

México

MÉXICO

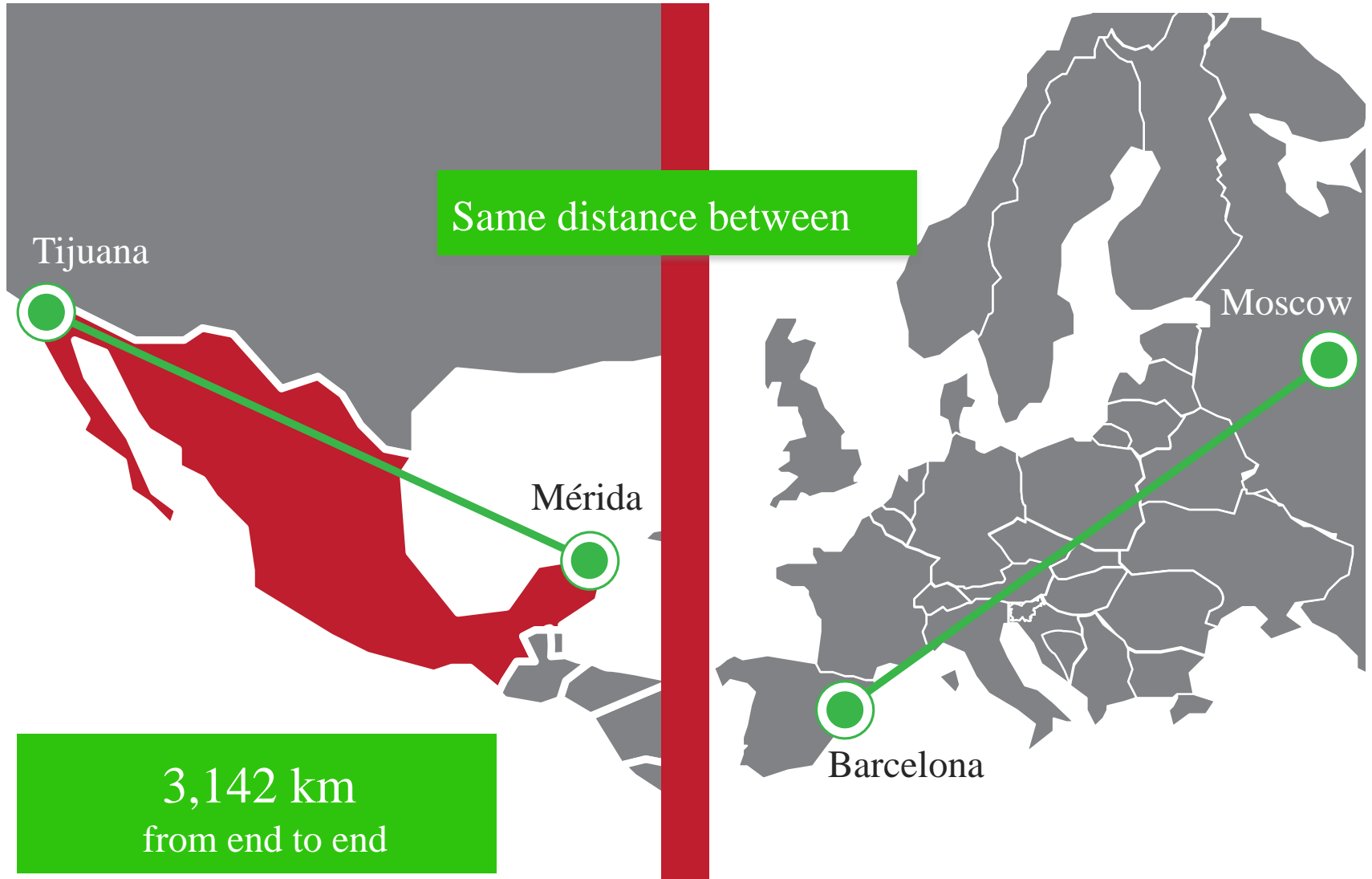






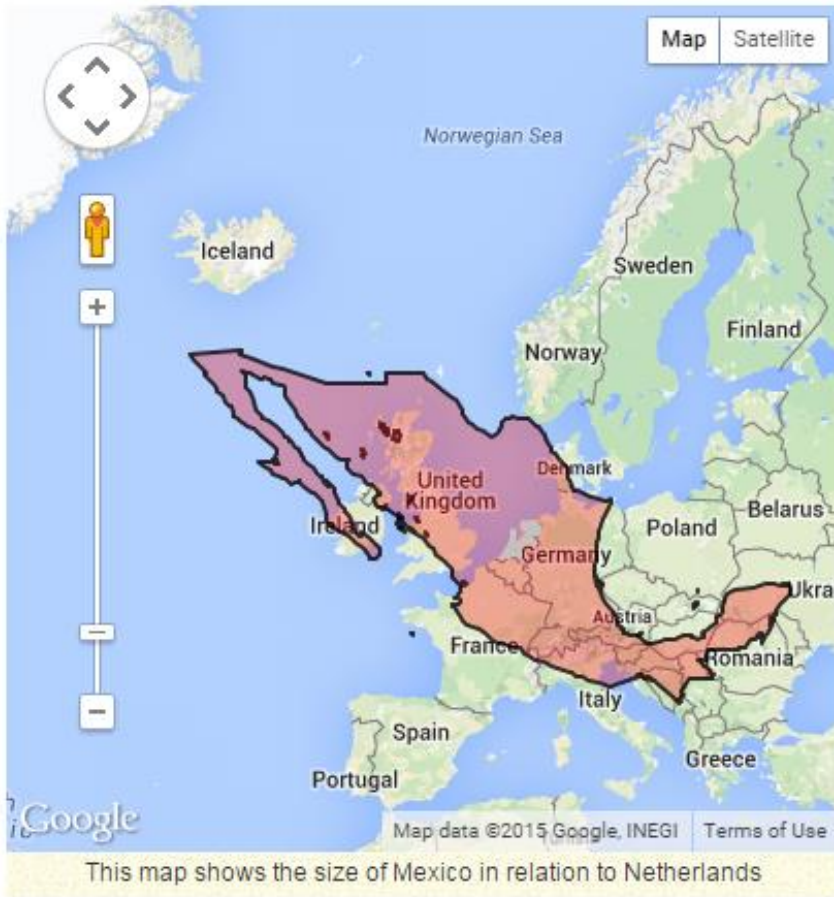
Source: INEGI

3,142 km from end to end



Source: ProMéxico

Mexico – The Netherlands



Mexico – The Netherlands

Mexico

Netherlands

- **Area:** 1,964,375 sq km
(Including: land, islands and maritime oceans) 41,543 sq km
- **Land surface:** 1,943,945 sq km
(**14th largest country** worldwide;
5th largest in the Western hemisphere) 33,893 sq km
- **Population:** 122,273, 473 (2016)
(**10th most populous** country worldwide) 17,000,000 (2016)

