

	1988 IMPORTS FROM MEX	1988 EXPORTS TO MEX	1989 IMPORTS FROM MEX	1989 EXPORTS TO MEX
microscopes			34	2
barometers		9		
other meters	25	2	64	
liquid meters	1	6		156
liquid & gas meas.		4	1	
smoke analyzers				4
chromatographs		23		208
instr. radiation		7		
phys chem analysis		35		
<b>TOTAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>370</b>

**Source:** Statistics Canada - International Trade Division

Table 2 lists Canadian imports to and exports from Mexico by product for 1988 and 1989. Since these are general categories of products, which can be used for many different purposes, these figures do not only reflect items used for pollution control exclusively. Based on these data, Canadian exports to Mexico of equipment related to pollution control increased 82% in 1989 to Cdn\$4.5 million. In the instrument sector, exports increased threefold to Cdn\$370,000. Canada is also a significant importer of Mexican products, in particular of gas purifying equipment. These data also show Mexican exports of certain instruments within general categories, but none of them are for environmental control specifically.

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

### 4.1 AIR POLLUTION

It is estimated that over 23% of all air pollutants are concentrated in Mexico City, the largest city in the world, four percent in Guadalajara and three percent in Monterrey. Currently, around five million tons of pollutants are emitted into Mexico City's atmosphere through hydrocarbon combustion and suspended dust particles. SEDUE (The Secretariat for Urban Development and Ecology), the administrative and control body for environmental matters, attributes 83% of air contamination in Mexico City to the use of internal combustion engines by the public transportation system and private vehicles. Mobile pollution sources, including cars and airplanes, account for 100% of carbon monoxide emission, 63% of nitrogen oxides and 17% of sulphur dioxide. Industry accounts for the balance. Average nitrogen oxide levels in Mexico City are 0.047 ppm with a 0.322 maximum; sulphur dioxide levels average 0.043 ppm with a 0.075 ppm maximum; carbon monoxide levels average 18.1 ppm with a 31.6 ppm maximum (8 hour mean); and suspended particles 93.4 micrograms/m<sup>3</sup> and 170 micrograms/m<sup>3</sup> respectively. Recommended values are 0.13 ppm for sulphur dioxide, 0.21 ppm for nitrogen dioxide, 13 ppm for carbon monoxide.

Approximately 2.5 million motor vehicles circulate in the metropolitan area and emit non-combustible gases and suspended particles into the air, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, sulphates, lead and hydrocarbons. Slightly over two million cars are for private use, 280,000 are gasoline fueled public transportation