



México Down Under



Embassy of Mexico in Australia

Bulletin No. 10

Letter from the Ambassador

Mexico, a World Class Tourist Destination.

Some countries attract international visitors for their stunning history, archaeology and monuments; other for their cultural richness, arts, crafts, cuisine, museums and festivals; some others for their beautiful landscapes, biological diversity, beautiful beaches, mountains and deserts. Mexico is the country that has it all.

Mexico is one of the countries with the largest cultural tourism in the world. Mexico is proud to show off 10 of its cities declared World Heritage by the UN, because of their historical, architectural and urban value; they provide a unique cultural testimony, represent an outstanding architectural example, or express a cultural or historical authenticity.



Mexico has also hundreds of archaeological sites, many of them considered among the most amazing and well preserved in the world. The Yucatan Peninsula, where nature had fun creating whimsical nooks and crannies and lavish jungles, was also the home of one of the most sophisticated cultures in recorded history: the Maya. Great observers of the stars and their relationship with the cycles of the earth, detailed architects, rigorous mathematicians, exquisitely talented artists, the Maya impregnated with their mystical wisdom Mexico's south-eastern region, covering the states of Yucatan, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Chiapas.

From performances reflecting our historic heritage, to the most modern concerts and shows, Mexico knows all about entertainment. One of the most enjoyable ways to learn about the roots giving identity to our culture is through performances. In the Xcaret Park, in the Riviera Maya, a world famous show is performed every day. It is a journey through history and the highlights of Mexican folklore, through profiles of different regions in the country, such as the Charro festival in Jalisco, the flyers of Papantla, Veracruz, and the Cervantes Festival in Guanajuato, that this October gathered more than 3,700 artists and 400,000 visitors.





Mexico is famed for its gastronomy. But beyond the tacos and guacamole of world renown, there are rich and various culinary traditions spanning the whole country. The tastes, smells and textures of traditional Mexican ingredients are an assault on the senses, from the more exotic pre-Columbian items, to the subtle blend of flavours in dishes such as mole and traditional Mexican salsas, which shall delight the palates of even the most conservative diners.

Either ocean, desert, forest or jungle, the visitor will be able to enjoy all the imaginable experiences and activities in the adventure destinations Mexico has to offer. Because of the country's geographical wealth, as well as its large

range of climates, it offers a good opportunity for visitors to participate in all kinds of activities, such as surfing, kayaking, rafting, skydiving, hang gliding, hot air ballooning, scuba diving and more.

Mexico is blessed with coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, boasting around 450 beaches and diverse marine landscapes. Going to the beach in Mexico means many things: from surfing and sailing, to relaxing under the shade of a palm tree. Of course, the climate and scenery vary dramatically depending where you are in the country, giving visitors to Mexico's coastline the chance to craft their own itineraries and write their own 'story' of the Mexican beach, be it the classic Caribbean honeymoon, a relaxed family vacation or a high-adrenaline water sports adventure.



A few days ago, as he led the World Tourism Day 2014 celebration, President Enrique Peña Nieto noted that Mexico ranks increasingly as a world class tourist destination. Proof of this is the fact that 2013 was the most successful year for the tourism in the country, with a record number of international tourists: 24.2 million.

"Mexico is generating a lot of excitement in the world, which is reflected in increased tourism," he added. He mentioned that in 2013, "We received more visitors than several countries together. We could include the number of tourists in countries such as Brazil, Egypt and India together, where the number of tourists is barely equal to those received by our country."

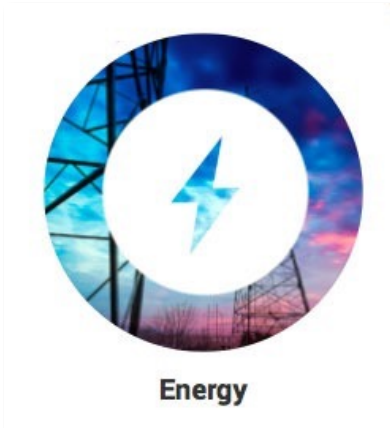


He explained that this makes Mexico, the second most important tourist destination in the Americas. He also mentioned that in 2014, this positive trend has continued. "During the first seven months of the year, the flow of international tourists was 16.2 million people, in other words, nearly 20 percent higher than during the same period last year."