Mexico: A Snapshot

- Mexico is an emerging market economy of global significance: **12th largest economy** in the world and the **2nd largest in Latin America**.
- GDP: 1.295 trillion USD (2014)
- GDP per capita
based on PPP: \$16,284 USD (2014)
- GDP growth: 2.5% (2015);
6% (Accumulated 2012-2015)
- Inflation: 4.1% (annual) (2014)
- Int. Reserves: 193 billion USD (2014)
- Open economy: **11 Free Trade Agreements** with 46 countries

Mexico: A Snapshot

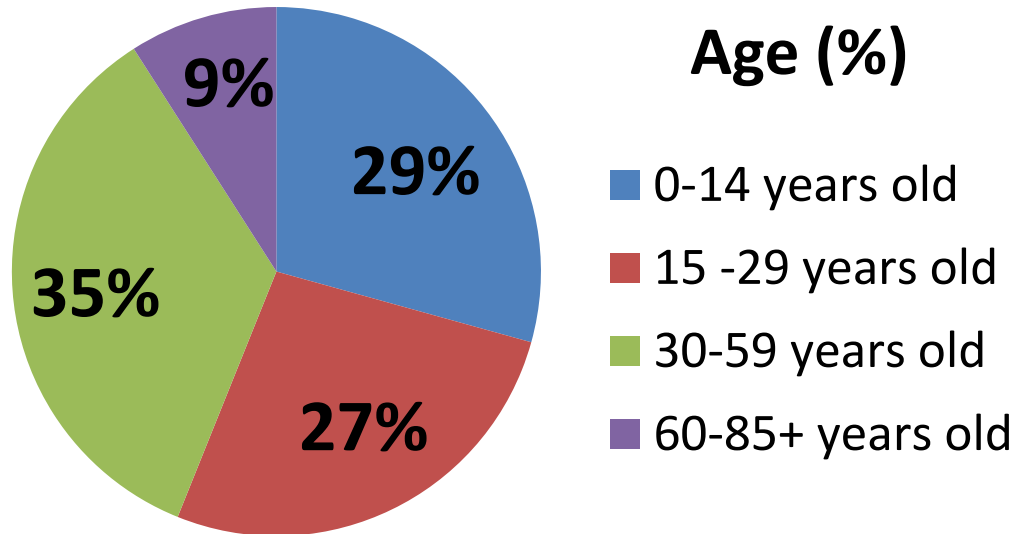
- Urban population: 79.5%
- Rural population: 20.5%
- Indigenous population: 11.13 million people (9.9%)
- Literacy: 93.3%
- Unemployment: 4.9%
- Life expectancy: 74.9 years
- Avg. working hours
per week: 42 hrs.

Mexico: A Snapshot

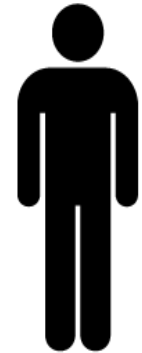
- Public School enrollment: 91.8%
- Infant mortality rate: 13.0 deaths / 1,000 live births
- Poverty: 55.3 million people (46.2%)
- Extreme poverty: 11.4 million people (9.5%)
- Public hospitals: 1.1 / 100,000 inhabitants
- Hospital beds: 1.5 / 1,000 inhabitants

Mexico's human capital: A Snapshot

Median Age: 26 years old (2010)



51%



49%

- 25% of university students graduate in science, technology or engineering; the 8th highest percentage in OECD countries and the 6th with the most engineering graduates worldwide.
- 4th fastest growing workforce worldwide.

Added advantages

- Mexico is a leading exporter of high-tech advanced manufacturing in Latin America (i.e. aerospace technology, vehicles, and electronic appliances, among others.)
- Mexico offers competitive costs in North America.
- Mexico offers modern and **world-class infrastructure.**
- **February 2014: Moody's upgraded Mexico to the coveted A (A3) grade sovereign debt credit rating.**

Foreign Direct Investment

- According to the FDI Confidence Index 2015, Mexico ranked 9th among the most reliable countries for foreign investment.
- Mexico is the 7th largest recipient of FDI worldwide.
- In 2015 Mexico received 28.38 USD billion in FDI, which is 25.8% more than the previous year (22.56 USD billion).
- 75.5% of said investments came from USA (53.1%), Spain (9.6%), Japan (4.7%), Germany (4.3%) and Canada (3.8%).
- The main sectors for investment are manufacturing (50%), financial services (10%), media (9.8%), trade (9%) and construction (7.3%).
- Countries of origin of accumulated FDI from 1999 to 1Q2015: United States, Netherlands, Spain and Canada.

Some projections...

- According to recent forecasts published by Bloomberg and The Economist, Mexico will become the **8th largest economy** in the world by **2050**.
- Mexico will rank as the **11th most populous** country by **2050**, with 146 million inhabitants.



About Mexico

- Mexico ranks among the **5 most biodiverse** countries in the world due to its privileged geographic location, diverse climate and topography.
- Mexico positioned itself once again as the **10th major tourist destination**, with a historic record in 2014 of 29.3 million international tourists.
- In the Americas leads the list with **33 UNESCO's World Heritage sites**.
- Mexico is the **largest Spanish speaking** country in the world.
- **62 indigenous languages** are spoken throughout the country.

