

Nation Project 2018 - 2024



We share with you an analysis with the most relevant points of public policy contained in the **“National Project 2018-2024”** of the elected President **Andrés Manuel López Obrador**.

We believe this outlook will help you to have a better understanding of the key points that could have an impact on the Mexican economy and different sectors as well as possible changes that will be promoted by the Mexican Congress.

Proposed cabinet

Among Andrés López Obrador’s cabinet, the following stand out

- **Carlos Manuel Urzúa Macías**,
Ministry of Finance.
- **Jesús Seade**,
in charge of the renegotiation of NAFTA.
- **Olga Sánchez Cordero**,
Ministry of State.
- **Graciela Márquez Colín**,
Ministry of Economy.
- **Rocío Nahle García**,
Ministry of Energy.
- **Javier Jiménez Espriú**,
Ministry of Communications
and Transport.
- **Marcelo Ebrard**,
Ministry of Foreign Relations.
- **Josefa González Blanco Ortiz Mena**,
Ministry of Environment
and Natural Resources.
- **Miguel Torruco**,
Ministry of Tourism.
- **José Alcocer Varela**,
Ministry of Health.
- **Germán Martínez Cázares**, Mexican
Social Security Institute.
- **Alfonso Durazo Montaña**, Ministry
of Public Security.
- **Luisa María Alcalde Luján**, Ministry
of Labor and Social Security.

Tax policy
Industrial Policy
Financial and banking sector
Government
Technology
Telecommunications
Infrastructure and construction
Mining and energy
Tax modifications for the consumer industry
Tourism
Health and pharmaceutical sector
Defense and security

Tax Policy

Throughout his campaign and after his electoral victory, Andrés Manuel López Obrador has mentioned for the following proposals:

- Will not increase tax rates in real terms. Income Tax and Value Added Tax expected to be reduced for border regions.
- Improve the tax collection.
- Reassignment of public expenditure.
- Creation of a non-partisan Fiscal Council to oversee internal revenue and public spending policies; focus on reducing government expenditures.
- Will create a public-private investment fund to deploy infrastructure projects.
- Maintain financial and tax discipline.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Industrial Policy

Objective: promote the development of the industrial and technological sectors of Mexico, through the creation of more jobs and better remunerated, as well as contribute to the generation of more and better companies.

Lines of action and programs

- Increase and diversification of exports.
- Mexico, United States and Canada regional integration. The trilateral negotiations continue after the bilateral México-USA agreement. They must join forces to compete commercially with China and thus create economic benefits for the inhabitants of these countries.
- Increase in national content in strategic sectors without raising tariffs and focus on concentration in a small number of sectors in order to be efficient in the selection, support and monitoring processes for the selected companies. Among the sectors that stand out, are those related to the manufacture of:
 - Parts for motor vehicles.
 - Automobiles and truck.
 - Communication equipment.
 - Non-electronic equipment and disposable material for medical, dental and laboratory use.
 - Measuring instruments, control, navigation and electronic medical equipment. Manufacturing of lighting accessories.
 - Electric power generation and distribution equipment.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Preference will be given to Mexican companies that increase the national content, or produce in the national territory goods or products that are currently imported into the country.

- Technology development program for large Mexican foreign and maquila companies to invest and grow in Mexico in research and technological development activities through:
 - The establishment in Mexico of research and development, design and technology centers incorporating national and foreign talent.
- Integration of the scientific community with the industry community.
- Creation of small and medium-sized business associations.
- Promotion of the creation of capital for Mexican companies.
- Federal government procurement program for products with national content.
- Development project of the North Economic Zone with a free zone regime that maximizes trade and investment flows. It is proposed:
 - Low taxation system with 20% corporate tax rate and VAT of 12%, equivalent to the 7 and 8% sales tax established in the southern states of USA.
 - Development of industrial parks.