Every day more and more Australians are discovering the natural and cultural treasures that Mexico has to offer. I warmly extend an invitation to the Australian people to visit Mexico and discover why Mexico is the country that has it all.

Mexican Landscape

THE REFORMS

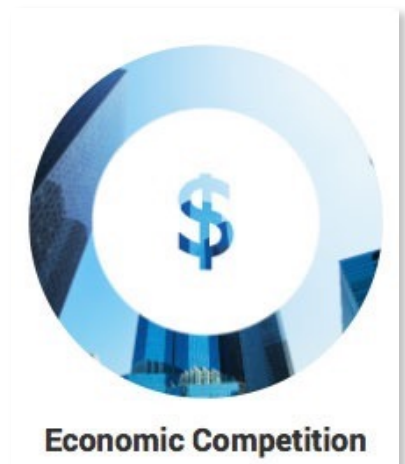


Our country was in need of a comprehensive change. The reforms pursued three main objectives: increase the productivity of our country to trigger growth and economic development in Mexico; strengthen and extend rights so that they become part of the everyday reality of Mexicans; and strengthen our democratic regime, allowing us to transition from an electoral democracy to a democracy that provides concrete results. Six of the approved reforms respond to the first objective of raising Mexico's productivity.

Energy Reform introduces sweeping changes to the Mexican oil industry and the activities of the national electric system to boost productivity and increase the quality of their services for the benefit of Mexican families. This will translate into an additional boost to economic growth in Mexico, greater availability of oil, natural gas and their by-products, as well as better quality public electricity, with broader coverage and more competitive prices.

In regard to petroleum activities, the reform opens up the sector to competition to attract investments to expand the production of hydrocarbons in the country, while maintaining the country's ownership of these resources. To achieve this, a flexible contract model was designed to enable Pemex and other companies to participate in oil and natural gas exploration and extraction. Pemex was given a new governance structure, with technical and managerial autonomy and a less stringent tax scheme that will enable it to allocate more resources for its development while remaining a Mexican-owned company.

The National Electric System has received an additional boost to allow the participation of more companies in power generation, which will expand the wholesale electricity market in order to reduce the cost of electricity, promote the transition to clean energy and extend the system's coverage to areas that still lack this essential service. Since it is a strategic sector, planning the transmission and distribution network will remain in state hands, although the involvement of private companies in these activities through contracts is also allowed. Like Pemex, CFE will be modernized while continuing to be a Mexican-owned company.



The Antitrust Reform updates legislation and strengthens the agency responsible for its implementation. The catalogue of anti-competitive practices was expanded and sanctions stepped up to protect consumers' rights.



Telecommunications

The aim of this reform is to promote a more competitive, transparent and fairer internal market that will allow families, especially those with lower incomes, to have wider access to more quality products and services at lower prices. This will also translate into an increase in the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises, since they will have access to cheaper inputs and large companies will be prevented from concentrating markets.

Telecommunications and Broadcasting Reform strengthens Mexicans' fundamental rights, while encouraging the development of these sectors.

It expands freedom of expression and access to information, as well as the rights of telecommunications and broadcasting service users, since the state will ensure that quality services are provided in a context of plurality, competition and free access. This will be implemented through a policy of universal digital inclusion that seeks to increase Mexicans' access to information and communication technologies, so that Mexico is fully integrated into the knowledge society.

Also the reform promotes competition in all telecommunications services to provide users with more choices and better prices when hiring pay television, fixed and mobile telephony and high-speed Internet. This reform will also make it possible to attract investment in key sectors such as satellite communications and broadcasting, thereby encouraging the development of telecommunications throughout the country.

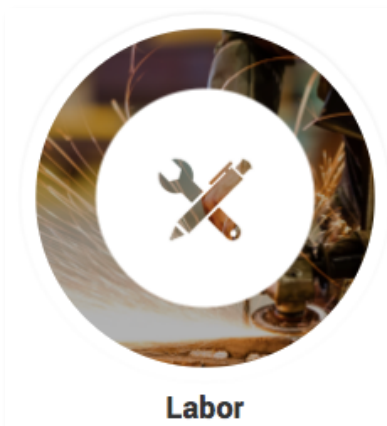
Tax Reform involves a series of changes to Public Finances designed to increase the revenue available to the state to meet the population's basic needs efficiently. This is achieved by progressively increasing tax collection, in other words, by paying fairer taxes and allocating the resources obtained to strengthening social security and supporting families with lower incomes.

