assessed on some water recycling equipment.

Table 6: Import Duties for Selected Water Recycling Equipment

Harmonized System Number	Product	NAFTA Tariff Reduction Schedule	Current Import Duties N/O*
90272001	Analyzers	A	0/2
84813004	Automatic check valves	C	0/15
84821099	Ball bearings	C	0/10
84137005	Centrifugal pumps	C	0/15
84818011	Control valves	B	0/12
84212102	Chemical water purifiers based on chlorine	B	0/12
39269016	Filter membranes of plastics	A	0/15
90261003	Flowmeters	B	0/15
84136003	Gear Pumps	B	0/15
84132001	Hand Pumps	B	0/15
84818013	Hydrants for sprinklers	A	0/15
902610990	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow level of liquids	B	0/30

*The 4th column shows import duties for products from NAFTA (N) and non-NAFTA countries (O). Example 0/2, column shows import duties for products imported from NAFTA countries (0) and with which Mexico has no free trade agreement (2).

Category A: Duties on U.S. products were fully eliminated on January 1, 1994.

Category B: Duties on U.S. products were fully eliminated on January 1, 1998.

Category C: Duties on U.S. products were fully eliminated on January 1, 2003.

The Commercial Service of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City has a Commercial Officer who follows developments in the standards area:

Everett Wakai, U.S. Commercial Service - Mexico
Tel: (011-5255) 5140-2603

E-mail: Everett.Wakai@trade.gov

Market Entry

Often, the decision to select a water recycling equipment depends on the demonstrated commitment to service after the sale has been made. This has been the most effective tool that third country manufacturers have used to penetrate the market. They offer to have their maintenance personnel at the clients' facilities in no more than 48 hours after a service call is made. The availability of required spare parts is the natural complement to the presence of their technicians.

Customers in the water recycling equipment sector are demanding uniform quality control, compliance with international standards, productivity, lower production costs, just-in-time deliveries and above all, reliable local service and maintenance programs. This last factor has become, in many instances, even more important than pricing or financing in the water recycling equipment purchasing decision.

Advertising and Marketing

U.S. firms wishing to promote their products and/or services to Mexican representatives and/or buyers can do so by participating in the trade exhibitions supported by Commercial Service Mexico.

Advertisements in specialized magazines are very effective, especially in publications distributed to members of associations or distributed to large potential end-users, equipment distributors, contractors, and government officials.

Financing

Financing is very important to marketing in Mexico. U.S. suppliers of water recycling equipment are advised to be aware of financing options that might be available to foreign buyers via commercial banks or ExIm Bank guarantees (see www.exim.gov).

High value sales usually are made through irrevocable letters of credit. Small value sales are either made with cash or with a 50% advance payment when the order is placed and 50% on delivery.

Trade Events in Mexico

Green Expo 2012 (FKA Enviro-Pro)
Date of Event: September 25-27, 2012
Location: Mexico City, Mexico
Venue: World Trade Center
Frequency of Event: Annual

XXVI Water Convention, ANEAS 2012

Date of Event: October 16-19, 2012
Location: Ciudad de Queretaro, Mexico
Venue: City of Queretaro Convention Center
Frequency of Event: Annual

Trade Events in the U.S.

WEFTEC 2012
Date of Event: September 29- October 3, 2012
Location: New Orleans, Louisiana
Venue: New Orleans Convention Center
Frequency of Event: Annual

AWWA 2013
Date of Event: June 9-13, 2013
Location: Denver, Colorado
Venue: Denver Convention Center
Frequency of Event: Annual

Resources and Key Contacts

Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources:	www.semarnat.gob.mx
National Institute of Ecology:	www.ine.gob.mx
Attorney General for Environmental Protection:	www.profepa.gob.mx
National Council of Environmental Executives:	www.conieco.org
National Water Commission	www.conagua.gob.mx
Mexican Water Technology Institute	www.imta.gob.mx
National Association of Water and Sanitation Companies	www.aneas.com.mx

For More Information

Francisco Ceron, Senior Trade Specialist, e-mail: Francisco.ceron@trade.gov. Phone 011(52-55) 5140-2640, or visit our website: www.buyusa.gov/mexico

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