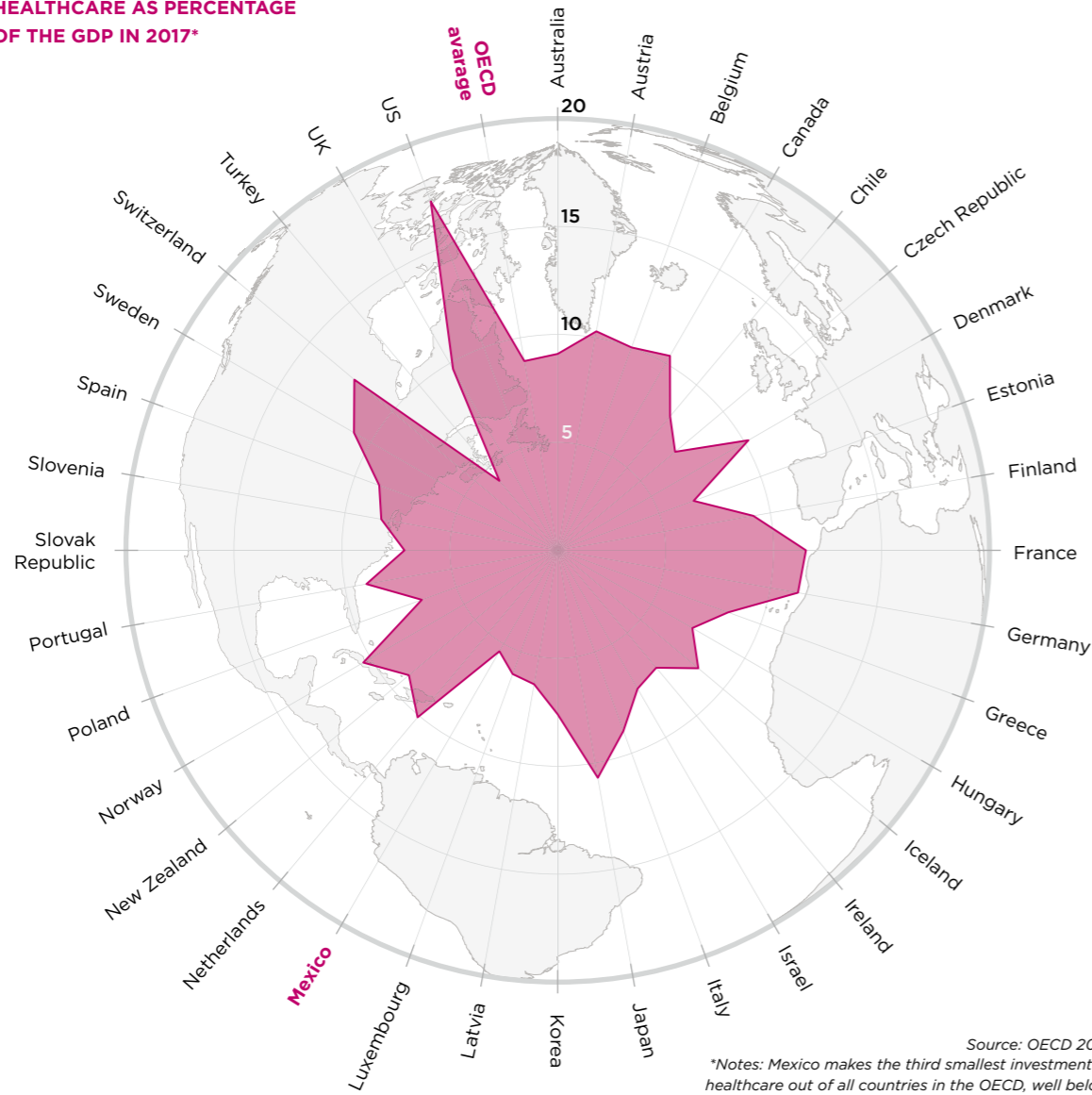


FACING AN OLDER, LARGER FUTURE

Individuals are living and an overabundance of high-calorie foods are causing problems. As populations across the globe get older and fatter, chronic, noncommunicable diseases become increasingly prevalent. Mexico is now in the midst of an obesity epidemic with grave consequences

for its population in the shape of diabetes or cardiovascular diseases. In the coming years, the country's healthcare system will add a new challenge: providing adequate care to its increasingly older population with an smaller number of productive, younger people.