The reform facilitates compliance with tax obligations, while promoting the incorporation of companies into the formal sector. It also offers additional incentives to entrepreneurs and small rural producers to enable them to consolidate their businesses. Tax Reform also helps fight obesity and improves air quality since it creates taxes to discourage the consumption of foods that are harmful to health and the environment.



Financial

Financial Reform has two objectives: to provide more credit and cheaper credit. To this end, efforts are being made to foster competition in the financial sector to reduce the cost and increase the supply of credit, and improve the operation of financial institutions and regulatory bodies to increase the soundness and reliability of the financial system.



The amendment removes the barriers that prevented users from freely choosing the company or financial services offering the best conditions and eliminates unfair penalties and contract terms. It also facilitates credit through the Development Bank to trigger growth in key productive sectors. To facilitate the achievement of these goals, users are given the necessary information on financial products and services to enable them to make better decisions and small and medium enterprises are offered assistance in innovation and intellectual property.

In order to maintain a sound, sensible financial system, the reform updated the regulatory framework for activities in this sector and provided regulatory institutions with the tools for punishing and preventing behaviours that threatened the stability of the financial system.

Lastly, Labour Reform, discussed and passed during the government transition period with the support of Institutional Revolutionary Party legislators, is designed to encourage job creation and establish more humane working conditions for Mexicans.

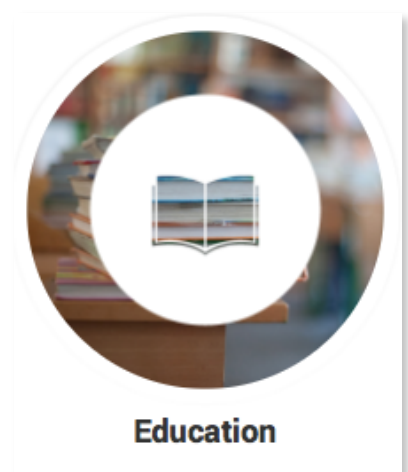
This reform will enable more youths, women and senior citizens to develop professionally by establishing new forms of labour market entry, such as probationary contracts and initial training. The practice of subcontracting or outsourcing will be regulated to prevent abuse.

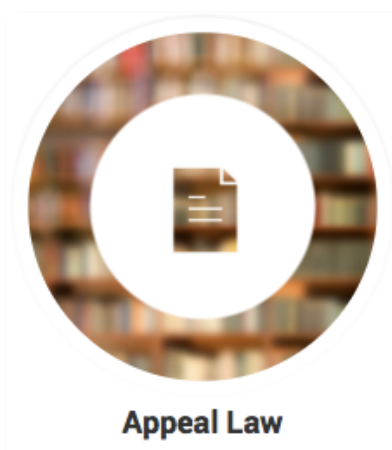
The reform also provides greater protection for workers in the event of bullying and harassment, as well as in situations of pregnancy, breastfeeding, parenting and disability. It also strengthens the rights of domestic, farm and mining sector workers.

Three of these sweeping reforms will help strengthen and expand our rights: Education Reform, the new Injunction Law and the issuance of a National Criminal Procedures Code.

Education Reform guarantees the exercise of the rights of children and youths to a comprehensive, inclusive, quality education that will provide them with tools to successfully meet the challenges of a globalized, increasingly digital world.

To achieve this goal, schools were placed at the centre of education policy. On the basis of the premise that teachers are the backbone of any education system, a Professional Teaching Service was created to ensure that income, promotion, recognition and retention in teaching are based on merit and teacher performance replacing earlier opaque, discretionary methods. The fundamental task of teaching will be performed by Mexicans with more vocation and capacity. A National Educational Assessment System was created to be used as a continuous improvement mechanism for the benefit of students rather than a means of punishment.





This effort must be accompanied by the principles of equity and inclusion. Education reform incorporates a number of strategic programs designed to ensure that the most vulnerable Mexicans have full access to the benefits provided by the National Education System. These initiatives include the “Full Time Schools Program,” the “School Refurbishment Program – Decent Schools,” the “Programme for Inclusion and Equity in Education” and the “Education Reform Agenda,” which, on the basis of the information provided by the Census of Schools, Teachers and Students of Basic and Special Education will promote self-management of the school community and overcome infrastructure problems.