Financial and banking sector

Objective: venturing into new sectors and continuous transformation of production processes. Among the proposals for this sector, the following stand out::

- Have innovative financial instruments (green bonds, social impact bonds) that combine support, not only financial, but training and assistance in areas that encourage the development of entrepreneurs.
- Carry out evaluations and performance metrics based on qualitative and quantitative indicators; finance integral productive projects, contribute to the creation, maintenance and generation of national content in value chains.
- Evaluate the potential integration of development activities and funds to the Development Bank of the corresponding sector, which would facilitate:
 - Focus the public policy on promotion in each sector and facilitate greater transparency in the use of resources.
 - Achieve a better knowledge of the client.
 - Achieve greater economies of scale that would reduce costs, which would be reflected in lower interest rates for borrowers.
 - Strengthen capital and greater capacity for granting credit for a more efficient use of tax resources.
- Formulate a strategic program of financing for housing, for this purpose, the Infonavit, as a state agency can support the actions of the federal government and accompany the national and regional urban development. Housing financing should be promoted through securitization and mortgage market instruments, creation of individual guarantee funds, especially for the informal sector.
- International collaboration for the fight against tax havens.
- Greater control of the banking system over money laundering.
- Greater discipline in the fight against tax crimes and total transparency in declarations.
- Absolute elimination of banking, fiduciary and fiscal secrecy when investigating tax crimes and illicit financial practices.
- Increased controls on bankers and financiers and the introduction of new sanctions for public officials who collaborate with this type of crime.
- Raising the veil and transparency for private sector.
- Encourage investment in research.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Government

- Elimination of the jurisdiction and privileges of public officials.
- Legal reforms considering as serious crimes the traffic of influence, corruption, the association between officials and individuals to commit fraud to the Public Treasury, among others. The penalties will not allow the obtaining of bail.
- Presentation of a declaration of assets by officials, including family members, which will be public and transparent.
- Government purchases will be made in a consolidated manner, through a call for bids with citizen observation and by the UN's transparency office. Public works contracts will be carried out through public bidding.
- Reduction of salary to the President of the Republic and senior officials.
- Open government with citizen participation.
- Foreign policy with regional objectives:
 - North America with new dialogue, defense of Mexicans and cooperation for development:
 - North American Free Trade Agreement: on August 27, the Presidents of Mexico and the United States announced a new bilateral agreement as a result of the NAFTA negotiations. Among the topics that stand out are: automotive sector, textile and clothing sector, agricultural sector, dispute resolution and rules of origin.
 - National security and fight the organized crime.
 - Latin America and the Caribbean: recover the development agenda.
 - Europe: the strengthening of an international order based on principles and values.
 - Asia: the strategic relationship with China, Japan and India.
- Foreign policy and the major issues of the international agenda: 2030 agenda.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Technology

The main proposals are:

- Development of technology in Mexican medium-sized companies. They will be supported in the location of technology, and capital for the technological update of machinery and equipment.
- Contributions of capital through federal funds and programs such as: Fund for the promotion of capital creation, Conacyt, reorientation to the National Plan for Industrial and Technological Development.
- Promotion of high technology development in Mexico. Selected sectors: digital industry, mechatronics, robotics, medicine, aerospace, automotive, nanotechnology, biotechnology and green energy.
- Create innovation laboratories.
- Encourage investment in research.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Telecommunications

Objective: expand broadband coverage for marginalized areas of Mexico at affordable prices, to incorporate these regions into information technologies and raise their standard of living. The strategy to achieve this is divided into the following steps:

- Develop a methodology to select those geographical areas that have no or limited access to new telecommunications services.
- Identify the spectrum in mobile bands in these regions that are not being used by the concessionaires.
- To access these bands, a proposal will be made to the concessionaires so that they sub-fund the cost they pay for the right of use the MHz in those region, as well as to pay and/or grant concessions on the radio spectrum for public or social use.
- Grant social concessions so that communities and NGOs carry high-speed services to areas of the country with low coverage.
- Grant technical support, financial and regulatory advice for the deployment of the network and the granting of telephone devices.
- Once deployed, inventory and take advantage of the resources of the shared network, of which the government is a partner through an APP, to promote broadband connectivity in areas that are not favored through sustainable projects.
- Create a broadband social coverage fund that would be used to complement the investments that the private sector will make in regions where current operators are not currently providing the service.

What is proposed with this additional public investment is to support the creation of social enterprises that receive a social concession to provide telecommunications services, mainly broadband.

The best practices for universal coverage of telecommunications services will be used.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Infrastructure and construction

The project of the New International Airport of Mexico City will be under review and consultation. The public consultation to define the future of this airport will be on October 28.

