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Abstract

Planning in Mexico is implemented until planning law issues in the 90s with the National Development Plan under President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in the decades preceding the budget programming responded to economic models with the policy first implemented import substitution in the 60s, then the stabilizing development model in the 70s, the model of shared development in the 80s, and when the NDP is implemented under the neoliberal model of growth since the 90s, however the development and regional planning are nonexistent to date, since they are not covered by the General Constitution of the Republic of Mexico. This would imply the existence of interstate and intermunicipal plans and there are only plans for state and municipal development. This will be addressed then the planning and regionalization, which are also a combination of the geographically, socio-economic, productive vocations and public purposes, among others, to solve some of the most pressing problems and also have been implemented separately. Mexico has made some homogeneous regions with similar geo-economic or non-embedded nodal regions, dependent on one or more metropolitan areas and urban centers, there are some territorial areas of activity requiring special treatment such as resorts and poles or brokers development, some regions being marginalized Indian-speaking population. The regions may be contiguous territories and in some cases not contiguous.

Keywords: Globalization-Regional Planning, Economy Regionalization.

1 .- Introduction: free trade in Mexico as an expression of so-called globalization. Mexico joined the GATT in 1986 and today is an active participant in the World Trade Organization. The Fox administration has promoted the creation of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Is an observer member of Mercosur and has shown interest in being associated with the body, initiating negotiations for a FTA with Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. Have also started negotiations in 2007 the establishment of an FTA with South Korea, Singapore and Peru. Dominican Republic has recently expressed its intention to sign an FTA with Mexico. The Australian parliament has shown interest in an FTA with Mexico. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or better known internationally as NAFTA by its acronym in English, is the most important agreement signed by Mexico in terms of the magnitude of reciprocal trade. Unlike the rest of Mexico has signed FTA, NAFTA is much broader in scope to be supplemented by the Agreement on Environmental Cooperation of North America (NAAEC) and the Agreement on Labor Cooperation in North America (NAALC). The NAAEC establishes unified environmental standards for the three NAFTA countries to prevent companies from moving to the country which had more relaxed environmental regulations. The NAAEC also established three bodies: the Commission for Environmental Cooperation of North America (NACEC), a mechanism to discuss environmental issues trinational North American Development Bank (NADB), which funds projects to reduce industrial pollution, and the Commission for Border Environment Cooperation (BECC). The last two have funded 36 projects in Mexico

related to water pollution in the border regions. Since NAFTA was supplemented with the NAAEC, is considered the free trade agreement "greener", but being a pioneer in this area, there are no fixed parameters for comparison. The NAALC created a foundation for cooperation between the three countries to resolve problems between labor and trade unions and social organizations to improve working conditions. Although given its inherent limitations, has not occurred (or was designed to produce) a convergence in unemployment rates, productivity, much less in wages. The overall benefits of NAFTA have been quantified by several economists whose reports have been published in various institutions, such as Lessons from NAFTA for Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank, The three estimate that NAFTA has been good for Mexico. However, all agree that there has been sufficient to produce an economic convergence has not reduced poverty rates significantly, or that Mexico has experienced high growth rates. Some have suggested that to truly benefit from NAFTA, Mexico must invest more in education and innovation, modernizing infrastructure and agriculture, as well as the tax system. Similarly, you should continue pushing for a reduction of high subsidies to its North American partners granted to agriculture and / or raising domestic subsidies to this sector. NAFTA is the largest trading bloc in the world. In relation to the amount of trade conducted between the three countries, there are few trade disputes, or relatively small in monetary terms. The disputes are resolved in panels designed by the NAFTA or WTO. The most significant disputes are the free movement of cargo transport from Mexico to the United States, conflicts with the production of sugar, and the continuity of some embargoes in fruits or vegetables in which Mexico had a comparative advantage (like avocado and tomato), most of which have already been eliminated.

2 .- Regions and multinationals in Mexico

As for the location of the Multinational stand some regions. 66% is located in central-western Mexico and 34% in the northern border states. Over 60% of corporate are located in two areas, the City and State of Mexico, and Nuevo Leon. Eleven states concentrate 93% of firms. A review of FDI by state, the distribution is more or less similar than the last. Accumulated investment from 1999 to 2009, 74% were located in the center-west of the country, 25% in the north and only 1% in the south. Based on the 10 largest recipients of FDI states, we find that the Federal District is by far the most concentrated (63%) and combined with the State of Mexico, account for 69% of the value of FDI. Then there is Nuevo León, with 11%, and Baja California and Chihuahua, with 5% each. It is worth mentioning that the Federal District (DF) has a high concentration of FDI, since there are located, in many cases, the corporate headquarters. But this is a record about as many times the FDI is truly established in the various states. The multinational companies established in the north differ from those of the center. First, in relative terms, in the north are located a greater proportion of foreign firms and in the center, both foreign and Mexican MNCs. Second, in the north are mainly manufacturing firms and in the center service companies. While 8 out of 10 firms in the north are in manufacturing, service 5 are in the middle. Thirdly, in the north are located mainly multinationals maquila type in the central-western privilege utilities seeking local-regional markets. (Olivera Lozano, G. and Ruiz Pantoja, T.E. 2007)

Regional disparity and distribution of wealth continues to be a serious problem in Mexico. Although all states of the federation have a higher Human Development Index 0.70 (developing middle and high), the northern states, central and southeast have higher levels of development to the southern states. Jalisco, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Baja California and the Federal District have HDI levels similar to European countries, while Oaxaca and Chiapas, to Burundi and Kenya. Most developing states with high (above 0.80) are in the northern region, in addition to Jalisco, Aguascalientes, Mexico City, Queretaro and the eastern states of Quintana Roo and Campeche. The less developed states (with medium development levels, greater than 0.70) are in the southern Pacific coast, with the exception of Veracruz is located in the Gulf of Mexico. At the national level of inequality is even greater: The Colonia del Valle or Polanco in Mexico City, have an HDI similar to Germany, while Metlatónoc in Guerrero, has an HDI similar to that of Burundi.