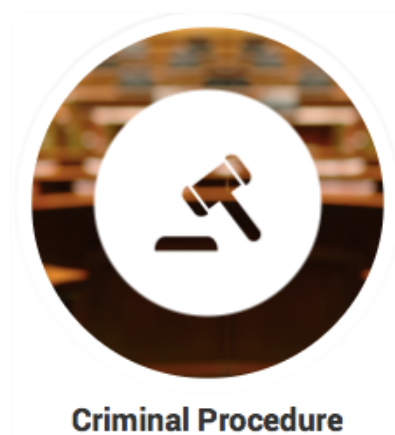
The New Injunction Law updates and strengthens this instrument, which has historically been the most important constitutional control mechanism in our legal system and the most effective tool for citizens to defend their fundamental rights from government abuses and excesses.

This reform expands the sphere of protection, the injunction provides for citizens, which now includes human rights provided for in international treaties. It also enhances the effectiveness of the Mexican justice system to simplify and modernize procedures. An injunction may now be requested online using the Electronic Signature.

Our country is thereby advancing the construction of a modern justice system that will make the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution an everyday reality for all Mexicans.

A National Criminal Procedure was also passed, which created a unified criminal justice model and ensures that all Mexicans will be judged with the same procedure, wherever they are in Mexico.

This new code replaces the various procedural rules that existed in the country, reducing impunity, facilitating coordination between authorities and improving the efficiency of investigations.



This new code includes the guarantee of the presumption of innocence in all criminal proceedings, emphasis on victim protection, reparation of damage, respect for human rights and the existence of alternative mechanisms through which parties may reach a peaceful, quick and effective solution, without the need for sentencing. Lastly, the National Criminal Procedures Code facilitates the implementation of an adversarial system and oral trials in Mexico, a process which should be completed by 2016 at the latest.

Lastly, two amendments were made to achieve the third objective of strengthening our democratic regime and freedoms: Political-Electoral Reform and Transparency Reform. Political-Electoral Reform consolidates a results-based democracy by promoting greater collaboration between the executive and the legislative branch, by providing greater certainty, fairness and transparency for elections and encouraging citizen participation.

To achieve greater collaboration and agreements between the branches of government for the Mexicans, the reform envisages the possibility of forming a coalition government, and provides other mechanisms for promoting shared responsibility between the executive and legislative branches, such as the ratification of cabinet members. The institution of the legislative election, present in the original wording of the 1917 Constitution, was recovered to enable citizens reward the performance of representatives and senators and make them accountable. Moreover, the reform provides autonomy for the institutions responsible for both the enforcement of justice and the assessment of the government's social policy, ensuring their professionalism and independence.

The reform also transforms the institutions and electoral rules governing democratic processes in Mexico, updating and perfecting them. The electoral authority is evolving and being strengthened, becoming the National Electoral Institute, with the capacity to organize elections in any state when the situation so warrants, which will standardize the quality of elections across the country. The reform ensures gender parity in nominating candidates for elected office, so that men and women will share the responsibility of transforming Mexico, and establishes mechanisms for citizens who choose to seek public office through an independent candidacy in order to compete on equal terms with candidates backed by political parties.

Transparency Reform strengthens the right of access to public information by all Mexicans, facilitates the evaluation of the work of public servants by citizens and promotes accountability.

This is achieved by providing the Federal Institute of Access to Information and Data Protection with greater powers, such as contesting unconstitutionality and providing constitutional autonomy. Furthermore, the bases are established for the creation of specialized autonomous bodies on this matter in each of the states, to consolidate a national system of transparency.

This reform also provides all Mexicans with access to information on the three levels of government, political parties and all persons, including trade unions, using public money. This shows that transparency and accountability are principles that accompany every transformation undertaken in recent months.

All these reforms complement each other and are based on a single strategy with specific targets. Overall, they provide a legal and institutional framework that will allow Mexico to achieve a new, more competitive and productive country, where rights are fully exercised and democracy and transparency are core values in the lives of all Mexicans.