Form of government

- Federal Republic
- Federal, state and municipal powers
- 32 states (including Mexico City)
- Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches
- Presidential term: 6 years with no reelection
- Multiparty system
- 19 cabinet ministries



Administration of President Enrique Peña-Nieto (2012-2018)



Priorities:

- 1) Rule of Law
- 2) Economic growth and prosperity
- 3) High quality education
- 4) Poverty and inequality reduction
- 5) Mexico as an actor with global responsibility

Priorities for 2016

- Strengthen the **rule of law** and **human rights**
- Stimulate **economic growth**
- Increase **transparency** and improve **anticorruption** mechanisms
- Promote **social justice**
- Strengthen programs to **fight poverty** and regional **inequality**
- Encourage **social inclusion**.

Social Programs

- “**Prospera**”: Social and economic strategy to fight extreme poverty through nutrition, health, education and social programs.
- National Crusade Against Hunger “**Sin hambre**”: Nutrition and food security.
- Life insurance for women heads of households.
- Pensions for the elderly.
- Temporary employment for people with no income.
- “**Seguro Popular**”: Universal healthcare coverage.

Sin Hambre: National Crusade Against Hunger

- Launched in 2013 to end nutritional insufficiencies of 7.4 million Mexicans:
 - Eradicate hunger
 - Increase communities' productive capacity
 - Reduce food waste in storage and transport
- Benefits 11.4 million people living in extreme poverty through 8 thousand community food banks. It is estimated to reach 600 additional municipalities (5.5 million people) in its second phase.
- Expenditure: 4.3 million USD per day (2013).



Source: Sedesol 2015

Pact for Mexico (Common Reform Agenda)

- Promotion and defense of social justice:
Health, pensions, education, inclusiveness, poverty reduction
- Economic growth, employment and competitiveness
- Transparency, accountability and fight against corruption
- Democratic governance
- Rule of Law



Structural Reforms

1. Education
2. Telecommunications
3. Energy
4. Financial
5. Fiscal
6. Political-Electoral
7. Transparency
8. Labor market
9. Economic competition
10. Social security



Educational Reform

1. Increases quality of education
2. Permanent national evaluation system
3. Teachers will be recruited/promoted through professional merits assessment. Introduces teachers' entrance and promotion exams
4. School administrative autonomy
5. Increase full time schools and digital literacy.

Energy Reform

- 1. Opening of the hydrocarbon sector to Private Investment:** for exploration, exploitation, processing, transportation, storage and distribution.
- 2. Legal Modalities of Private Investment participation:** service contracts, profit sharing, shared production and licensing.
- 3. Opening the power industry to Private Investment:** in production and supply. Electric power distribution remains under the sole responsibility of the Federal Electric Commission (CFE), which may hire third parties to build, maintain and operate their networks and infrastructure.
- 4. Administrative tasks:** The Ministry of Energy selects the areas to be proffered, the Ministry of Finance establishes fiscal terms of contracts and the National Hydrocarbons Commission will hold the tenders and select the winners.

Energy Reform

- 5. Bidding rounds:** Trough different phases in two rounds of biddings, Mexico will grant areas of exploration to private companies while Pemex will maintain the rights of some production fields.
- 6. Mexican Petroleum Fund:** it will receive and manage oil revenues of the Nation.
- 7. New decentralized agencies:** National Center for Control of Natural Gas, the National Energy Control Center and the National Agency of Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection.
- 8. Greater autonomy for the regulators:** Strengthens the National Commission of Hydrocarbons and the Energy Regulatory Commission providing them with technical and administrative autonomy and budgetary self-sufficiency.

Energy Reform

8. **Transition of a subsidy regime:** generalized substitution of energy subsidies by energy inputs with targeted subsidies.
9. **Transparency and Corruption Combat:** all contracts should have transparency clauses and corruption will be sanctioned.
10. **Respect for labor rights** of Pemex and CFE employees.



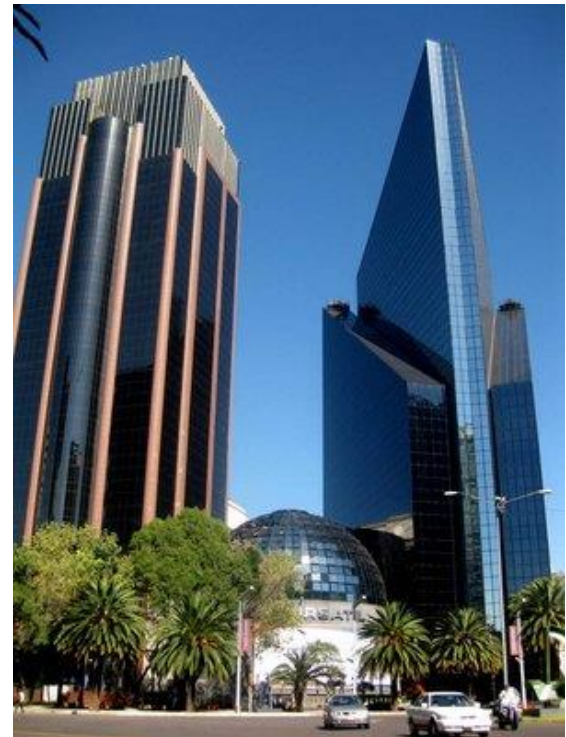
Telecommunications Reform

- Strengthening freedom of speech and access to public information.
- Updating the legal framework
- Strengthening of the institutional framework.
- Promotion of competition
- Digital inclusion and digital agenda
- Larger infrastructure coverage



Financial Reform

- In January 2014 the government enacted a comprehensive overhaul of financial regulations with the aim of improving regulation of financial intermediaries, creating greater certainty for lending, and clarifying ambiguities in the bankruptcy laws
 - ✓ More lending
 - ✓ Medium size small firms
 - ✓ Enhancing rule of law
 - ✓ Bankruptcy
 - ✓ Banks to compete more
 - ✓ Executive guarantees
 - ✓ Financial inclusion
 - ✓ Strong banks / capitalization
 - ✓ Bank's clients growing



Law enforcement

1. Creation of the National Gendarmerie in 2014 as part of the security strategy; a division within the Federal Police with a mandate to combat organized crime and protect strategic economic activities.
2. Institutional strengthening that builds and consolidates security and justice capacities.
3. Preventing crime and violence through multidimensional programs in the areas of social assistance, education and economic opportunities.
4. Establishment of a Unique Command that will group 1,800 municipal police forces into 32 divisions to improve its professionalization and capacities.