In terms of sectoral participation by state (in 2004) as a percentage of GDP, the largest contributors in agriculture were Jalisco (9.7%), Sinaloa (7.7%) and Veracruz (7.6%); the largest contributors in industrial production were the Federal District (15.8%), Mexico (11.8%), Jalisco (8.1%) and Nuevo León (7.9%), and in the services sector also were the Federal District (25.3%), Mexico (8.9%), Nuevo León (7.5%) and Jalisco (6.9%). The economy has been gradually decentralized. In fact, the annual growth rate of GDP of the Federal District from 2003 to 2004 was the smallest of all states with only 0.23%, with drastic reductions in agriculture and industry. However, still produces 21.8% of national GDP. The states with growth rates of GDP per year were higher Quintana Roo (9.04%), Baja California (8.89%) and San Luis Potosi (8.18%). In 2000 the states with the highest per capita GDP were the Federal District (\$ 17,696), Campeche (\$ 13,153) and Jalisco (\$ 13,033) states with levels of GDP per capita were lower Chiapas (\$ 3,302), Oaxaca (\$ 3,489) and Guerrero (\$ 4,112). The service sector contributes 70.5% of GDP and employs 58% of the economically active population. The services sector in Mexico has remained strong. becoming the 2nd largest service sector in Latin America in dollar terms. Tourism is one of Mexico's most important industries related to service sector. Tourism is the fourth largest source of revenue for the country. Mexico is the eighth most visited country in the world (more than 20 million tourists a year.) The financial and banking sector is dominated mostly by foreign companies or mergers of Mexican and foreign institutions, with the notable exception of Banorte. The merger of Banamex, one of the oldest financial institutions, with Citigroup was the corporate takeover binational (US-Mexico) largest in the history of USD 12.500 million. Banamex generates about three times more revenue than the 16 subsidiaries of Citibank in the rest of Latin America. However, the largest financial institution in the country is Bancomer, BBVA associated with the Spanish. However, bank credit accounts for only 22% of GDP, a low figure compared to other booming economies such as Chile, which represents almost 70%. "It keeps the financial system low penetration: Werner" The agricultural credit has fallen 45.5% in the last six years (2001-2007) and only 1% of bank loans, an amount insufficient for the development of the sector in Mexico. "Credit to agriculture fell 45.5% in 6 years"

3 .- Foreign direct investment and sectoral areas

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) presents a bright picture in the Mexican economy. In 2000 and 2001, Mexico was the largest recipient of FDI (USD 22,500 million) in Latin

America and one of the four largest in the world. Between January 1999 and March 2008, the Mexican economy has attracted FDI inflows totaling 831.7 million 192 thousand dollars (mdd), of which 102 thousand million USD 460.1 correspond to new investors, 592.2 million dollars to 30 thousand Reinvestment Utilities, and 779.4 million dollars to 59 thousand accounts between companies. By sector of the economy between 1999 and the first quarter of 2008 FDI inflows attracted by Mexico have been channeled to manufacturing (46.7%), financial services (26.1%), commerce (8.5%), transport and communications (5.8 %), extractive (1.5%), construction (1.2%), electricity and water (0.9%), farming (0.2%), and other services (8.9%). In turn, during this period, FDI flows have come mainly from the United States (56.4%), Spain (15.1%), Netherlands (10.8%), Canada (2.8%), and the United Kingdom (2.4%).

FDI from U.S. to Mexico is concentrated in the financial and manufacturing sectors (especially in maquiladoras or assembly plants). In the context of NAFTA as a major expression of the neoliberal model of globalization, the domestic industry faced a more competitive internationally and domestically, the positive response of the export sector were virtually certain companies such as Bimbo, among others, and those who were not able to respond in this way it was a good part of the domestic industry, including food processing, textiles, and in general the production of consumer goods for people in low and middle income families, with the exception of the first and that fell to producers combined high technology and automation of the processes of transformation, According to the World Investment Report (2008) the top 15 multinationals in the world, as measured by the number of countries that have FDI, mostly operating in Mexico. Second, some Mexican multinationals are very important. Three businesses excel-Cemex, Bimbo and America Movil, since they are part of the 15 largest multinationals in developing countries, as measured by the number of economies in which they operate. In fact Cemex tops the list. Third, it is very large multinational measured in terms of sales. American firms stand out from the rest, led by Wal-Mart and followed by automotive companies and financial groups. But surprisingly, those who lead the multinational sales are Mexican. Other important industries in Mexico are Cemex, the first cluster of the world's largest cement, beverage industries, which include the Grupo Modelo and FEMSA conglomerate, the second largest bottler of Coca-Cola world's largest, the company Gruma The flour and tortilla producer in the world's largest with operations in China, and others like Bimbo, Telmex and Televisa. The maquiladora industry has become better known the industrial sector of Mexico's trade. The maquiladora industry has also benefited from NAFTA, as the sector's real wages increased 15.5% since 1994, but the real wage of the remaining non-maquiladora industry has grown faster. This should not be surprising since the border maquiladora products could enter the U.S. duty free since the Industrial Agreement 1960. Now, other sectors have benefited from free trade, and the percentage of exports from non-border states has increased over the past 5 years, while the share of exports from the maquiladora border area has decreased.

For its part the automotive sector the most dynamic of increased competitiveness and European brands that entered the domestic market and U.S. brands were relatively

displaced, which had already waged the struggle against the Japanese and the relatively graceful exit from it allowed them to somehow withstand the onslaught of Europeans, since in the nineties long distance service, urban and suburban public and private purchases increased the Mercedes Benz and Volvo before the latter was acquired by Ford pass into the hands of Chinese firms in 2010. The industry is located less than 100 municipalities in the country 2500, therefore 90% of the municipalities of the country remained outside the globalized localities, while the rest are in various scales globalización.