On the other hand, the infrastructure projects presented are the following:

- Reconstruction after the earthquakes of September 7 and 19, 2017.
- Trans peninsular tourist train. The construction of a railroad with a medium speed train will communicate several cities of the Yucatan Peninsula. The project represents 830 km of railway track.
- Train Cancún – Tulum – Calakmul – Palenque.
- Water self-sufficiency. Estimated sexennial investment: It has three lines of action (projects):
 - Improvement of the hydro-agricultural infrastructure towards food self-sufficiency. Estimated sexennial investment: 94 billion pesos.
 - Ensuring of the availability of drinking water. Estimated sexennial investment: 80 billion pesos.
 - Improvement of efficiency in urban water distribution. Estimated sexennial investment: 20 billion pesos.
- Roads considering an investment of 97, 469 million pesos for the period 2018-2024.
- Paving of access roads to the municipal capitals of Oaxaca.
- Transismic corridor for the integral development of the isthmus of Tehuantepec to unite the countries of Asia with the east coast of the United States.
- Transisthmian corridor: Salina Cruz, Oaxaca to Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz.

Andres Manuel López Obrador said that the Federal Government would invest approximately 500 billion pesos in the first years of the sexennial in the priority projects.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

In addition, a policy focused on regional planning and urban development throughout the country is foreseen:

- Regional Fund to serve the poorest regions and municipalities, with strategic projects to build infrastructure and boost local capacities.
- Creation of Metropolitan Agencies on non-motorized mobility and public transport, integral management of water and environmental basins, integral management of solid waste, public services and social facilities, and citizen security.
- Reorientation of the Metropolitan Fund to programs and priority works.
- Compact, connected, sustainable, safe and inclusive cities, with transversal policies on housing, soil, mobility, public space, equipment and infrastructure.
- Harmonize and simplify legal frameworks.
- Soil regularization campaign.
- Alternative models for granting or giving soil to people with lower incomes.
- Consolidate the National System of Territorial and Urban Information.
- Constitution of a soil bank, with the legal conditions of the properties, urbanization, location and size, for strategic projects.
- Increase affordable house rent and for young people through financing to support tenants and give guarantees to landlords.
- Progressively expand the resources of programs and actions of the public sector to guarantee adequate housing.
- Modernize public transport towards integrated and multimodal systems of high quality, prioritizing investment in mass and collective public transport.
- Balance public spending on infrastructure, prioritizing financing for infrastructure for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.

Mining and energy



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Mining

Andres Manuel López Obrador has spoken out to give a new impulse to the mining industry. He has indicated it within his priorities and has even expressed in favor of a reform to the Mining Law to establish the study of socio-environmental impact and the consultation of indigenous peoples, as well as a reconciliation with the mining workers.

The next minister of Economy, Graciela Márquez Colín is the person who will be in charge of this project. She has declared that this sector contributes with 4% of the national GDP, so that's why she announced that her team is already working in a proposal of industrial policy, giving opportunity to interact with around 350,000 mining workers. This proposal also seeks to promote the exploitation of mineral mines such as lithium, as well as the exploitation of silver, since Mexico is the main producer of silver in the world.

Energy

The Nation Project of Andrés Manuel López Obrador 2018 - 2024 regarding the field of energy, aims to rescue the energy sector by promoting national energy production, the generation of renewable energy alternatives, the financial and operational strengthening of PEMEX and Federal Electricity Commission, with the purpose of reducing the dependence on foreign energy, so that the energy sector becomes one of the development levers of Mexico.

To achieve this, 10 strategic lines of action are proposed:

1. *Decrease energy dependence through:*

- Make the gasoline market more flexible, until there are real material conditions for the establishment of a fuel market.
- Increase the effort of exploration and production of natural gas to favor the impulse of the national petrochemical industry.
- Make the necessary investments for PEMEX.
- Recover the project of the Bicentennial Refinery in Tula.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

2. Intelligently manage the declining oil resources of the country.

- Evaluate the performance of international bidding for exploration and exploitation contracts.
- Review the adjudication processes and the legality of the contracts awarded.
- Postpone, until its scheme is modified, the alliances (farmouts) of Pemex.

3. Accelerate the transition towards renewable sources of energy.

- Take advantage of renewable sources of energy, such as geothermal, wind, solar and small hydro.
- Replace fossil fuels in the generation of electricity.
- Encourage self-generation of electricity with renewable sources of energy.
- Establish compulsory production and consumption of green electricity quotas.
- Establish a research and technological development strategy with a long-term vision.