(*) With information from <http://reformas.gob.mx/en/>

Global Mexico

GREEN ALTERNATIVES

A central goal of President Enrique Peña Nieto is to strengthen Mexico as a responsible global actor. For that reason, addressing climate change requires the sum of international efforts, but above all, it demands that we take care of our immediate environment. Every nation, society and community must make **rational, efficient and sustainable** use of its natural resources.



Last October, President of Mexico Enrique Peña Nieto inaugurated the **International Forum of Green Alternatives: Innovation and Sustainable Development**, a space that will make it possible to share experiences and best practices in order to construct greener, low-carbon economies.

In that context, President Peña had the pleasure of announcing that Mexico was unanimously elected to host the **Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity** in 2016.

This is a crucial environmental forum, since it defines **global policies for the protection of biodiversity worldwide**. Thus, through combining forces, sharing experiences and creating new partnerships, the future of Mexico will be increasingly greener, cleaner and more sustainable.

MEXICO AND CUBA JOIN FORCES TO HELP WITH THE EBOLA EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA



Public health is a high priority for the Mexican and Cuban governments. They are aware that diseases know no borders and must be tackled in a coordinated manner at the international level, according to the capabilities of each country.

As a demonstration of their international cooperation and solidarity in the face of one of the biggest public health emergencies in recent times, that has afflicted a group of West African countries, the Cuban and Mexican govern-

ments have agreed to join forces to help with the Ebola epidemic there.

In response to the World Health Organization's international call for assistance, the Cuban government has agreed to send a large contingent of health professionals, including infectious disease specialists, epidemiologists and nurses, to several West African countries, including Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea.

Mexico will participate with a financial contribution to WHO, which will cover the cost of the specialized equipment needed by the health professionals. WHO will ensure that the equipment meets the highest technical standards for the characteristics of the Ebola virus.

With this, Cuba and Mexico demonstrate once again that they are ready to join forces and cooperate for the benefit of third countries, in a renewal of the spirit of the letter of intent on cooperation between the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment, signed in Mexico City on November 1, 2013

MEXICO AT G20

- Since its inception as a Leader-led forum for global economic cooperation in 2008, the G20 has played a key role in promoting wider dialogue and consultation on international economic governance.
- Mexico held the G20 Presidency in 2012 and hosted the Los Cabos Summit in June that year. At the Summit, leaders agreed to increase the financial resources available to the IMF by more than 450 billion dollars. This was the largest expansion of resources that this institution has ever had, essential for dealing with times of global economic crisis.
- Mexico's participation in the G20 consolidates our country's role as a responsible global actor by:
 - 1) contributing to strengthen global economic growth,
 - 2) following up on the implementation of the Los Cabos commitments,
 - 3) advancing issues that balance the G20 agenda in favor of emerging and developing countries, including issues such as the fight against hunger and financial inclusion, and
 - 4) sharing information on the ambitious structural reform agenda of the Mexican government.



SPECIAL GUEST COLUMN

BY TIM GEORGE, AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO.



The G20 Leaders' Summit in Brisbane: in search for prosperity for all

In less than two weeks, Australia will welcome leaders of the world's major economies – including Mexico – to Brisbane, Queensland for the G20 Summit.

The centrepiece of Australia's agenda as G20 president has been a push to boost collective G20 economic growth, including two per cent additional growth by 2018.

Genuine measures have been put forward by G20 economies to achieve this, and the IMF and OECD estimate that we are about 90 per cent of the way to meeting our collective ambition. Such measures look at unleashing the private sector to do what it does best—strengthening growth and generating jobs.

Infrastructure will also be a topic of great importance in Brisbane. G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors have agreed on establishing a Global Infrastructure Initiative which should help encourage infrastructure investment, accelerate growth, create jobs and increase productivity.

There will be a strong focus on building resilience in the global economy and ensuring that the circumstances that led to the global financial crisis are not repeated. Over the years, G20 member countries have made substantial progress on strengthening financial institutions and fostering global stability.

Leaders will also focus on actions to deliver the G20 two-year work plan to address tax avoidance. This aims to ensure that the international tax system keeps pace with technology and changing business practices, and includes a plan for the automatic exchange of information between tax authorities to help identify and catch tax evaders.

