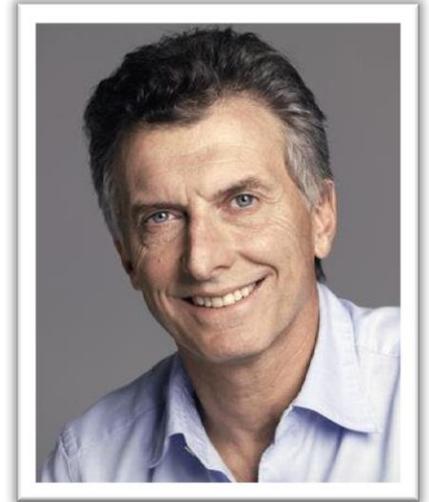


# MAURICIO MACRI

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Mauricio Macri is the President of Argentina after winning the November 22 runoff election. Macri's party, Republican Proposal (PRO), will have 41 deputies and four senators in the new Congress, securing an historic expansion beyond its bastion of Buenos Aires City by winning the governorship of Buenos Aires Province on October 25.



## PREVIOUS POSITIONS

Macri made his political debut in 2003 when he ran for mayor of Buenos Aires City with his party Commitment to Change; he won the first round of the election but lost in the runoff to Peronist Anibal Ibarra. In the 2005 legislative elections, Macri won a seat in the Chamber of Deputies to represent Buenos Aires City through an alliance between Commitment to Change and Recreate for Growth, the party of fellow politician and economist Ricardo Lopez Murphy.. With this alliance, Macri won 33 percent of the vote and the center-right political party PRO was created. Macri became mayor of Buenos Aires City in 2007 and won reelection in 2011 with 64 percent of the vote. As mayor, Macri focused on increasing investment in innovation and high tech industries. In a September 2014 trip to New York, he received an award from the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group for BA City's innovative management of solid waste.

Prior to his political career, Macri held management positions in various companies, including Sideco, SOCMA, and Sevel, which belong to a larger family business corporation managed by his father Franco Macri. The elder Macri headed the group that won the concession to operate the national postal system when it was privatized during the 1990s. The Argentine government later re-nationalized it following allegations of poor management and non-payment of annual "canon" royalties to the government. During the time Mauricio Macri managed Sevel, he was accused of fraud for importing and re-exporting auto parts to Uruguay with the purpose of earning state subsidies for exported products.

The Kirchner administration continues to link the Macris with what it views as the privatization excesses of the Menem era; however Franco Macri and his nephew Angelo Calcaterra maintain good relations with the Casa Rosada and continue to do business with the government. The younger Macri gained national recognition as president of Argentina's most popular football club, Boca Juniors. He was elected in 1995 and

reelected in 1999 and again in 2003 to oversee one of the most successful periods in the club's history, winning several international competitions.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

Macri was born in Tandil in the Province of Buenos Aires. He studied at the Universidad Catolica Argentina (UCA), where he earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering. He also attended Columbia Business School, Wharton Business School, and CEMA University. Macri was the victim of a kidnapping for ransom in 1991, as was his sister Florencia in 2003.

Macri is twice divorced and married businesswoman Juliana Awada in 2010. He has three children from his first marriage and a daughter with his current wife.