4. Rationalize energy consumption.

- Expand and accelerate programs for saving and efficient use of energy.
- Tempering energy consumption in the oil industry and the electricity industry through greater efficiency in the transformation processes.
- Raise the standards of efficiency in the use of petroleum in the transport sector.
- Properly promote cogeneration in all industries.
- Advance in the development of the concept of smart cities (low energy consumption).
- Develop a deep-rooted and committed culture of energy and water saving in the population.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

5. Increase efficiency and security in the oil and natural gas supply chain.

- Conclude, as quickly as possible, the reconfigurations and projects to improve fuels pending in the National Refinement System.
- Equilibrate the trade balance of petroleum products, favoring the reduction of demand.
- Expand and modernize petroleum storage, transport and distribution infrastructure.
- Define the social, economic and environmental optimal level of taxes on fuels, in order to reflect environmental costs and discourage the use of private cars.
- Maintain a strong tax level, under the condition that a substantial part serves to finance public transport, energy transition and environment preservation.
- Analyze and coordinate all efforts, to eliminate the theft and the black market of petroleum products.
- Expand gas pipeline networks to regions that still do not have access to energy.

6. Reassess PEMEX's role in the development or energy sector

- Eliminate the regulatory asymmetries to which PEMEX is attached, along all the hydrocarbon value chains.
- Abrogate the legal restrictions that prevent PEMEX from competing effectively in the energy markets inside and outside the country.
- Provide the productive company with full budgetary and management autonomy.
- Integrate PEMEX into a single company and radically modify its corporate governance, so that it can exercise its autonomy.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

7. Improve transparency and accountability in activities, companies and regulators.

- Guarantee the dissemination and public consultation of authorizations, contracts, assignments, permits, alliances, partnerships, associations, joint ventures that the State grants or subscribes with individuals.
- Make public allocations that PEMEX receives from the Ministry of Energy.
- Make available to the public, in a simple manner, and as disaggregated as possible, the results of the exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons.
- Integrate the regulatory bodies in a plural manner, to reduce the possibility of capture by private interests.

8. Democratize the energy policy, respect the decisions of the communities and promote the strengthening of the independent union.

- Design an energy policy by and for citizens, through public hearings and citizen committees.
- Establish this citizen policy in a national energy plan.
- Establish investment obligations in community social development in all energy projects.
- Carry out, with transparency, public, free and informed consultations.
- Allow and promote a free workers association in the oil sector.
- Associate energy policy with environmental and industrial policy.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

9. Promote research, technological development and training of human resources in the sector.

- Establish a clear and consistent public policy that defines specific objectives and goals for research, development and technological innovation in the sector.
- Give the technological policy of the sector adequate follow-up and at the highest level, through the General Council for Scientific Research, Technological Development and Innovation, as the body responsible for policy and coordination in accordance with the Law on Science and Technology.
- Define which are the critical technologies that must be accessed, and which are the areas in which you can still be competitive.
- Evaluate the current instruments, such as sectoral funds for research, and, in accordance with the evaluation of their performance and the results obtained, restructure them and align them with the technological policy of the sector.
- Rescue from the abandonment the Mexican Petroleum Institute.
- Achieve PEMEX becoming a developer and owner of certain technologies, which are key to improving its operation and performance.

10. Recover the notions and instruments of geopolitics and national security in the oil sector.

- Evaluate the participation of Mexico in the International Energy Agency.
- Explore the possibility of a better approach and better coordination with OPEC.
- Establish that, in the case of the discovery of possible cross-border deposits, PEMEX should be the operator responsible for the Mexican side.
- Remove oil operators from the possibility of establishing regions that are removed from the sovereignty and control of the Mexican State.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Considerations

Some amendments would be necessary to the secondary legislation in topics such as oil matters, as well as tax, commercial and environment.

Possible financing sources

- Increase the investment budgets of PEMEX and the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) with its own resources and redistribute the budget with a vision of austerity.
- Improvement of the debt profile of PEMEX and CFE.
- Use of investment companies for CFE and PEMEX investments.

Hydroelectric Sector

It seeks to increase the generation of electric power from the hydroelectric power stations in operation, as well as the construction of new power plants, which contribute to satisfy the energy needs for the social and economic development of the country.

The first strategy is to increase the plant factor of the hydroelectric plants in operation and to work in coordination in the integral development of the country's hydrological basins, where there are plans, programs and projects that protect water sources, avoid pollution, among others. An investment of 737 million dollars is foreseen.