Law Enforcement

5. Holistic strategy addressing the root causes of crime.
6. Crime prevention and strengthening of social cohesion.
7. Effective criminal justice (from inquisitorial to accusatorial / oral).
8. Strengthening of intelligence operations.
9. International cooperation.
10. Regionalization.
11. Attention to victims.
12. Better coordination between authorities.



Foreign Policy



Mexico's Foreign Policy

- Directed and conducted by the Executive Branch.
- The Mexican Senate ratifies Treaties and postings of Ambassadors and Consul Generals.
- Guided by 8 principles established in the Constitution:
 - ✓ Non-Intervention.
 - ✓ Self-determination of peoples.
 - ✓ Peaceful settlement of disputes.
 - ✓ Refrain from threats or use of force in international relations.
 - ✓ Equal rights of States.
 - ✓ International cooperation for development.
 - ✓ Respect, protection and promotion of human rights.
 - ✓ Maintain international peace and security.

Mexico, Actor with Global Responsibility

Objectives:

1. Broaden and strengthen the presence of Mexico in the world.
2. Promote the country-brand of Mexico through its rich culture, stable economy and tourism.
3. Reaffirm Mexico's commitment to free trade and free movement of capitals well as to global value chains.
4. Protect the interests of its citizens abroad and protect the rights of foreigners in Mexico.

Foreign Policy Strategies

- Promote a deeper **integration** within the **North American** region.
- Strengthen the dialogue and **cooperation** with **Latin America** and the Caribbean.
- Broaden the **strategic** relations with **Europe**.
- Consolidate **alliances** in the **Asia Pacific** region.
- Strengthen **relations** with **Africa** and the **Middle East**.
- Bolster **effective multilateralism** facing global challenges.
- Implement a vigorous policy of **international development cooperation**.

Bilateral Relations with USA and Canada

- Mexico's relation with the US and Canada is **diverse, complex and full of potential.**
- **Security, migration and trade** are among the most important topics.
- Mexico seeks to consolidate this relationship based on **existing complementarities** and **shared responsibilities.**
- 70% of the bilateral trade with USA crosses by land.
- Mexico has **51 consulates** in 26 States of the **US** and 6 consulates in Canada.

Bilateral Mechanisms with the USA

- High Level Economic Dialogue (DEAN): Promotes growth, jobs creation and competitiveness.
- Bilateral Forum on Higher Education, Innovation and Research (FOBESSI): Broaden academic exchanges and scientific research associations.
- Mexican – American Council for Entrepreneurship and Innovation (MUSEIC): Fosters development of SME's in both countries.
- 21st Century Border Action Plan: Improves border security with safe, legal and expedite movements of goods and people.

North American Free Trade Agreement



- **NAFTA:** Comprehensive trilateral trade agreement that came into force in 1994 between Canada and Mexico and the US.
- **Objective:** Reduction and removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and investments.
- **Benefits:** Stimulated economic growth, job creation, better prices, selection in consumer goods, improved investments security.

North American Free Trade Agreement

	Mexico	USA	Canada	Total
Population (millions)	122.2	318.9	35.54	476.7
GDP (USD trillion)	1.2	17.4	1.7	20.3
PPP (USD)	16,284	52,118	42,778	111,180
Trade Volume (USD billion)	797.074	4,030.597	936.585	5,764.256

Source: Worldbank; UN Comtrade Database (2014)

RELATIONSHIP



CANADA - MEXICO - UNITED STATES

ECONOMY

GDP

Canada, United States and Mexico generate a combined GDP equivalent to 13 Asian and 28 European countries.

+265%

During the term of the Free Trade Agreement in North America, the trilateral trade has grown 265.4%.

**US\$1056
BILLION**

In 2012 a record number in the trilateral trade of \$ 1.056 billion was reached.

**US\$176
MILLION**

United States and Canada have invested a total of US\$176.2 million in Mexico between January 1999 and June 2013, i.e. 52.5% of total foreign direct investment received by the country in that period.

POPULATION

**469.8
MILLIONS**

Total population in 2012 in the three countries was 469.8 million.

ENERGY

**30%
GAS**

The world's total reserves of shale gas in the region accounted for almost 30%.

TOURISM

**7.2
MILLION
TOURISTS**

According to figures from Mexican airline tickets, a total of 1.5 million Canadians and 5.7 million Americans visited Mexico.

**70%
AIRWAY
REVENUES**

70% of airway revenues to Mexico come from North America. The top two countries of origin of tourists to Mexico are the United States and Canada.

North American Regional Integration

- In January 2016, the Foreign Ministers of Mexico, Canada and United States met in Quebec to paved the way for the next **North America Leaders Summit**.
- The previous Summit took place in Toluca, Mexico, in 2014 and discussed the following topics:
 - North American Competitiveness Roadmap
 - North American Transportation Plan
 - Easier movement of people, through the North America Trusted Traveler Program.
 - Increase academic exchanges
 - Sustainable development
 - Strengthening regional security.
 - Development of collective solutions to global challenges.

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Mexico aims to consolidate its position as a **major regional player**.
- Mexico participates actively in the regional **trade integration processes**.
- Mexico promotes cooperation in **mutual challenges** such as security, migration and natural disasters.
- Free trade agreements with: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.
- Economic complementarity treaties with Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba and Mercosur countries.

- Initiative of regional integration created with the Lima Declaration in **2011**, by the Presidents of **Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Peru**.
- Aims to create an **area of integration** towards the free movements of goods, services, capitals and people.
- Promotes cooperation, growth, development and competitiveness among its members; overcoming socioeconomic inequities and achieving social inclusion.
- Seeks to become a platform for political dialogue, commercial and economic integration, with a special focus on Asia-Pacific region.

- The Alliance has **42 observer members** (including the **Netherlands**) and 2 candidates to become full members: Costa Rica and Panama.
- Constitutes the **8th economy and the 8th exporter worldwide.**
- It represents **38%** of the region's **GDP**; **50%** of its total **trade** and attracts **41%** of the **FDI** of the region.
- Its members group a population of **216 million inhabitants**, with an average GDP per capita of \$10,000 USD.
- Young population, highly qualified workforce, attractive market with a growing purchasing power.