The automotive sector is one that has been more dynamic and has concentrated an important part of FDI made by MNCs. Major assembly companies (Ford, GM, Nissan, Volkswagen and Chrysler) and several auto parts manufacturers (such as Delphi, among others) have made further investments to expand and modernize plants and introduce new models with the aim of increasing production capacity and improve the range and quality of products. In this context, highlights the investment of Japanese companies, which begins to gather momentum after the economic agreement between Japan and Mexico (Mortimore and Barron, 2005). Because of the high requirements of components of the North American continent in the automotive industry, under the provisions of NAFTA, many auto parts and logistics industries have settled in Mexico. Only in Puebla, 70 auto parts companies operating in the industrial corridor near Volkswagen, National Agriculture was also divided on the other hand, since agricultural exports are concentrated in fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, flowers, Sinaloa, Jalisco and Veracruz, also chained processes related to transportation and distribution to international markets and national second instance, which did not happen with sugar, beans and corn in particular, so that the food crisis worsened since the first and last are the raw material to produce biofuel, food destination when moving to corn and cane, to be dedicated to the automotive industry primarily, while the agro-food pace with the population from the market, here is observed the confrontation between ecology and economy, which should be transformed through a relationship of mutual compensation that tended not to favor the automotive market at the expense of worsening conditions in the social welfare, especially the most vulnerable sectors and strata, in 1992 to enable the transfer of ownership of communal land to the peasants who cultivated them. With the ability to rent or sell the earth opened a door to the possibility of the creation of large farms that could take advantage of the benefits of economies of scale. Today there are highly mechanized farms in the northwestern states (mainly in Sinaloa, considered the breadbasket of Mexico). However, the privatization of ejidos have been carried out very slowly in the states of central and south, where it requires more financial assistance for the purchase of machinery. This is because the reform on art. 27 of the Constitution rather enabled legalize the privatization had already been made of the ejido, especially for better land and location for the markets. With trade liberalization, CONASUPO, TABAMEX and INMECAFE were phased out while two new mechanisms were implemented: Procampo and Alianza para el Campo. Alliance for Agriculture is a system of income transfer to farmers and incentives for mechanization and the installation of advanced irrigation systems which did not have the success expected by the rural-urban decay and state subsistence farmers. Procampo is a subsidy to farmers based on the number of hectares of planting, which

depend approximately 3.5 million farmers in the country, ie 64% of all farmers. The grant was increased slightly during the Fox administration, mainly to help producers of white corn and reduce imports from the United States. This program was not the expected result since only lasted until 2008 and continued through 2012 but not benefit the rural poor to the rich but in 2004 only 15% of all corn imports were of white maize. Agriculture as a percentage of GDP has fallen consistently and plays a diminishing role in the economy. In 2006, agriculture accounted for only 3.9% of GDP, while in 1980 was 7% and 25% in 1970. However, the structure of the suburbs, agriculture still employs a large percentage of the workforce: 18% in 2003, most of whom farm for subsistence. Although it is a staple in the diet of Mexicans, corn is not the product in which Mexico has a comparative advantage, but in horticulture and the production of tropical fruits and vegetables. During the negotiations of NAFTA was expected that through liberalization and the mechanization of agriculture, two thirds of the corn is naturally incorporated in the production of horticulture crops and other labor-intensive, such as fruits , vegetables, nuts, coffee and sugar cane, or industrial sector. However, while horticulture has grown exponentially since NAFTA came into force, has not absorbed the displaced workers in the production of maize (estimated were 600,000). Even the production of corn has remained constant (at 20 million metric tons), Today, Mexico is still the fourth largest producer of corn in the world. Mexico is a country oiling in all areas of social, economic and cultural development, and despite being a major producer of oil and its derivatives to a lesser extent, keep prices high gasoline propelled its population increasing by eight cents month per liter, and on the other hand, the government imposed high tax rates at PEMEX to the point of being unable to recover it technological, financial, and administrative work, but failed the first attempt to privatize it through the citizen movement among other factors, without clutch envisions a future of disability techniques and thus reduced competitiveness, enlarging the conditions to create a more conducive climate for further privatization especially in the secondary petrochemical industry has been largely privatized by transnational and national decree by way of presidential

With the birth of Petróleos Mexicanos, in 1938, the national administration to control, divide the activity areas and begin the action of Mexican technicians. Northeast Zone is created, Northern and Southern Zone. In 1994, Pemex had 474 producing fields in 74 of them are over 90% of production: 15 in the Northern Region, 40 in Southern Brazil, Mar. 19 in the region and is focused more centralized production in the megaregión Oil is defined in the Gulf of Mexico north-south and the sea, the automotive area is distributed in the industrial cities, the Nissan in the state of Mexico produces engines in Cuernavaca Morelos stations are assembled in Aguascalientes the national and export. The pharmaceutical area in the industrial cities of the country where the highlight of Cuernavaca, Puebla, Hidalgo, Querétaro, Ecatepec, Naucalpan de Juarez, Guadalajara and Monterrey.

The agro-export zone for fruit, vegetables, etc. In Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Michoacán.

The steel area and SICARTSA Hylsa, Michoacan Monterrey

The glass area, Monterrey, Mexico State.

The tourist Q. Roo, Oaxaca, Jalisco, Guerrero, Sinaloa, B. C. South.

Energy and natural resources

Natural resources are public property constitutional. Therefore, the energy sector is managed by the government with varying degrees of limited private investment. Mexico is the fifth largest oil producer in the world, producing 3.8 million barrels a day. Pemex, the state company responsible for managing the exploration, exploitation and sales of oil with sales of over 86,000 million USD a year, a figure even higher than the GDP of some countries in the region, as the 1st largest company (in any type) in Latin America. However, the company pays taxes too high (about 62% of revenues, becoming a significant source of government revenue). Although the oil industry is still important in the budget of the nation, its importance as a percentage of GDP and exports is much lower than it was in the 1980s. In 1980 oil exports accounted for 61.6% of all exports from Mexico, in 2000 represented only 7.3%.

* Ports leaders or winners are: Manzanillo, Lazaro Cardenas, Altamira, Tampico and Veracruz.

