

latter. This is due in part to the smaller, less sophisticated  
 and less sophisticated nature of this equipment. However, this does  
 not mean that labor is being used in a more efficient manner.  
 On the contrary, the equipment is being used in a more  
 inefficient manner, and the result is a higher cost of production  
 and a lower quality of goods.

The most important types of packaging used in Mexico are rigid  
 containers, flexible containers (such as paper and plastic bags),  
 others (such as metal cans, glass bottles, etc.), and  
 cardboard, plastic, glass and metal. Paper and plastic bags  
 are used for most types of goods, including food, chemicals,  
 and other products. Flexible containers are used for  
 liquids, gases, and other products. Cardboard is used for  
 most types of goods, including food, chemicals, and other  
 products. Plastic is used for most types of goods, including  
 food, chemicals, and other products. Glass is used for  
 most types of goods, including food, chemicals, and other  
 products. Metal is used for most types of goods, including  
 food, chemicals, and other products.

During 1955, the food packaging industry purchased five  
 billion two hundred million glass bottles, two billion glass  
 containers, and seven billion cardboard boxes. The most important  
 Mexican companies which supply packaging materials are Vico  
 (glass), Envasas de Mexico (glass), and Envasas Y  
 Embalajes (cardboard).

The U.S. has always been the largest foreign supplier of  
 processing and packaging equipment to Mexico for the following  
 reasons: its geographical proximity to Mexico allowed better  
 service and availability of replacement parts and labor; its  
 cheaper delivery; the familiarity of the Mexican and  
 industry with U.S. made equipment; and the lower price  
 competitiveness of its equipment. The U.S. market for  
 average 5% of the total market followed by West Germany  
 (15%), France (12%), and Italy (10%). Those who have made  
 efforts to increase their market share through direct promotion  
 of their products, high quality service and service, and  
 credit and financing terms, a variety of options in technology  
 and processes and technical advisory and consulting services.

Canadian companies have been almost absent in this market  
 since they export to Mexico only about \$1 million in 1955.

Year	Value of Exports	Value of Imports
1955	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000
1954	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000
1953	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000
1952	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000
1951	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000
1950	\$1,000,000	\$100,000,000

It is seen that in recent years the value of imports of  
 equipment has increased to such an extent that it has  
 surpassed the value of exports of equipment.