All of these actions represent substantial progress, but we are facing an increasingly difficult global economic situation that threatens to undermine our gains. World Trade Organisation economists have lowered their global trade volume forecasts for 2014 and job creation has been slower than expected.

These developments only strengthen our resolve, however. The G20 is the right body to steer the global economy back on the path to strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth. Achieving the G20's growth target is critical not only for G20 countries, but also to put the world's economy firmly back on track after the global financial crisis.

We are committed to making changes for the better at the Brisbane Summit. With less than two weeks to go Australia, as president of the G20, is working with G20 partners on implementing an agenda that will drive prosperity for all. Mexico is a valued partner of Australia in the search for collective results and has set an example among G20 member countries through its wide-ranging structural reforms.

We look forward to greeting the Mexican delegation in Brisbane.

MEXICAN CULTURAL PRESENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

September was a busy month for the Embassy of Mexico in Australia. As you are probably aware, our celebration of the national day was a success, thanks to the enthusiastic participation of the Mexican community and all our friends throughout the country. Furthermore, the Aztecs exhibition was opened in the Australian Museum in Sydney, and we encourage everyone not to miss this opportunity to visit this impressive array of pieces showing different aspects of this important civilization.

October, however, was no exception in our undergoing effort to promote Mexican culture. Music, poetry, dances and even a street parade were in store for us this month.

On the 9th of October, Musical Duo Deconet, formed by Mexican pianist Irma Enriquez and Venezuelan violinist Henry Ávila performed at the Australian National University school of music. Within the context of the celebration of the day of the hispanity, Duo De-

conet delighted the audience

with musical pieces from Latin American and Australian composers, including some worldwide premieres. A reception was sponsored by the Embassies of Mexico and Venezuela, and the attending public had the opportunity to enjoy a taste of Mexican and Venezuelan cuisines and sip delicious margaritas.



On October 4th Folkloric dance group México Lindo performed at the main stage, showcasing regional dances from the states of Chiapas, Veracruz and Jalisco. The passion of the members of México Lindo shined on stage, amidst the backdrop of beautiful floral arrangements.

National talent was present in the celebration of Floriade, the most important public event in Canberra, which draws huge crowds, both local and international.





Mexico was chosen by the Bland Shire Council to be the theme of this year's international festival. The town of West Wyalong celebrated the "Mexico in the West" festival on October 17th-19th, proving that no place is too small for a big fiesta. During three days, our friends in West Wyalong enjoyed music, food and many fun activities, including a wandering Mariachi Band and an exciting street parade. Our cultural attaché was honored with an invitation to participate as a special guest.

Finally, on October 30th, the Embassy of Mexico in Canberra hosted a Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead) event that gathered more than 100 guests, including members of the diplomatic community and representatives from

the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Visitors to the Embassy were received by a traditional altar, as is the tradition back home. During the evening, they listened to traditional Mexican folk music and poetry, while learning more about the rich history and culture behind the Día de los Muertos. Delicious tamales, café de olla (spiced coffee) and of course, pan de muerto were served, much to the enjoyment of our guests.



We thank all of our friends and allies for their enthusiastic support and passion in our constantly ongoing effort to promote Mexican culture, and expect that the following months will be even more enthralling and creative.