** The ports of the Isthmus are: Salina Cruz, Coatzacoalcos and Pajaritos terminal, operated by PEMEX.

Note: A total of 40 ports that the total charge mobilized by the coast of Mexico. It is twenty-twenty in the Pacific to the Gulf and the Caribbean. Prominent among the former major eleven ports in the Pacific side and ten in the Gulf and Atlantic. The table focuses on the most important ports capturing the phenomenon of economic concentration. Preparation: the author based on sources of SCT.

For the region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which owns the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos in Veracruz, Oaxaca and following the nomenclature used for regional development, is a region postulated a "loser", not only for economic and social indicators negative features, but because historically it appears on maps of poverty as a backward region, in constant decline, and without the benefit of regional development that occurs in the north and parts of central Mexico targeted. This means that oil that characterizes the importance of its ports, which sold the oil company PEMEX, it would favor the majority of cities and ports but conversely, are generating exclusion that occurs simultaneously with the progress and growth Mexico's main ports such as Veracruz and Manzanillo. The exclusion would characterize most of the inhabitants of the city of Salina Cruz, a port city hopes that the various government initiatives are focused on regional aid and funds they need and that paid to raise their level of industrialization, improve educational levels the workforce and show an improved standard of living, overcoming the backwardness and poverty that so far the inhabitants of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in particular those living in the city of Salina Cruz.

4 .- Globalization of working conditions?

The working conditions of workers and employees in Mexico has been on par with the boom conditions of the export sectors and the crisis of domestic producers, regional and local authorities that have not improved, and their conditions of social and economic welfare, since the loss of their purchasing power has gone hand in hand with the devaluation of the peso, the price of petrol and diesel and the increase VAT and indirect taxes, reform the ISSSSTE Act and its implications with increasing age and reduced working time of rest for retirement and reducing the amount of pensions and privatization of the management of SAR resources system (retirement savings) and others, beside a and anti-labor policy as the case antiempleo CLYF, generating social unrest and resistance, not only among the affected population and the largest teachers

and electricians that despite being a minority its importance lies in its role as the vanguard organization and the Mexican labor movement. The structure of the large multinationals operating in the country is very diverse in terms of employment they generate. Only the list of the 500 largest companies in Mexico, 24% have 500 or fewer employees in the country and the largest percentage is concentrated in very large with more than 5,000 workers per firm. (Olivera Lozano, G. and Ruiz Pantoja, T.E. 2007)

Most multinational companies in Mexico if they have a recognized union. The neoliberal trend is that the links with its employees were direct, and not influenced by any instance of intermediation. However, two thirds (63%) parts of the MNCs have recognized union for themselves. Only slightly more than a third of all (37%), has no union. Regarding the main sector of activity, it is noteworthy that the multinational services are the least recognized the existence of trade unions, which is consistent with its strong opposition to its productive units decide on their own, independently, on this matter. And in contrast to the primary sector companies, which all recognize the existence of such organizations. Moreover, the number of employees can be seen that the larger-sized companies are more inclined to accept that operates a union (71%), smaller than those in which only half has recognized union. Finally, by taking into account the origin of capital, we see that Mexican firms are those that show less opposition to union recognition (23%), while the Americans, by contrast, are those which exhibit a lower rate recognition of them (55%).

Between 1994-1999 the implementation of NAFTA, combined with the 1994-1995 economic crisis, prompted investment into the industrial sector, especially in the form of maquiladora establishments, as well as exports. While the north continued to be the most favored, it also accentuated the geographical dispersal process started years ago, towards the center and south. By 1994 the domestic industry occupied 3.2 million people mainly in consumption activities, which represented almost 40% of the total sector, while 30% of the seats were in the intermediate consumption activities and 29.8% to those durable consumption. For 1999, created 1.02 million new jobs at an average annual rate of 5.7%, of which 47.3% ended up in consumption activities, 35.6% for consumer durables and 17.1% in intermediate consumption .

On the side of value added, the dynamism of the sector also reflected an increase of 93.011 million pesos from one year to another, at an average annual rate of 3.6% and focuses on sustainable consumption activities which contributed almost 69% of the accumulated gain.

5 .- Public Administration and Globalization

While globalization does not require a lot of quality in municipal public administration in the country, it is a current problem so acute crisis denote the profile of the presidents and municipal authorities, urban and rural system of public administration and municipal public policy among others. For example, in relation to training and education level of public officials, in 1995 only 40% of the mayors had university education, 60% remaining 10% had no formal education, 25% had primary education 10% secondary school and another 10% 5%

technical or commercial, while for 2000 the university increased 45%, non-formal education fell to 2%, primary education 15%, 8% secondary students at the high school 7% and 4% of the technical or commercial. (Arroyo and Sanchez, p.119, 2007) With regard to policy and regulatory framework: in 64% of municipalities there is no basic rules of municipal administration and 22% is not updated in 80% of municipalities there is no regulation for planning, 52% no regulation of public prayer, 20% have no development plan, in 60% of municipalities there officialdom greater for exercise evaluation and monitoring of spending, 50% admit to having a level of fulfillment of their goals less than 75%, 65% do not have a personnel management area, 75% have had raised taxes and fees 75% lower than budgeted, over 50% of the mayors had no prior experience in public administration, top-level officials of the municipal administration have little experience 30% less than a year, 55% less than 3 years only 5% over 5 years and over half have no previous experience in public administration (Cabrero, . P166, 2007).

And this problem occurs in a context chaotic urban system since the year 2000 in the central region of the megalopolis, which accounts for 8 metropolitan areas, 24 million people reside, 6 other cities have 12 million people, 18 medium-sized cities with 9 million, which concentrates the majority of financial services, commercial, educational and health of the country's districts do not mean 37 cities with 10 million, while in 37 small towns from 50 thousand to 100 thousand inhabitants. Reach only 3.5 million in 248 cities and less than 15 thousand to 50 thousand inhabitants. there are 7 million people. While the remaining population 35 million, considered rural, sits and scattered in towns with less than 15 thousand inhabitants. And at the municipal level, only 20 of them are concentrated one-fifth of the national population, or 20 million people are in 10 capital cities and metropolitan areas and an equal number of municipalities has the largest proportion of activity industrial country. Here the planning, land management, provision of key services and care demands of citizenship is a pluri administration where the three levels of government are responsible (Ziccardi, p.137, 2007), unlike the rest.

