



Appendix C – MEXICO IN BRIEF

Mexico is a country that is both a near neighbour and an unknown quantity. Perceptions of the largest Spanish-speaking country in the world are surprisingly dated, generally formed in literature and films of the 1940s, and it is hardly surprising that they do not have even the dubious accuracy they had then.

Mexico's economy was long closed and protectionist, which did not spur the sort of exploration that opened people's eyes. "Poor Mexico — so far from God, so close to the United States," in the words of Porfirio Diaz, was for many years a mantra for preventing what Mexicans saw as further encroachment on their sovereignty by their nearest neighbour.

Changes in Mexico's economy were dramatically forced by the oil price collapse in the early 1980s, which followed a brief boom that

saw Mexico begin to achieve some real growth for the first time in decades. The recession of the period hit Mexico too, and the government of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, elected in 1986, was spurred into activity in order to recapture some of the prosperity that had seemed so close only a few years before.

The Salinas government negotiated Mexico's accession to the GATT, which meant accepting GATT disciplines. From there, Mexico introduced a sweeping series of economic reforms. The government renegotiated the foreign debt, created a National Development Plan to revitalize the nation's infrastructure, and secured broad popular support from business, labour and the general population for voluntary measures to restrain wages and prices in order to reduce inflation and stabilize the economy. Other key elements in reform have included privatization of state-controlled enterprises, deregulation, massive investment in infrastructure, and the encouragement of