Magic of Mexico

80 YEARS OF THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS

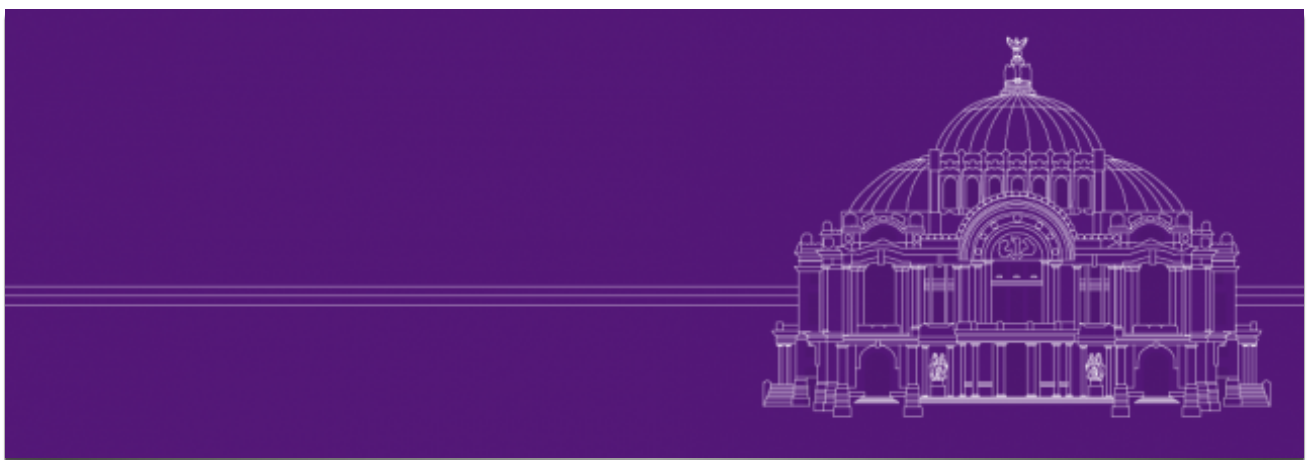
On the morning of September 29, 1934, the Palace of Fine Arts officially opened with a concert in which the Mexican Symphony Orchestra played *Llamadas* (Calls), a symphony by Carlos Chávez. In the afternoon, *La Verdad Sospechosa*, (The Suspicious Truth) by Juan Ruiz de Alarcón was performed, starring Mexican actress Maria Tereza Montoya. Since then, the theater has continued to present the finest artistic and cultural works of national and international culture, from opera performances, dance and theater to concerts and exhibitions.

The new century called for the construction and reinvention of a national theater with more modern resources. The project was supported by the Díaz regime: the new National Theater would be the gateway to the 20th century.

Architect Adamo Boari wished to build the most modern theater in the world. Construction began in 1904, but was interrupted in 1910 by the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution. In 1930, architect Federico Mariscal took up the project, completing it in just two years.

The original idea was to create a fireproof curtain. Designed by Adamo Boari, it was manufactured by Louis C. Tiffany of New York with opalescent glass. Artist Harry Stoner, a stage designer and painter, was sent to Mexico to do the study and drawing based on Boari's idea. It was exhibited in New York before being shipped to Mexico City. It is the only work of its kind to have been made for a theater.

The buildings walls are hung with exceptional works filled with symbolism, such as *La Katharsis* (Catharsis) by José Clemente Orozco, *Apoteosis de Cuauhtémoc* (The Apotheosis) by David Alfaro Siqueiros, *El Hombre Controlador del Universo* (Man, the Controller of the Universe) by Diego Rivera and *Nacimiento de Nuestra Nacionalidad* (Birth of Our Nationality) by Rufino Tamayo; in addition to works by Manuel Rodríguez Lozano and Roberto Montenegro.



Mexicans Down Under

NANCY PRITCHARD

I was born and raised in Mexico City and thirty one years ago I met and married an Australian. My husband John, son Justin and I settled in Canberra in 1992. At the time, the Mexican community in Australia was much smaller compared to the today. Certainly in Canberra it was very small and at the time the community was made up of mostly Mexican women married to Australians.

In 1992 I started to work at the Australian Academy of Science. Since the year 2000 I have been the head of the international section of the Academy. In this capacity I have had the privilege to have worked with some of Australia's most outstanding research scientists. My job is to facilitate collaborations between scientists in Australia and overseas. I am delighted that later this year the Mexican Academy of Sciences and the Australian Academy will sign an agreement on scientific cooperation. We hope that this will promote closer linkages between the research communities in both countries.

Although most of my daily life has revolved around matters related to Australia I have also been conscious of my important Mexican heritage. I was the President of the Ibero-Latin American Society of Canberra for nearly ten years and in that role I tried to promote the appreciation of the language and cultures of the Spanish speaking countries of Latin America.

Although I have not lived in Mexico for many years I still think of myself as a proud citizen of Mexico, but I am also a proud citizen of Australia, and hope that I can continue to facilitate closer relations between these two wonderful countries.



Dear friends,

If you have any question or comments regarding this publication please feel free to contact us at mexicodownunder@mexico.org.au

Se invita a los mexicanos a compartir sus historias de éxito en
Australia, mandándolas en no más de una cuartilla arial 12 y
con fotografías a vtrevino@mexico.org.au.

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