20 years ago, the discussion of municipal problems occurred around the virtues of reform to the art. 115 of the Constitution, the legal formalism of institutional studies, the chaotic emergency and rapid urbanization, the policy looks, bad design of institutions, financial poverty, centralism and excessive concentration of political authority as reasons that prevented proper functioning of local governments in the country. You could see the municipality as a solution to social inequities, regional and policies, and between urban planners, sociologists and political reform that was implemented in 1983 that systematic and reliable information on municipal life did not exist and / or was poor. Today, with some of these obstacles overcome, they begin to delineate new experiences and paradigms alongside a core assumption of research on the subject. Stressing there some themes as social participation and municipal change, extension of public space, mediations and decentralization, participation of social organizations and management, local and regional sustainable development, autonomy and redistricting, local governance and urban planning, new strategies municipal administration, social implementation of municipal public policies which emphasize the environment, the educational, health, public safety and municipal services, among others. The Puebla-Panama Plan, by Presidential of June 5, 2001, constitutes the first

opportunity for the administration of the government of Vicente Fox, to meet the 32 deficiencies and shortage is the population of the Isthmus of Oaxaca with employment difficulties, income on health and education, principalmente²⁴. The plan briefly testing the asymmetric regional development that takes place in Mexico with the North Central and South-East versus poor, which compares well with the poverty of the Central American countries are included in the plan, showing the need to work programs to combat international poverty and integrationist dyes, following European models. In the research of William and Teresita E. Olivera Lozano Pantoja Ruiz argues that historically the country that performs direct investment in Mexico has been the United States, about 60% has come from that country since the 80s, with several countries competing for the remaining 40%. Based on data of FDI, and for the period 1999-2009, North America represented 58% and Europe 35%. The other regions meant 7%. Again the United States had the highest concentration (57%), followed by Spain (16%), Netherlands (11%), United Kingdom (4%) and Canada (4%). If you look at the last available year of American participation in 2008 declined substantially (42%), while Spain (20%) and Canada (12%) the increase and the tax haven of the Virgin Islands (7%).

Data from the Ministry of Economy show that the FDI stock between 1999 and 2009, was allocated 43% to manufacturing, 35% in services and the remaining 22% to other activities. By activity, was the financial services sector the most important, with 31% of the investment, followed by metal products (26%), foodstuffs (11%) and chemicals (8%).

For its part the Mexican MNCs, known as trans by ECLAC, mainly devoted to the search for markets. The main factors that drove the good performance of the Mexican firms have been changes in government policies (opening and increased competition), access to other markets (particularly North America) and new business strategies. Mexican companies were forced to react to economic openness since the eighties. CEMEX was the first who became a multinational company with businesses around the world. Some companies tried to become regional players by increasing their internationalization processes relatively independent (Alfa, San Luis Rassini, Bimbo, IMSA TELMEX), or on the basis of a model related to foreign multinationals (America Movil, Gruma, Nemark, Mabe). The most important Mexican multinationals are in three sectors: basic industries (mainly mining and cement), food and beverages, and certain services. Some engaged in manufacturing for mass markets, such as soft drinks (Coca-Cola Femsa), and beer and food (Bimbo, Gruma). The latest companies operating in the area of highly specialized services such as telecommunications (América Móvil, TELMEX) and retail (Electra). By combining industry and geographical destination of multinationals is that most corporate manufacturing is located in the north of the country (78%), and most services in the central-western (51% .) In the south lies the 2% of the MNCs, primarily active in natural resources.

in particular in 2008-2009. Mexico, the second largest recipient of FDI in the region suffered the effects of the crisis and decreased its investment flows to 21.9 billion dollars in 2008, 20% less than in 2007. Both services and manufacturing had a significant drop (16% and about 50%, respectively) (ECLAC, 2008). Of the many cases that appear in the media should be stressed by the volume of

investment as follows: Nissan, with 1.3 billion dollars to produce a new compact model intended for sale in the United States. Ford, with 3 billion, to convert the Cuautitlan plant to produce small cars and expand its engine plant in Chihuahua and build a complex of transmissions in Irapuato. Q. Cell, with 3.5 billion, to install a solar panel plant in Mexicali (generate 4.500 direct jobs and 13 thousand indirect). And Ternium, who plans to invest 4.2 billion in a new plant for flat steel. Other activities include the purchase of 42% of the steel Hylsamex by Argentine conglomerate Techint, the local group Alfa, for about 2.6 billion dollars. Another case is Electrolux, with an investment of \$ 100 million, who moved his operation from Michigan to Juarez to build refrigerators for export. The services include Wal-Mart, which has become the dominant retailer and invested \$ 740 million in opening 70 new stores and refurbishing others.

5 .- Conclusion: globalización Entre industrial slowdown from 1999 to 2004 industrial activity both showed a significant slowdown in the pace of employment growth, as in the added value generated. Regarding the number of seats offered experienced a negative growth of 33 7 thousand jobs with an average annual rate of -0.16%, which meant that the industrial plant is reduced from 4.23 to 4.19 million people, although the value added continued to increase in a total of 69.4 million pesos. The greatest loss in employment of registered branches of intermediate consumption, which reduced its workforce in 153.5 thousand jobs, while the consumption of only 2.1 thousand new jobs created, yet durable consumption activities had an absolute increase of 117.7 thousand new jobs between 1999 and 2004. On the last date the branches of consumption continued to have the highest percentage of industrial employment with 41.8% of this, consumption activities reduced their share from 27.5% in 1999 to 24% in 2004, whereas the consumer durable amounted to 34.2%, 3 points more than in 1999. Consumer durables industries, besides being the most dynamic in employment and the value generated, were the only ones that consistently increased their participation in the national totals in both variables. In 1994 these branches occupy 955.3 thousand people - total 29.8% of the industrial-and generated a quarter of the sectoral value added. By 1999 the job growth occurred at a similar rate of consumption, close to 6.7%, which earned her an absolute gain of 363.5 thousand new jobs, while its added value was a considerable growth of around 8.7% average year, contributing about 31% of employment and industrial, which made labor productivity increased from 129.5 in 1994 149.5 thousand pesos per worker in 1999. For 2004, this division had the highest growth rates in the reference variables compared with the other two categories, however in this employment was 1.7% and 2.7% for the value several times lower than those recorded in the previous five years, but increasing labor productivity to 149.5 thousand pesos per worker. As far as the branches of immediate consumption, although they occupy the second place in the industrial dynamics of the growth rate of their jobs, it was significantly weaker in the second reporting period because of growing at an average rate per annum (TPA) of 6.6% between 1994 to 1999 and earn little more than 485 thousand new jobs in the next five years became slightly greater than zero percent and only 2.1 thousand new jobs created, so in terms meant to grab absolute 1.3 million people in 1994 they increased to 1.75 million employees in 1999 and 2004. Despite this behavior,