Strategic Association EU – Mexico



- Strategic Association (SA) established in 2010.
- Only 2 with Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico and Brazil).
- SA with Mexico negotiated by recommendation of the European Commission and the European Council in 2008.
- Ratified by the European Parliament in 2009.
- Three pillars of the bilateral relation Mexico - EU:
 - **Association Agreement** on Economic, Political Concertation and Cooperation (2000).
 - **Free Trade Agreement** Mexico-EU (2000); Europe is the 2nd largest investor and 3rd trade partner of Mexico.
 - **Strategic Association** and its Joint Executive Plan (2010).
- A reviewing process to update these pillars began in 2015 considering Mexico's increasing global influence, new developments within the EU and the geopolitical context.



Strategic Association EU – Mexico



- **Objective:** Strengthen the level of coordination in multilateral and regional global issues, as well as to deepen the bilateral relations Mexico - EU.
- Upgrade bilateral partnership based on **common goals and values**, in order to expand its political dialogue, commercial and cooperation ties.
- Mexico serves as a key partner and bridge of the EU with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).
- **Political** (democracy, human rights, rule of law);
- **Trade and Investment and global economic governance;**
- **Research and Development** (renewable energy, science and technology);
- **Environmental** (climate change, natural disasters);
- **Socio-economical** (higher education, migration, poverty reduction, health, good governance, sustainable development);
- **Security** (international peace and security, fight against terrorism, illicit drugs and organized crime).



Bilateral Mechanisms EU – Mexico



- **VII EU-Mexico Summit** (12 June, 2015, Brussels): Upgrade of the Global Agreement EU-Mexico, strengthen the Strategic Association.
- **VII Joint Council European Union – Mexico** (9 February, 2012, Mexico City): Review the implementation of the Strategic Partnership's Joint Executive Plan
- **XII Joint Committee Mexico – EU** (10-11 June, 2013, Mexico City): Strengthening the political dialogue mechanisms through the launching of the First high Level Political Dialogue.
- **XX Joint Parliamentary Commission Mexico – EU** (10 February, 2016, Mexico City): Upgrade of the Global Agreement EU-Mexico to strengthen the Strategic Association.

Mexico and The Netherlands

Trade and Investment

- The Netherlands is the **5th trade partner** of Mexico among the EU countries (8.26% of Mexico's total trade with the EU).
- **The bilateral trade amounted to 5.08 billion USD (2015)**
 - 1.83 billion USD (Mexican exports to the NL)
 - 3.25 billion USD (Dutch imports to MX)
- The Netherlands is Mexico's **4th largest investor** worldwide.



Mexican exports

- **Major exports to the Netherlands:** memory units such as “memory sticks”, computers (i.e. of 10kg or less including digital & laptops), medical equipment (i.e. prosthesis for arteries and veins), organic products (i.e. strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, lime, lemon, fresh & frozen animal meat, such as beef, cacao oil) pharmaceutical products.



Source: Secretaría de Economía; ProMexico.

Dutch Investment in Mexico

- Accumulated total Dutch investment in Mexico 2000-9/2013: 44.16 billions USD.*
- In 2014 Dutch investments in Mexico amounted to 1,489.6 million USD.*
- The stock value of the total Dutch investments in Mexico amounted to 11,430 million euros in 2014.**
- 60 Dutch companies invested in Mexico in 2014.**

Source: *Secretaría de Economía; ProMéxico; **Dutch Central Bank.

Dutch Investment in Mexico

- According to the Ministry of Economy of Mexico, from 2000 to 2013, 1,987 Dutch companies invested in Mexico.*
- Sectors with the highest concentration of investment: mining, oil & chemical; food & tobacco industries; banking & insurance as well as transport, storage and communication services.
- Some of the companies investing in Mexico are: Aegon, Akzo Nobel, APM Terminals, DSM, Fokker, Fugro, GenomaLab, Heineken, Innofa, KLM, Philips, Rabobank, Randstad, Royal Haskoning, Shell, SMIT BOSKALIS, TMF, Unilever, Van Oord, Vopak.

Source: *Secretaría de Economía; ProMéxico; **Dutch Central Bank.

Mexican Investment in the Netherlands

- The flow of Mexican investments in 2014 was 618 million euros.
- The stock value of the total Mexican investments amounted to 4,378 million euros (2014).
- In 2014, 95% of the investment flows coming from Mexico was concentrated in 22 companies.
- Sectors with the highest concentration of investment: oil, chemical, food industries and communication services.
- Some of the Dutch companies with Mexican investments are: Heineken, Mission Foods (Gruma), KPN and Wavin.

Asia-Pacific Region

- Region with multiple **challenges and opportunities** for Mexico.
- Key partner for the **economic and commercial diversification** of Mexico.
- Main priorities: Trade, investment and tourism.
- Mexico participates actively at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ANSEA) and other cooperation forums.
- Mexico was the first Latin-American country to sign a Free Trade Agreement with Japan.

