

## Who We Are







Mexico is facing an important period of political and educational transition. Due to this, we, as a country, are exposed to important international events, such as **Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation**, which Mexico will host this coming October. Prior to APEC 2002 our country and the system Tec of Monterrey are honored to host APEC 2001 Series, a forum dedicated to the investigation, discussion and interaction of different cultures involved in APEC.

Mexico is characterized by the diversity in cultures, traditions and races. Part of the difficulty of leading Mexico to be a modernized country, is that we have to take care of not affecting our traditions in our way to progress. We have been successful in this struggle, and actually Mexico is the 13th World Economy (though we are one of the leading countries with social inequality, affair that must be solved in the near future).

Mexico's actual GDP's purchasing power parity is \$915 billion with a real growth rate of 7.1%. It's GDP is composed by its agricultural sector in a 5%, its industrial sector in a 27% and its services in a 68%.

Our nation is facing a transition in the educational sector. Actually many educational efforts are taking place to increase the quality of the Mexican public schools. As one of the first efforts made by the Fox administration the first 100% bilingual public high school was inaugurated two years ago in Nuevo Leon. Proudly we have students from this high school participating in APEC 2002 Introductory Program.

## Student Profile

 <p>Sofia Elizondo Jasso Prepa Tec, Age 16 Hobbies: Horse Back Riding, History</p>	 <p>David Esqueda UdeM, Age 17 Hobbies: Football, Math</p>	 <p>Dannise Lolasco UR, Age 16 Hobbies: Watch TV, Literature</p>
 <p>Alejandra Rodriguez Prepa Tec, Age 17 Hobbies: Culinary Arts, Economics</p>	 <p>David Salazar Prepa Tec, Age 18 Hobbies: Physics, Numismatics</p>	 <p>José Daniel Magallanes UANL, Age 16 Hobbies: Music and Social Sciences</p>



Oscar Daniel Rodriguez  
Prepa Tec, Age 18  
Hobbies: Soccer,  
Economy



Alejandra Delgado  
UdeM, Age 17  
Hobbies: Ice Skating and  
Math



Kena Maria Yañez  
Prepa Tec, Age 18  
Hobbies: Reading,  
Economy and Politics



Jeannie Kutkushka  
Prepa Tec, Age 18  
Hobbies: Swimming,  
Biology and Hisotry



Gerardo Diaz  
Prepa Tec, Age 18  
Hobbies: Football and  
Economy



Cesar Guerra  
Prepa Tec, Age 18  
Hobbies: Hunting,  
Economy



Paola Fernandez  
UANL, Age 18  
Hobbies: Guitar Playing  
and Math



Daniela Tamargo  
UdeM, Age 17  
Hobbies: Movies and  
Accounting



Alejandra Juarez  
UR, Age 16  
Hobbies: Hang out and  
Mexican History



Pamela Gonzalez  
UdeM, Age 17  
Hobbies: Arts and  
Basketball



Margarita Castilla  
UR, Age 16  
Hobbies: Social Sciences  
and having FUN!



Jessica Treviño  
UR, Age 16  
Hobbie: Computers













Bernardo Zambrano  
Prepa Tec, Age 17  
Hobbies: Public  
Relations and Commerce



Pedro Carriel  
Educator from Prepa Tec  
Career: Economist



Cynthia Gonzalez  
Rep. of Sen Fernando  
Margain

 <p>Edna Tijerina Educador Universidad Regiomontana</p>	 <p>Daniela Garza Prepa Tec, Age 18 Hobbies: Kung Fu, Music, Counsiling and Math</p>	 <p>Carolina Madero Prepa Tec, Age 16 Hobbies: Dancing and History</p>
 <p>David Herrera UdeM, Age 19 Hobbies: Golf and Soccer</p>	 <p>Priscilla Vizencio Prepa Tec, Age 18 Hobbies: Oil Painting and Math</p>	 <p>Gaby Martinez Prepa Tec, Age 18 Hobbies: Dancing and Math</p>
 <p>Luis Gomez UR, Age 16 Hobbies; Math</p>	 <p>Alejandra Vela UANL , Age 17 Hobbies: Philosophy and Reading</p>	 <p>Rafael Abrego Principal of Prepa Tec Santa Catarina Campus</p>
 <p>Dr. Carlos Mijares Headmasters of Monterrey Tec highschools</p>		

## Monterrey Tec

The Monterrey Tec is a private Institution whose goal is the formation of people capable of developing and interacting in social, economic and political areas. At the same time, they should

be world-wide competitive in their area of knowledge.

In Mexico the Tec of Monterrey counts with 30 campus, 9 of them in Latin America, and 7 offices connected to the US, Canada, Europe and Asia. It also counts with 8 programs of Ph. D.'s, and 59 programs of master degrees and 34 professional careers besides programs of high schools divided into International, bicultural and bilingual.

