- Introduction of catalytic converters on the 15,000 official vehicles and 60,000 public transportation vehicles;
- Emission control in small businesses;
- Research and development of environmentally acceptable strategies, products and technologies;
- Manufacture of unleaded and low volatility gasoline;
- Sufficient supply of unleaded fuel for the 1991 model vehicles equipped with catalytic converters;
- Replacement of fuel-oil by gas in thermo-electric power plants and in highly polluting industries;
- Establishment of an emission monitoring system at the PEMEX refinery in Azcapotzalco;
- Testing program for alternative fuels, oxigenated compounds and anti-pollution devices;
- Relocation of steel smelters outside city limits;
- Addition of oxigenated compounds to gasoline in the Mexico City area to compensate the low efficiency in gasoline burning due to the high altitude;
- Establishment of strict fuel control systems in refineries;
- Establishment of internal membranes in tanks at the Azcapotzalco refinery to reduce evaporation;
- Research projects to be undertaken with foreign institutions with respect to atmospheric photochemical phenomena;
- Replacement of gasoline by LP gas in 45,000 city cargo trucks;
- Manufacture of low sulphur fuel oil;
- Manufacture of low sulphur diesel;
- Expansion of the national storage, transportation and distribution system for new ecological fuels in PEMEX;
- Construction of oxigenated compound plants;
- Modernization of the existing PEMEX sulphur recovery plant and installation of a HC and a sulphur recovery plant;
- Fitting out measures for HC vapor recovery at receiving and distribution terminals and service stations throughout the valley of Mexico.

In the medium to long term the government plans to restructure the public transportation system and restore the ecological balance of the valley of Mexico. The total cost of the program is estimated at $3 billion. Funding for this project is expected to come from loans by the Japanese and European governments and the World Bank.

6. END USERS

The principal end users of pollution control equipment and instrumentation are government and industry. The government sector comprises municipal, regional and central government, port authorities, public utilities, hospitals and research institutes. This sector's expenditures amount to approximately 25% of total apparent consumption. The manufacturing and commercial areas include the following industries: chemicals, pulp and paper, textiles, oil and gas extraction and pipelines, petrochemicals, stone, clay and glass, primary metals, fabricated metal products and transportation. These industries' expenditures account for an estimated 75% of demand. Many of these industries are dominated by state owned companies such as the oil and gas, petrochemicals and electricity generation sectors.