Trans Pacific Partnership - TPP



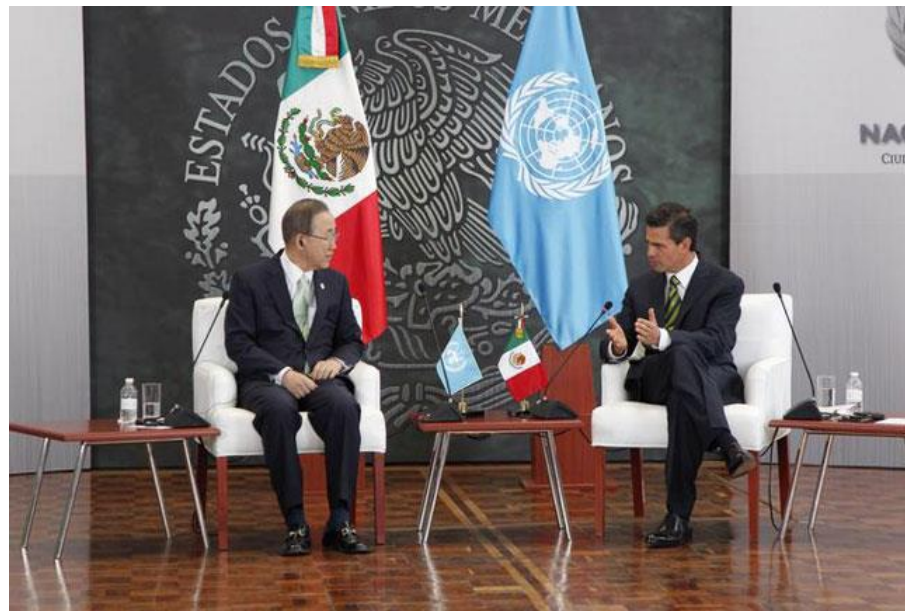
- **Most important association agreement** worldwide with new generation guidelines for trade in goods and services (state owned companies, environment, labor, e-commerce, anti-corruption and SME's).
- Represents the **world's largest free trade region** with 11% of the world population, 36% of the world's GDP, 25% of global trade and 28% of global Direct Foreign Investment.
- Represents 72% of Mexico's foreign trade and 55% of its FDI.
- Agreement recently signed (February 4, 2016) in Auckland, New Zealand, by 12 countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam). Pending ratification from its members.

Middle East and Africa

- Key **multilateral partner** in topics like energy, food security, climate change, international security and disarmament.
- Opportunities for Mexico as donor of **international cooperation** for development:
 - Electoral cooperation in the democratization processes of the Middle East.
 - Institutional development in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Some countries in the Middle East are important **sources of foreign direct investment**.
- Africa is the **world's most dynamic region** economically, growing at annual rates of 6.8%.

Multilateral Affairs

- Mexico works towards strengthening its role as an active and committed actor in the field of multilateral affairs, prioritizing strategic global issues that are in accordance with its national interests.



Multilateral Affairs

- Human Rights
- Gender Equality
- Democracy
- International financial system (G20)
- Codification of international law
- Disarmament
- Climate Change
- Education, science and culture (UNESCO)
- Development (agenda post 2015)
- UNGASS 2016
- UN Peacekeeping Operations: Currently participating with 12 military observers in MINUSTAH (Haiti), MINURSO (Western Sahara) and UNIFIL (Lebanon).

Participation in Multilateral Forums

- United Nations (UN)
- Organization of American States (OAS)
- Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)
- Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)
- Ibero-American Summit
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- G-20

Mexico and the United Nations

- Mexico is one of the 51 **founding members** of the UN.
- Mexico has participated in the **UN Security Council** 3 times: 1946, 1980, 2002.
- In 2002 Mexico hosted the International Conference on Financing Development; Monterrey Consensus.
- Mexico hosted the UN Cancun Climate Change Conference in 2009, the **COP16**
- Mexico will organize the **13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**, which will take place in December 2016, in Cancun.

Mexico for Disarmament

- Mexico has always promoted **complete and verifiable disarmament** and **non-proliferation** of weapons of mass destruction.
- Supported the establishment of **Nuclear Free Zones** around the globe (consistent with the Tlatelolco Treaty).
- In 2015, Mexico supported nuclear disarmament resolutions at the United Nations First Committee.
- Member of the **Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative** (NPDI), along with Australia, Japan, Canada, Chile, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

Mexico for Disarmament

- Presidency of Mexico: **First Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty** (Cancun, August 2015).
- Relevant participation in the OPCW:
 - The Permanent Representative of Mexico, Ambassador Eduardo Ibarrola, is currently the **Chairman of the XX Conference of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention** until (December 2016).
 - Mexico is an active member of the Executive Council.
- Mexico hosted the **Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons** (Nayarit, February 2014).
 - Mexico presented a document with a strategy for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.
- Mexico participated in the **3rd Nuclear Security Summit**, in The Netherlands (March 2014).

Mexico's Gender Policy

- Mexico organized the international event “**Women in the Knowledge Economy and Innovation**” from the 24th to the 26th of January 2016, in Merida, Yucatan, which focused on the economic empowerment of women through competitiveness, education, and science.
- Party to the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW)** and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women “**Convention of Belem do Para**”.
- Facilitate the international technical cooperation to exchange knowledge and good practices in this field.

Mexico's Gender Policy

- Strengthen the presence of Mexico in international forums, institutions and mechanisms related to gender equality.
- Consolidate the policy of gender mainstreaming in all the departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (i.e. **PROIGUALDAD**)
- Develop comprehensive training and professionalization programmes on gender awareness for the staff of the Ministry.
- At the domestic level, Mexico had its **First Meeting of the Gender Network** in January 2016 in which its gender policy was discussed at the international and national level.

International Cooperation for Development

- **One of the 8 pillars of Mexico's Foreign Policy.**
- Mexico is both **recipient and donor** of International Cooperation.
- Mexico seeks to consolidate its position as a **leader in South-South cooperation**, as an instrument of “soft power”.
- Policy coordinated by the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), created in 2011.

AMEXCID

MEXICAN AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation - GPEDC

- Inclusive political forum created in 2011.
- Formed by governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society and representatives from parliaments and the private sector.
- Aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of development cooperation to produce maximum impact for development.
- Key instrument in the construction and follow up of the Post 2015 development agenda.
- **From 2014 to 2016 Mexico, The Netherlands and Malawi co-chair this initiative.**
- On 4th September, 2015 the three co-chairs signed a Letter of Intent on the Implementation of a Joint Cooperation Project on Flood Risk-management In Malawi.



**Global
Partnership**
for Effective Development
Co-operation

SRE

EMBASSY OF MEXICO
TO THE NETHERLANDS



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Why Mexico?

- 2nd largest economy in Latin America, 14th in the world.
- Developing and defining ITS technology standards for new infrastructure and continuous upgrades.
- Infrastructure plan consists in 149 projects operated with 30+ billion USD from 2013 to 2018.
 - Construction/upgrade of highways, roads, bypass roads, bridges and junctions.
- Need to improve public transportation, assure road casualties and traffic safety.



Why Mexico?

- Smart Mobility in Mexico will experience significant growth in the coming years.
- Strong local construction groups and international companies operate in the country.
- Rising of toll systems.
- Off-street parking increasing because of malls generation.
- On-street parking increment because of parking meters implementation.