The second strategy refers to the development of new sustainable hydroelectric plants through the establishment of a new hydroelectric generation policy oriented towards environmental and human sustainability and to develop hydroelectric power stations in line with water, whose operation is based on the non-consumptive and polluting use of the available water flow. An investment of 1,851 million dollars is foreseen.

The third strategy consists in the installation of new hydroelectric plants, small and minis from the private sector, which are programmed by the Energy Secretariat, where some have electricity generation permits granted by the Energy Regulatory Commission. A private investment of 6,309 million dollars is expected.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Thermoelectric sector

The objective is to conserve the current thermoelectric generation.

Lines of action:

1. Adapt the generating plants to the dual use of fuels. An investment is anticipated until reaching 2022 of 246 million dollars.
2. Convert all units of 150 MW or more into combined cycles that use natural gas as fuel, as regional demand increases, resulting in more than double its capacity and, consequently, an increase in its efficiency and generation. An investment is anticipated until reaching 2024 of 1,250 million dollars.
3. Keep the original sites of decommissioned and dismantled power plants, to allow the construction of new power plants. It does not require a budget because it depends on the growth of regional demand or the need for other products.

Transition to renewable energies

Project that will coordinate efforts on the development and promotion of renewable energies through programs at an intersecretarial level.

- Comprehensive Community Strengthening Program that provides total renewable energy access to 45,000 marginalized communities up to 300 inhabitants each.
- Technical Development Centers of Renewable Energies Program within 500 institutions of the Technological Educational System at medium and higher level, equipped with renewable energy generation systems.
- Program of 1,000,000 small capacity renewable energy installations for users of the residential and service sectors.
- Green Industries Strategic Industry Program.

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Although the intention is not to increase taxes in real terms, nor create new taxes. The elected-president has pronounced for not applying a tax reform that affects the productive sector of the country and has mentioned the following measures that seek to benefit this sector:

- Reduce the tax burden for border cities, in order to make them competitive.
 - Create a free zone along the border with the United States.
 - Reduce the Income Tax and the Value Added Tax in the free zone.
 - Increase the minimum wage in this area.
 - Homologate the electricity prices, gasoline and gas at the border with the ones of the United States.
- Promote the internal market through productive activities.
- Strengthen the internal economy, production and consumption of national products, especially in strategic sectors.
- Rescue the land, in addition to the fishing and forestry sector.
 - Achieve food sovereignty.
 - *Self-sufficiency in basic foods such as corn, beans, rice, sorghum, wheat, beef, pork, chicken and fish.*
 - Set guarantee prices for agricultural producers.
 - Promote the sowing of one million hectares of fruit and timber trees.
 - Grant livestock credits.
- Economic support for producers for the payment of fair wages.
- Support entrepreneurship programs and creation of new companies.
- Create consortiums for small and medium companies to promote scale economies.
- Annually increase of the minimum wage.
- Freeze gasoline prices (different from subsidies, increase of prices according to inflation).



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Tourism

The objective is to consolidate national and international destinations and encourage regional tourism development nodes in areas with potential, as well as multiply the progress and benefits of tourism in terms of generating employment and income in a greater number of people.

Lines of action

- Promote new destinations that allow a more balanced regional development, offering multiple and varied alternatives congruent with the regional tourist attributes and their comparative advantages.
- Promote social welfare through the integral, inclusive and equitable development of both the tourist areas and the people who work in this activity.
- Reduce the high dependence on the North American market and expand the tourist offer to markets identified as potential and emerging.
- Expand air coverage at the regional and international levels and take advantage of railway projects proposed in the southeast and on the northern border in order to promote new regional destinations.
- Position the tourism offer based on regional experiences in specific markets identified as potential and priority.
- Increase domestic tourism by reducing seasonality in the middle and low seasons with packages destined for low-income segments and providing, free of charge, tourist services to vulnerable groups.
- Have a digital strategy to facilitate the use of information technologies and services to tourists and service providers, positioning them on digital platforms.
- Strengthen rural tourism. To achieve this, support must be given to rural towns and villages that can offer tourism services as a complementary option to their agricultural tasks and provide them with tools to professionalize the offer and improve marketing.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

- Propose hunting tourism within the generators of income for rural communities, as well as ranch owners. The hunting tourism currently generates a spill of 3,700 million pesos.
- Encourage the sustainable development of tourism activity in different destinations.
- Consolidate medical clusters on the northern border that promote medical tourism; where Mexico has a comparative advantage in terms of costs and quality with the United States.
- Increase investments in tourism activity, mainly in the regions that are determined as priority.