GLOBAL EXPENDITURE IN HEALTHCARE AS PERCENTAGE OF THE GDP IN 2017*



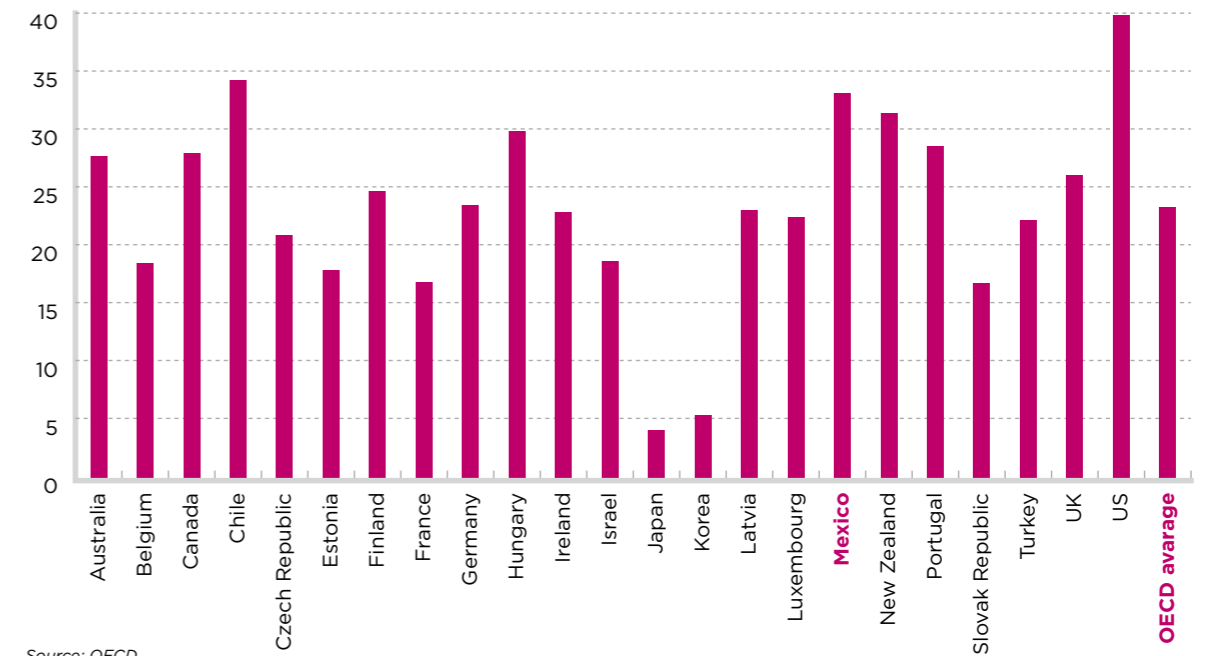
Source: OECD 2017.
*Notes: Mexico makes the third smallest investment in healthcare out of all countries in the OECD, well below the OECD's average of 9.0 percent.

Aging-related diseases, including dementia, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's, will grow

Population over **65 years** old will increase by **8 percent**, from **559 million** in **2015** to **604 million** in **2020**

By 2040, the number of diabetics is expected to increase from 415 million in 2015 to 642 million

ADULT POPULATION WITH A BODY MASS INDEX OVER 30 (percent)

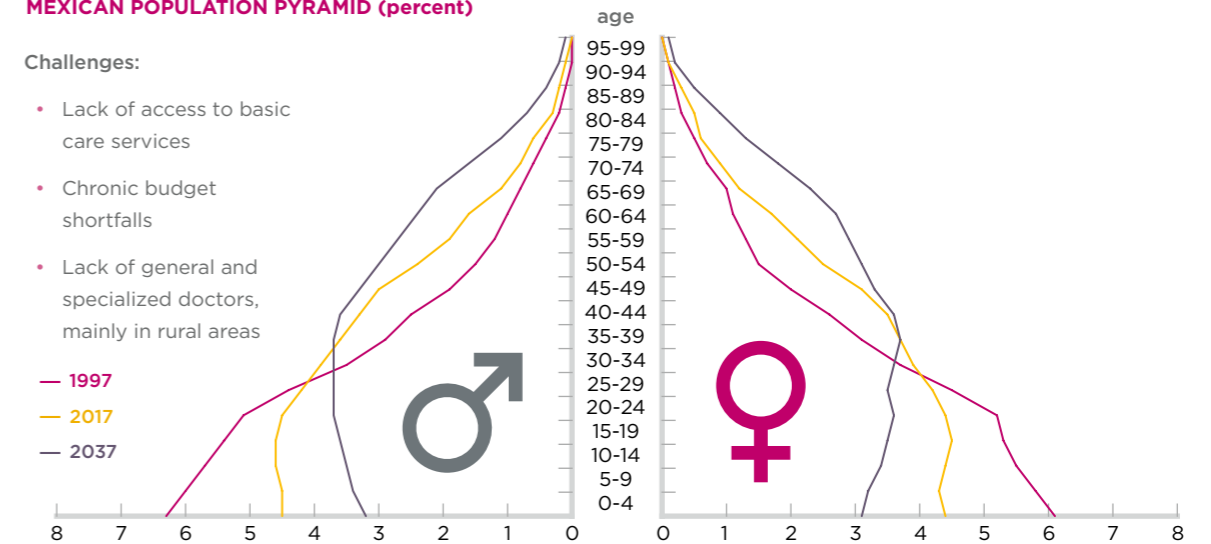


Source: OECD

MEXICAN POPULATION PYRAMID (percent)

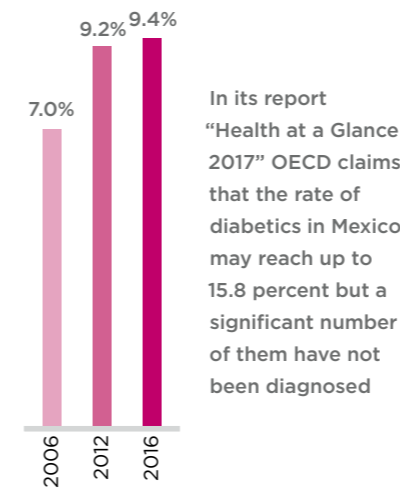
Challenges:

- Lack of access to basic care services
- Chronic budget shortfalls
- Lack of general and specialized doctors, mainly in rural areas



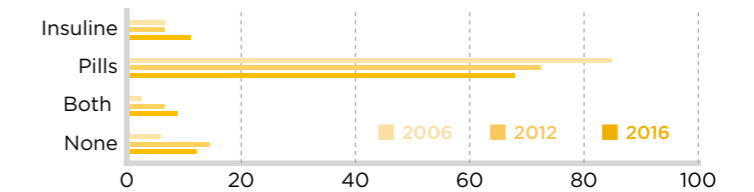
Source: PopulationPyramid, data sourced on Jun 2018

DIABETICS IN MEXICO (self-reported)



Source: ENSANUT 2016.

TREATMENT SCHEMES FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS (self-reported)



COMMON SIDE EFFECTS SHOWN BY DIABETICS (self-reported)