Why Mexico?

- Players:
 - Government
 - Managers (parking, parking meters)
 - Infrastructure (highways, eco bikes, public transport, subway)
 - Urban development (buildings, hotels, hospitals, construction)
- Government's first priority is infrastructure, security and urban mobility, leading Mexico as a great-investment developing country .



Some facts...

- 378,000+ km of highways
- 81% of Mexico's population moves through highways.
- From 266 signed Commitments by EPN, 103 correspond to transportation (38%).
 - 42 already done and 16 to complete during 2016.
- Until Dec 2015 there was a construction and upgrade of almost 30,000 km of highways and roads.
- 20 out of 52 new programmed highways have been concluded from 2012 to 2015.
 - 4 billion USD of investment
 - More than 1,200 km.



Some facts...

- Vehicle growth
 - In 2012, there were 300 vehicles for every 1.000 citizens (2X than in 2000).
 - Now 5.5 million vehicles just in CDMX with a 12 km/h speed average .
- After 11 years, authorities of CDMX declared Phase 1 pollution alert.
- Importance of Metrobús (Bus Rapid Transit)
 - 125 km
 - 208 stations
 - 2007 was awarded by *World Leadership Forum*.



A decade of headaches

- Mexico record the second lowest per capita growth in Latin America during the last decade.
- The economy faced several problems:
 - i. Direct competence from China as a manufacturing producer.
 - ii. Outbreak of drug trafficking violence.
 - iii. H1N1 pandemic.
 - iv. Greatest economic crisis on its main trading partner since the Great Depression.
- Nevertheless, the economy kept its macroeconomic stability and has not yet fallen into crisis since 1994.



A decade of opportunities

- Increasing costs in China have again made Mexico a competitive manufacturing producer.
- Despite small growth in the US, exports go to dynamic industries, such as the automotive.
- Tending reforms fighting against bottlenecks that limit the growth in industries like telecommunications, education, labor market and energy.
 - Energetic and labor reforms have the potential of rising the annual growth in two percentage points.
- Corruption and drug trafficking are still Mexico's main institutional issues.



New Mexico City International Airport



MEXICO CITY

NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Key figures

PASSENGER TERMINAL FEATURES (INITIAL PHASE)

667,000 m²
of surface

24,078 parking
spaces

30 remote
positions

90 contact
gates



INITIAL PHASE

MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT

AIRPORT FEATURES

4,430 HECTARES
of surface



4,430 HECTARES
of surface

3 RUNWAYS FOR
triple simultaneous operations



6 RUNWAYS FOR
triple simultaneous operations

1 TERMINAL
building



2 TERMINAL BUILDINGS
and 2 satellites

OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES

50 MILLION
passengers per year, with an
average of **137 thousand per day**



125 MILLION
passengers per year, with an
average of **342 thousand per day**

550 THOUSAND
operations per year, with an
average of **1,500 per day**



1 MILLION
operations per year, with an
average of **2,750 per day**

TOTAL INVESTMENT, FUNDING SOURCES

(MILLIONS OF PESOS)

SOURCES

USES

- MULTI-YEAR **FISCAL RESOURCES**
- THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT THE **SURPLUS ASSETS AND FLOWS**
- **PROFITABLE INVESTMENT** FOR THE NATION
- **BANK LOANS** AND BOND EMISSIONS
- **IT IS NOT** PUBLIC DEBT
- THE SOURCE OF REPAYMENT WILL BE THE **CASH FLOW OF THE CURRENT AND FUTURE AIRPORTS**



- **SOCIAL WORKS**
- **HYDRAULIC WORKS** (LAGOONS, TUNNELS AND CANALS)
- **DESIGN, ENGINEERING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT**
- **AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE** (PASSENGER TERMINAL BUILDING, CONTROL TOWER, RUNWAYS, SUPPORT FACILITIES)

\$169,000



Intertraffic Mexico

- 16 – 18 November, 2016.
- Centro Banamex at Mexico City.
- Meeting point for suppliers, clients, industry experts and investors.
- Global conferences and expert speakers.
- Guadalajara, Puebla, Monterrey, Querétaro, are potential spots for consistent implementations.