Expected impacts

- Create six new regional destinations duly positioned at national and international level.
- Have six portfolios of regional tourism products.
- Have a program to promote tourist employment for young people.
- Establish a program to promote tourist employment for women.
- Implement the national tourism standard, recognized as a coordination commitment by the different agencies and entities for the integral development of tourist areas.
- Establish tourist marketing agreements with 15 countries.
- Conform with authorities, tour operators and local service providers, missions that venture into the commercialization of destinations and regional producers.
- Create a catalog of construction projects, expansion or improvement of infrastructure and facilities.
- Create a work agenda for the opening of flights and routes.
- Design, at least, six regional brands.
- Develop an annual four national campaigns and promotional campaign by region in international markets considered as potential and exploratory.
- Have a national and regional digital tourism information platform.



- Develop a 7x24 virtual training platform.
- Generate a digital platform with information on regulatory aspects and another with information and promotion of tourism investment.
- Have five regional projects that strengthen and promote the offer of indigenous peoples.
- Have a digital platform with information on sustainable tourism practices.
- Implement the distinctive “S” certification in tourism sustainability at the national level.
- Generate a work agenda to attract investment.
- Carry out six declarations of “regions of opportunity”.
- Quick Mayan Train from Cancun to Palenque.

Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Objective: protect and guarantee the right to health.

Lines of action

- Transform the current health care model to one based on comprehensive primary care.
- Strengthen cross-cutting work with other instances of government and the industry sector.
- Strengthen and expand the public health system, prioritizing first level and medium complexity units in disadvantaged regions.
- Prepare a comprehensive six-year plan to expand and strengthen the public health system with common objectives and the participation of all federal and state public health providers.
- Fight against corruption and improve administration.
- Promote a national policy of medicines and other medical supplies that guarantee sustainability, by promoting national, public and private production and incorporating technology for proper prescription and use.
- Strengthen pharmacovigilance, especially that related to antimicrobials.
- Guarantee the necessary financing and a new structure of the public health sector. It is proposed to increase effective public financing by at least 1% of GDP.
- Quality and warmth of health services.
- Implement an effective emergency system.
- Establish a pact for public health.
- Health research. Research on chronic-degenerative diseases, maternal and child nutrition, musculoskeletal diseases, among others.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

Defense and security

Objective: *recover peace by addressing the causes of insecurity and the institutional redesign of the security area, coordination and professionalization of the security forces. To achieve this objective, there are several proposals, such as:*

- Coordination of the security bodies and law enforcement to guarantee a true state of law.
- Creation of the Ministry of Public Security, removing from the Ministry of State attributions that in strict sense do not correspond to it. The National Council of Public Security will be conserved only as a deliberative and consensus instance with the states.
- Strengthening intelligence to guarantee justice: detection of organized crime infrastructure, as well as financial intelligence to close the way to money laundering.
- Analysis of the relevance of creating a National Guard with the support of 214,157 soldiers and 55,574 sailors. It is about taking leverage of the knowledge and discipline of these forces, as well as all their material resources (vehicles, barracks and facilities).
- Creation of the Tourist Police. This new security body will have its own identity but will be assigned to the Federal Police.
- Zero tolerance to corruption. Part of the savings that arise in various areas of the administration, will be used to improve the administrative conditions of the security bodies, professional training and technological updating.
- Creation of a citizen comptroller in which representatives and specialists of society will participate, without political supporters ties.
- Training and professionalization of police forces and the use of intelligence.
- Creation of the National School of Public Safety to train professionals and police officers and specialize in combating crime.
- Clean and effective police.
- Public security in a democratic framework and with full respect for human rights.
- Gradual and scheduled withdrawal of the Army and Navy from the streets, with the preparation of special forces of the different state and federal police to carry out the tasks that the Army and Navy carry out today.



Tax policy

Industrial Policy

Financial and banking sector

Government

Technology

Telecommunications

Infrastructure and construction

Mining and energy

Tax modifications for the consumer industry

Tourism

Health and pharmaceutical sector

Defense and security

***Let's talk about the possible impacts
and opportunities in your sector:***

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