the value generated by their activity in the first half rose just 0.9% while for 1999 to 2004 the rate recorded for the value added was 2% (well above that of the employment), which I drove down their relative contribution to the national total of 34.4 in 1994 to nearly 30% in the following two dates. As for labor productivity in these branches, you can notice a dramatic reduction in the cumulative gain per worker in the last ten years, as being of 132.5 thousand pesos in 1994, fell to 110.6 thousand pesos in 2004, while that those values are below the other divisions at least in the last two dates. The branches of intermediate consumption had the lowest growth rates in employment and even showed a negative value in the last five years. Between 1994 - 1999 qualified industries within this division gained 175.3 thousand jobs in an AAGR of 3.3%, from 986.7 thousand people to 1.16 million, while from 1999 to 2004 lost 153.56 thousand seats on average 2.8% each year, consequent relative decline of participation in relevant national totals (Table 1 and Chart 1). But the trend in value added remained with positive growth rates higher than those charged by industry for immediate consumption and close to 2.1% in both reporting periods. Also noteworthy is that these branches had the highest productivity per worker of the three divisions throughout the decade, 198.9 thousand pesos per worker in 1994, 187.5 in 1999 and 239.9 thousand in 2004.

Remittances, contributions sent by Mexicans working abroad, mostly in the United States to their families in Mexico are a substantial and growing source of the Mexican economy, estimated at 18,000 million USD in 2005, becoming the third country that receives more remittances, surpassed only by India and China. In 2004 and had become the second largest source of foreign income after oil exports sales, equivalent to the same amount that came from foreign direct investment (FDI), and higher than the income from tourism, accounting for 2 , 5% of GDP. The growth of remittances has been accelerated: it has doubled since 1997. There were more than 41 million remittance transactions in 2003, of which 86% are made electronically. It is estimated that half or more of Mexican immigrants to the United States are not legal, and have no access to formal channels of transfer usually blocked for legal immigrants and they do not have approved identification documents. The Mexican government, aware of the economic viability of immigrant workers, created the High Security Matricula Consular (MCAS), an identity document issued by Mexican consulates. This document is now accepted as ID card in 32 U.S. states, and thousands of police agencies, hundreds of cities and counties, as well as various banking institutions. The main countries receiving remittances in 2004 were Michoacán, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Mexico and Puebla, which together captured 45% of total shipments this year. Several state governments, with support from the federal government have implemented programs that use some of the remittances who volunteer host families to finance public works. This program called Tres por Uno is designed so that for every dollar that contribute voluntarily families of migrants, the state and the federal government put three dollars for the construction of infrastructure in their communities. The results have not been successful because the federal government contributions are not guaranteed while the migrants if. The health sector has been severely affected as that of public education not only for the further privatization of health and educational services at all levels but also by reducing their participation in the federal budget, state and municipal, so that these as the best indicators of foresight of the labor question, do not show signs of recovery that

guarantee the sustainability on all fronts. Because of continuing financial problems of the government can not be adequately subsidize universities (or basic research to provide full employment for scientists and engineers Mexicans, and ultimately improve the national economy). El Colegio del la Frontera Norte in Tijuana did an assessment which estimated that over 100,000 illegal immigrants entering the United States each year have a college degree. In 2006 according to IMF data, the GDP of Mexico in purchasing power parity (PPP) was estimated at USD 1172 billion and USD 840.012 million in nominal exchange rates, the second largest economy in Latin America. While the GDP per capita in PPP was USD 11,249 and USD 8066 in nominal terms. From 2002 to 2005 inclusive, the Mexican per capita GDP in nominal terms was the highest in Latin America. The estimates for 2006 the per capita nominal GDP was the second in Latin America after Chile. According to World Bank data, the Mexican gross national income measured at market exchange rates in 2005 was the largest in Latin America, estimated at USD 753.394 million. Also that year had gross national income per capita the highest in the region of \$ 7310, establishing itself as a middle income country-high heat. After the slowdown of 2001, the country has recovered has grown 4.2, 3.0 and 4.8% in 2004, 2005 and 2006, but is considered inferior to its growth potential. The Mexican currency is the peso (ISO 4217: MXN; symbol: \$). The exchange rate has remained stable since 1998, ranging between 9.20 and 11.50 is now 12.70 MXN per 1 USD. Interbank interest rates in February 2007 were around 7%, having reached record lows in 2002 to below 5%. Inflation rates also are at historic lows: in 2006 inflation was 4.05%. But in 2010 rose to 10%. The open unemployment rate and unemployment is 3.2%, very low compared with other OECD countries, however, underemployment is at 25%. In 2009, the first increase to 7% and the second at 35%, also reported the UN human development index of 0.854 in Mexico, (composed of the life expectancy index of 0.84, 0 education index , 86, and the rate of GDP of 0.77) located at No. 53 worldwide in the group of countries with high human development. In addition, the January 7, 2010 the Bank of Mexico revealed the figure for inflation in the country to close 2009, which stood at 3.57%, the lowest figure since 2005 when it reached 3.33% Monetarily repositioned the dollar after a long crisis, thanks to the European and Euro crisis, exacerbated in Greece and Spain, at first, then widespread in Europe, all this as the beginning of new century and without foreseeing possible solutions as anti-crisis plans have been insufficient and inadequate, the U.S. itself and proceed with all their taxes back to taxpayers in order to stimulate demand among OTRS measures have not yielded the expected results in terms of containment of economic decline, while Mexico imposed a 2% tax on bank deposits above 25 thousand dollars and from January 2010 to 3% increase it and reduce it to 15 thousand dollars from which will be charged, which is not quite the contario stimulates investment and financial flows related to the economy.