Two months

• Sold Out

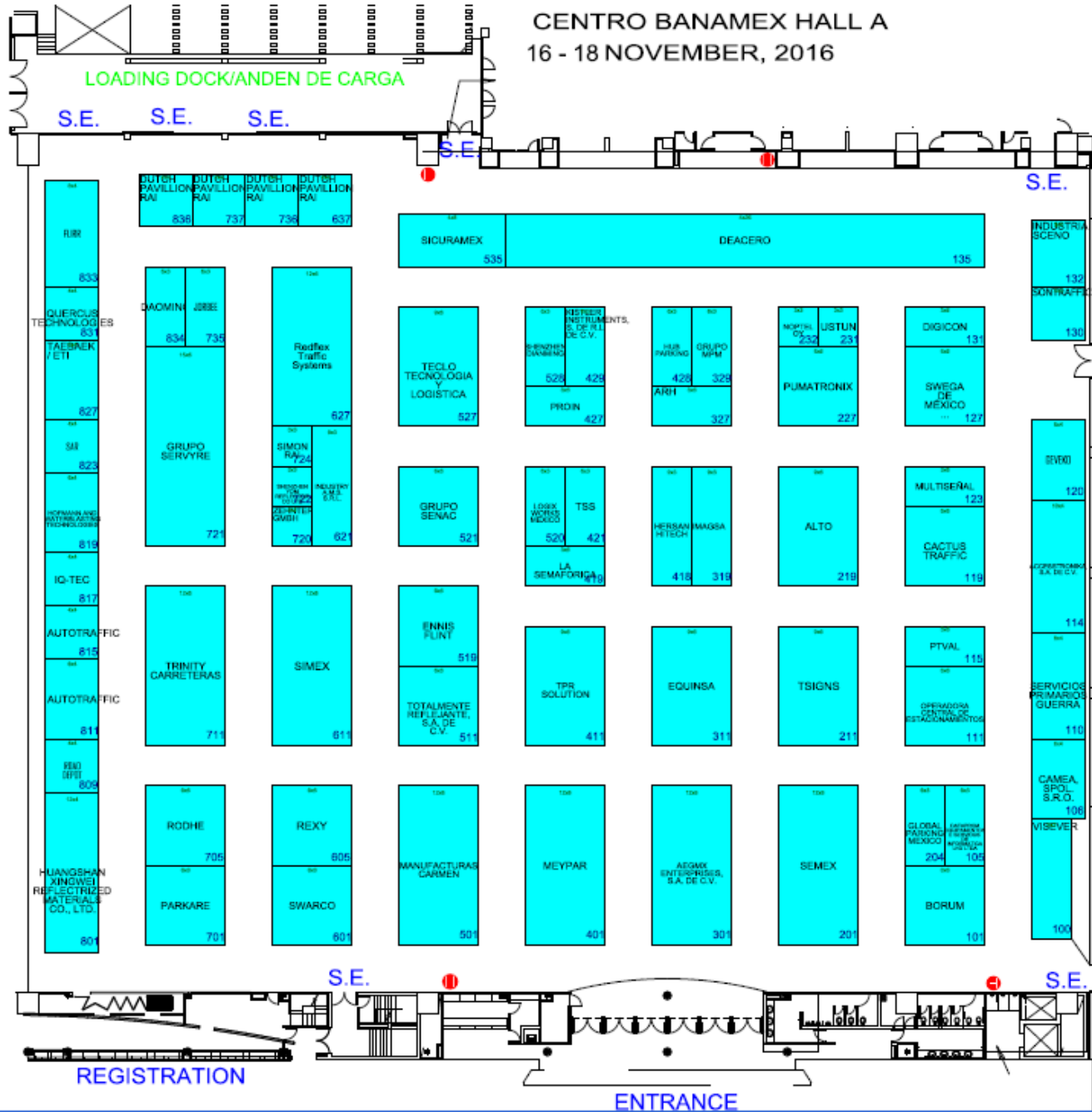


Some Exhibitors

- AEGMX ENTERPRISES
- AUTOTRAFFIC
- GLOBAL PARKING MEXICO
- ENNIS FLINT
- HERSAN HITECH
- JORBEE
- PTVAL
- RODHE
- TSIGNS
- DIGICON
- FLIRR
- IMAGSA
- MEYPAR
- PARKARE
- SHENZHEN DIANMING
- SWARCO
- VISEVER
- TPR SOLUTION

INTERTRAFFIC MEXICO

CENTRO BANAMEX HALL A
16 - 18 NOVEMBER, 2016



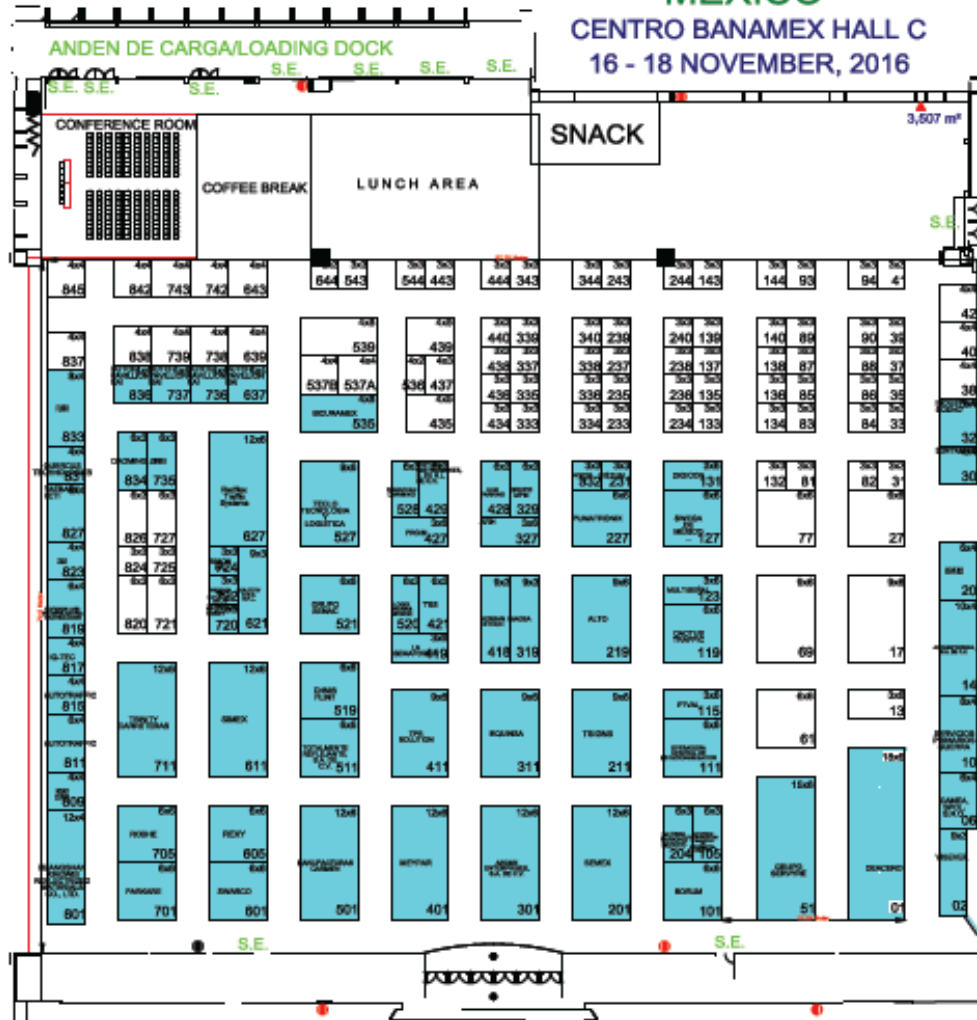
REGISTRATION

ENTRANCE



INTERTRAFFIC MEXICO

CENTRO BANAMEX HALL C
16 - 18 NOVEMBER, 2016





Intertraffic Mexico will...

- Create alliances between local and international companies to explore new markets.
- Share successful experiences in mobility industry.
- Encourage public authorities to invest on ITS technology, efficient infrastructure so to have quality of life of citizens.
- Exchange information about latest projects and developments.



Thank you!