### **Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)**

The UANL is a public university that has as its main purpose to form professionals, investigators, teachers and technicians as well as to encourage scientific investigation in its basic and applied forms. It has 30 different high schools, some of them specialized in different aspects.

The UANL has the first high school with a pilot 100% bilingual program, which will be applied in all public high schools in Mexico in the future.

### **Universidad Regiomontana (UR)**

The UR is a private institution that has encouraged since 1969 to provide a well-rounded education to its students, guiding the students' efforts and resources towards continuous improvement and excellence. The unique University's four-month term systems, downtown location of its facilities, humanistic and vocational concept of education as well as the practical orientation of its programs, have given it a distinctive character.

### **Universidad de Monterrey (UdeM)**

It initiated its activities in 1969 by the joint effort of Religious Congregations, educating and outstanding members of the regiomontana society. It is located in the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey, Nuevo León and receives students of diverse geographic points, preponderantly of the northeast region of Mexico. It is a nonlucrative Institution and humanist, that conceives to the man like origin, center and aim of the culture and distributes educative programs at superior mean level, degree and postdegree, in a context of permanent search of the excellence.

## **Where We Are**

### **MEXICO**



- **LOCATION AREA**

Mexico forms part of North America, together with Canada and the United States; it is in the Western Hemisphere, west of the Greenwich meridian. The country covers an area of 1,964,375 sq.km.

- **TOTAL POPULATION AND GROWTH RATE**

According to the results of the XII Population and Housing Census, as of February 2000 a total of 97 483 412 people were residing in Mexico, figure that keeps the country ranking the eleventh most populated in the world.

- **POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

In accordance with its political constitution, Mexico is a representative, democratic, and federal republic governed by three branches of power: the executive, legislative and judicial. The country is made of 32 political-administrative entities. The president of Mexico for the six year term from to 2000 to the year 2006 is Vicente Fox Quezada.

- **TRADITIONS**

In addition to its music, or perhaps to go along with it, México has an incredible variety of traditional dances. In some, you'll hear carved drums and reed flutes that echo the timeless rhythm of rain dances to the god Tlaloc. Or dances to Huitzilopochtli, god of war. In others, you'll hear strains from the waltzes brought by the French and Spaniards. But in most cases the two have blended together in a vibrant style so unique that it is now México's own. Some of the more popular are the "Viejitos" ("Dance of the Little Old Men") from Michoacán. The "huapango", a dance from Veracruz, is performed on a wooden platform that acts as a sort of drum for the dancers' feet. And of course, there's the "Jarabe Tapatio", which is considered the national dance. You probably know it as the Mexican Hat Dance. The best time to see and hear Mexico's kaleidoscope of music and dance is at a fiesta. And it seems that almost any excuse is good enough to have a party.

In November, Mexicans celebrate the "Day of the Dead", a beautiful festivity especially in Janitzio, and around the country.

Every December, the traditional "posadas" are performed in cities and towns across the country. And at the beginning of Lent, Mexico's Carnival is celebrated principally in Veracruz and Mazatlán.

Hundreds of native dancers and musicians perform their colourful ancient rituals each year at the "Guelaguetza" in Oaxaca. The Cervantes Festival in Guanajuato is another unforgettable experience, some of the finest singers, musical groups and actors of the world perform in the theatres and plazas of this magical city.

- **MEXICAN ECONOMY**

The mexican economy is based on industry, oil exports, cattle raising, agriculture

## **MONTERREY**

Monterrey is surrounded by the SIERRA MADRE mountains at an elevation of 1800 feet above sea level. The mountain view is spectacular and dominated by Cerro de la Silla, which has come to be a symbol of the city. Despite being nestled in such a rugged environment, there are many routes into and out of Monterrey, including excellent highways, railroads, and Monterrey's international airport which offers daily flights to and from many cities in Mexico and United States. Monterrey is and industrialized city

Monterrey and its metropolitan area, Cosmopolitan city on the feet of the hill of the chair, symbol that, with the open arms the visitor greets. Industrial large city of first line where the colonial

architecture is conjugated with the modern one in audacious resistance. La Gran Plaza, located in the center of Monterrey, with an approximated extension of 40 hectares, is considered between greatest of the world. Around her they emphasize architectonic works like the Palace of Government, the metropolitan Cathedral, the Mercantile Bank, the Monterrey Casino and the Chapel of the Sweet Names, contrasting with modernist buildings like the Theater of the city and the museum of contemporary art; MARCO, among others.

Also they are worthy to admire monuments like the denominated "FARO DE COMERCIO", of whose superior end a laser ray projects, that night to night crosses the regiomontano sky in circles of green light. This city-planning complex is surrounded by green areas, prepared for greater comfort of the presents, that in addition will be able to enjoy the beautiful spectacle that offers " LA FUENTE DE LA VIDA " (fountain of life). Monterrey also counts on interesting cultural enclosures, places in where always the art in all its manifestations and currents are present.