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- [TLCAN](#) (1994) con los [Estados Unidos](#) y [Canadá](#);
- [Grupo de los tres](#) o G-3 (1995) con [Colombia](#) y [Venezuela](#); éste último terminó el acuerdo en [2006](#); México anunció su intención de invitar a [Ecuador](#), [Perú](#) o [Panamá](#) en su lugar;
- TLC con [Costa Rica](#) (1995);
- TLC con [Bolivia](#) (1995);
- TLC con [Nicaragua](#) (1998);
- TLC con [Chile](#) (1999);
- TLC con la [Unión Europea](#) (2000);
- TLC con [Israel](#) (2000);
- TN (2001), con [Guatemala](#), [El Salvador](#) y [Honduras](#);
- AELC, [Asociación Europea de Libre Comercio](#), (2001) con [Islandia](#), [Noruega](#), [Liechtenstein](#) y [Suiza](#);
- TLC con [Uruguay](#) (2004); y
- TLC con [Japón](#) (2005)

Exportaciones a		Importaciones de	
País	Porcentaje	País	Porcentaje
 Estados Unidos	88,4 %	 Estados Unidos	68,4 %
 Canadá	2,0 %	 Japón	4,7 %
 Alemania	0,9 %	 Alemania	3,6 %
 España	0,8 %	 Canadá	2,5 %
 Antillas Neerlandesas	0,6 %	 China	2,2 %
 Japón	0,4 %	 Corea del Sur	2,1 %
 Reino Unido	0,4 %	 Taiwán	1,6 %
 Venezuela	0,4 %	 Italia	1,6 %
Otros	6,1 %	Otros	13,3 %
Fuente: INEGI, 2005			

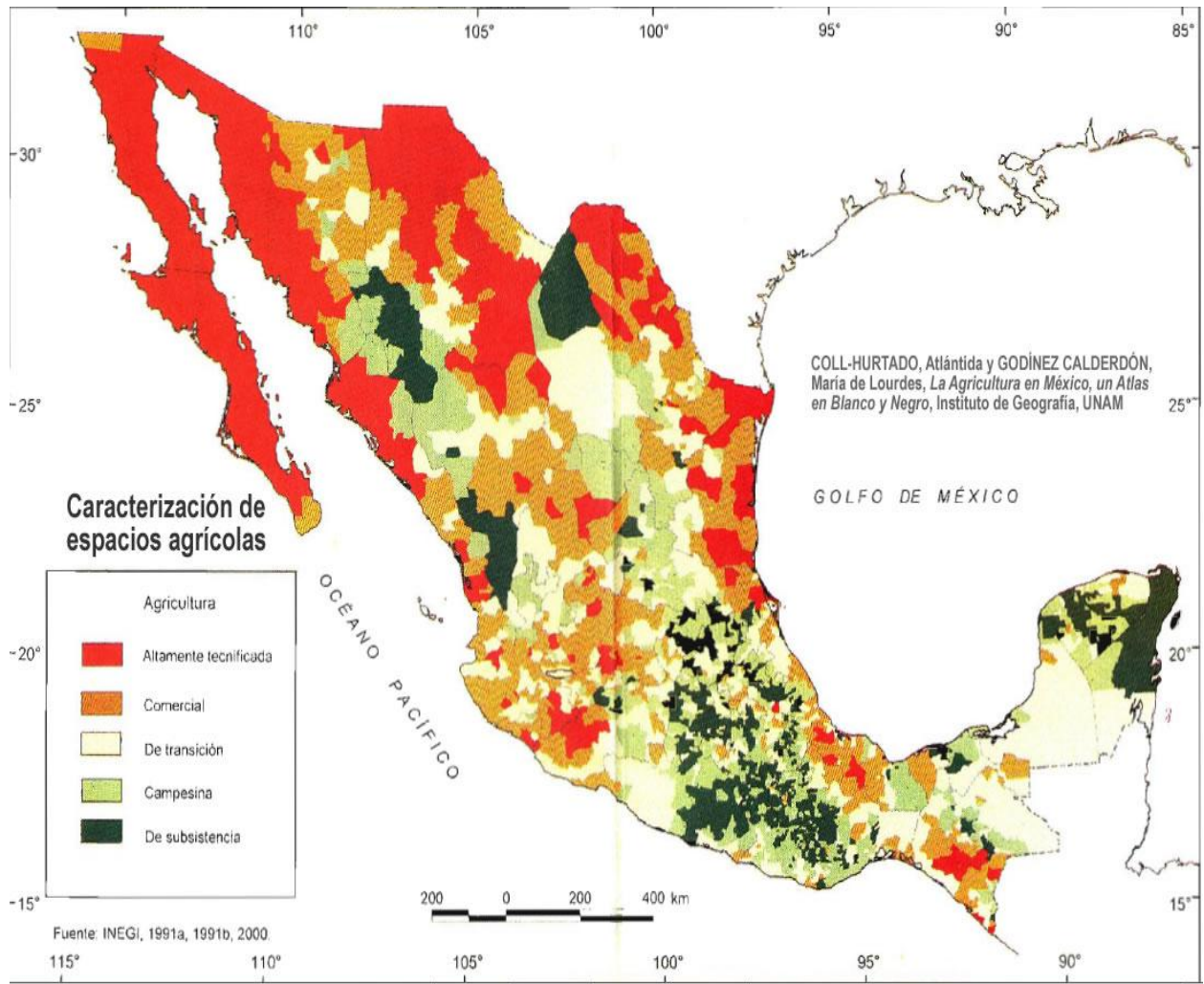
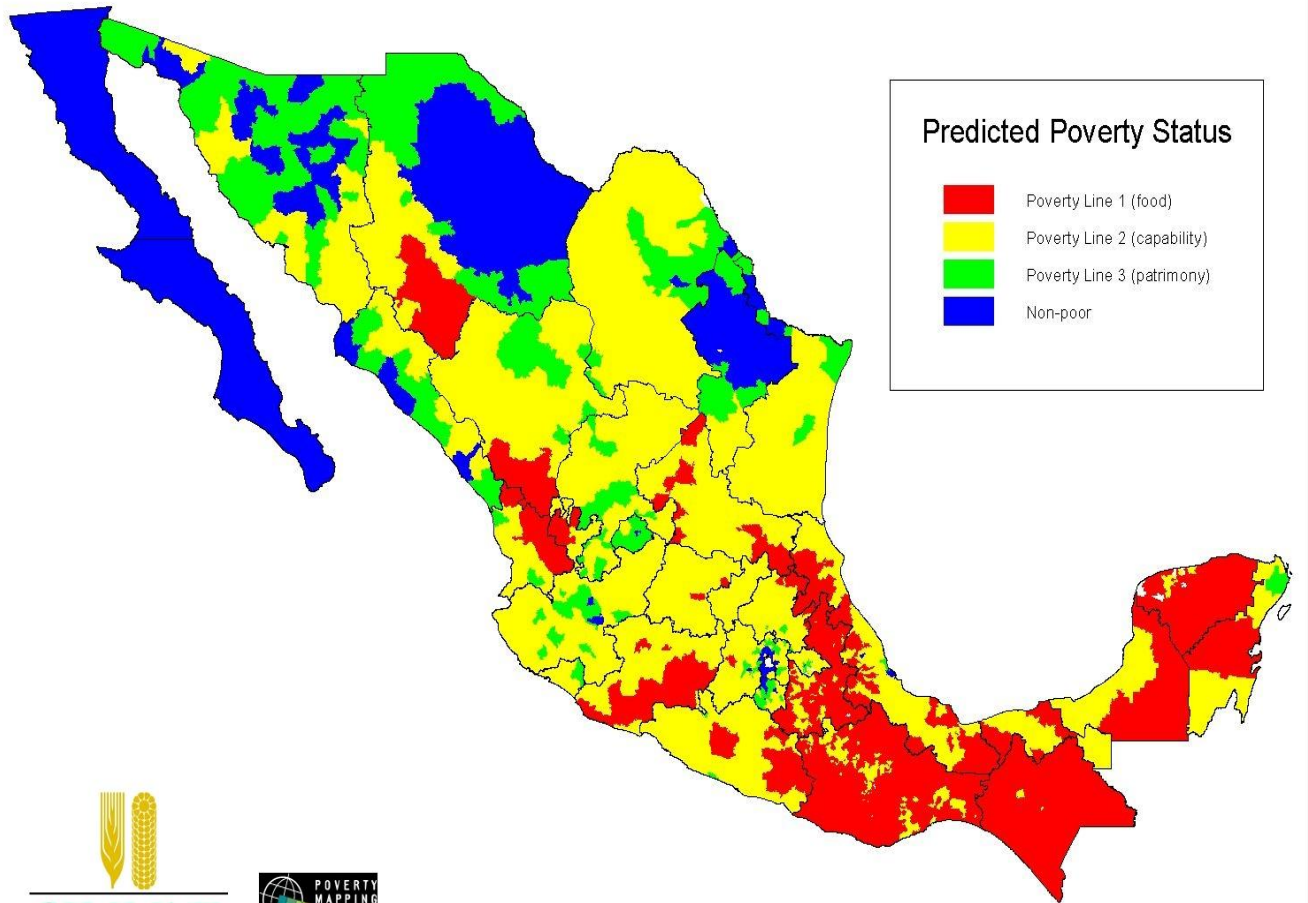


Fig. 2. Poverty status based on predicted total expenditure for municipalities



AUTOMOTIVE & TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY LOCATION MAP 2004

Mexican Industrial Parks Membership Directory

1. AMERICAN INDUSTRIES www.american.com	2. COMPAGNIA INDUSTRIAL VERA www.civ.com.mx	3. FERRERA GROUP OF MEXICO INDUSTRIAL PARKS www.ferrera.com.mx	4. INTERTECH INDUSTRIAL PARK www.intertech.com.mx	5. PRESENERG INDUSTRIAL PARK www.presenerg.com.mx
6. JALISCO INDUSTRIAL PARK www.jalisco.com.mx	7. COMPAÑIA INDUSTRIAL DEL NOROCCIDENTE www.cinor.com.mx	8. FERRERA GROUP OF QUERETARO INDUSTRIAL PARKS www.ferrera.com.mx	9. LOS MOCHES INDUSTRIAL PARK www.losmoches.com.mx	10. PROMOTORA DE LA INDUSTRIA QUERETANA www.piq.com.mx
11. AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PARK www.american.com	12. SONSORA INDUSTRIAL PARK www.sonsora.com.mx	13. S. L. AZUL www.sla.com.mx	14. SONSORA INDUSTRIAL PARK www.sonsora.com.mx	15. SONSORA INDUSTRIAL PARK www.sonsora.com.mx
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- BAJA CALIFORNIA**
- AMERICAN EAGLE WHEEL
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 - ATC DISTRIBUTION GROUP
 - AVTO TECHNOLOGIES
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 - HUNDAI ELECTRONICS
 - HOME ELECTRONICS
 - INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS
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Distribución por regiones

REGIÓN	NÚMERO DE PARQUES	(%)
■ Noroeste	7	30.4
■ Nordeste	1	4.3
■ Occidente	4	17.3
■ Oriente	3	13.0
■ Centro norte	1	4.3
■ Centro sur	1	4.3
■ Sureste	4	17.3
■ Suroeste	2	8.7

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