FARO DEL COMERCIO  
(COMMERCE LASER)



FUENTE DE LA VIDA  
(NEPTUNE'S FOUNTAIN)



MARCO Museum In this enclosure the permanent collection of important Contemporary Art of the world is exhibited. The front of the building is guarded by a gigantic bronze sculpture: "LA PALOMA" (The Dove), of the Mexican artist Juan Soriano, considered like the symbol of the museum.

Another Museum that you can visit is the "MUSEO DE HISTORIA MEXICANA"; (Museum of Mexican History) this building shines an important sober and modernist architectonic style, here it can be appreciated a panorama of the History of Mexico, through the years of a graphical and visual exhibition in 4 rooms, Old Mexico, The Colonial Time, Century XIX and MODERN Mexico. Continuing with the important places of the center Leon, is again the Santa Lucia stroll, that it was constructed on causes of the old spring of "LOS OJOS DE SANTA LUCÍA"; place on where Don Diego de Montemayor founded the cosmopolitan city of Monterrey. This stroll includes the museum of Mexican History and the seat of two levels the first, that is a space opened for cultural events in where it excels a source from which the second emerges a gigantic spurt of 55 meters of height and an artificial lake with stroll in boat on the bed of the river, in addition to romantic terraces, the commercial restaurants and premises.

But if you want to dance and to enjoy the young atmosphere of the city, it visits the discotecas, of the BARRIO ANTIGÜO, that in addition counts on paved with stones streets, illuminated with lights that give a true air him of long ago, in this place are also located diverse establishments like restaurants, and the Bohemian coffees. Here in the Barrio Antiguo the first families settled down who founded the Metropolitan city of Monterrey; the buildings and the architectonic styles are appraised from the century XVII, some other constructions are classified

from the period of XVII, XIX and XX centuries.

## **How Mexico Relates to Other Communities and States/Member Economies**

### Economic Overview

Mexico has a free market economy with a mixture of modern and outmoded industry and agriculture, increasingly dominated by the private sector. The number of state-owned enterprises in Mexico has fallen from more than 1,000 in 1982 to fewer than 200 in 2000. The ZEDILLO administration privatized and expanded competition in seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity, natural gas distribution, and airports. A strong export sector helped to cushion the economy's decline in 1995 and led the recovery in 1996-2000. Private consumption became the leading driver of growth in 2000, accompanied by increased employment and higher real wages. Mexico still needs to overcome many structural problems as it strives to modernize its economy and raise living standards. Income distribution is very unequal, with the top 20% of income earners accounting for 55% of income.

### Trade partners

Trade with the US and Canada has tripled since NAFTA was implemented in 1994. Mexico openly participates in the WEF and is a member of the Mercosur Trade Agreement, which includes countries of the southern hemisphere. Mexico completed free trade agreements with the European Union, Israel, China, El Salvador, Honduras, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Guatemala in 2000, and is pursuing additional trade agreements with countries in Latin America and Asia to lessen its dependence on the US.

- Exports: 168 billion (2000 est.)
- Imports: 176 billion (2000 est.)
- Trade Deficit: 8 billion (2000 est.)
- Export partners: US 88.6%, Canada 2%, Spain 0.9%, Germany 0.9%, Japan 0.6%, UK 0.6%, Netherlands Antilles 0.5%, Switzerland 0.3%, Venezuela 0.3%, Chile 0.3%, Other 5%.
- Import partners: US 73.6%, Japan 3.7%, Germany 3.3%, Canada 2.3%, South Korea 2%, China 1.6%, Taiwan 1.2%, Italy 1%, Brazil 1%, Other 14%.
- Major exports: manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton.
- Major imports: metal-working machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts.

### **Treaties and Organizations Mexico is Participant**

Mexico joined GATT in 1986 (today WTO) and has since then pursued an ambitious trade agenda at both regional and bilateral levels. Mexico joined APEC in 1993, became member of OECD in 1994 and has negotiated 11 free trade agreements (FTA's) with 32 countries in three continents, which have contributed to our integration to the world economy and dynamic export performance. Mexico joined APEC in 1993 to intensify its trade relations with the Asia – Pacific economies.

### **Foreign Investment in Mexico**

- Accumulated Foreign Investment: 4.5 billion
- Foreign Enterprises: 1,300 enterprises, 9.8% of the national total.

Origin of the investment by country: US 50%, Germany 9%, Spain 6%, Switzerland 5%, UK 4%, Netherlands 3%, France 3%, Other 20%.

### **What We Hope To Learn**

By taking part in this global economic project the Mexican delegation expects to learn more about how the relationships between the countries involved in APEC work, the way each country's culture influences in their interaction with other countries, what are the needs of each country member of APEC, how APEC is helping each country improve its economy and what treaties Mexico has signed (in case of any) with other countries and how should these ones need to be supported. As so we hope that the new relationships and friends we make during this event are lifelong.