



Mexico Economic Profile

2026-Quarter II

Timely Macroeconomic Report
for Decision Making

June 2026

By mid-2026, the Mexican economy continues to exhibit a long-standing structural flaw: very low economic growth leading to insufficient formal job creation. While indicators show improvement in the second quarter, growth is still projected to be around 1% for 2026. These results are explained by a lack of private and public investment, low productivity of the factors of production, and recent structural reforms that have weakened Mexico's democratic and legal system. Added to this is a highly relevant event for Mexico: the non-renewal of the USMCA, by decision of the United States, which will entail fundamental changes in North American trade and have enormous repercussions for Mexico. Therefore, the outlook is not encouraging and poses significant challenges for policymakers.

Weak economic growth persists. - The Mexican economy grew by 0.4% in the first quarter of 2026 (vs. 0.8% in 2025) and growth is estimated at around 1% for 2026, confirming the weakening of economic activity. According to the government, there are better growth expectations for 2026-2027, through increased public and private investment. But for the moment, uncertainty continues to prevail.

Inflation is not under control. - After five long years of fighting inflation, inflation is receding with some fluctuations. At the end of 2025, it fell to 3.7%, and in June 2026, it dropped to 3.4%. It is clear that as long as armed conflicts persist, inflationary pressures of a greater or lesser degree will remain. Nevertheless, these rates are already within the Bank of Mexico's institutional target of 3% +/- 1%.

Formal job creation is recovering. In 2025, 279,000 jobs were created; by June 2026, the figure had reached 454,000 per year. This indicates that formal job creation is beginning to recover. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate remains within manageable ranges (2.8% in May 2026). Furthermore, following the 13% increase in minimum wages in January, these wages gained purchasing power, contributing to a partial and temporary improvement in the total wage bill and bolstering consumption, which had also weakened.

Economic Profile of Mexico

2026-Quarter II

Pressure on Public Finances. – In January-May 2026, a public deficit of 1% of GDP was recorded, resulting from revenues of 9.5% of GDP versus expenditures of 10.6% of GDP. Spending pressures persist: for old and new projects, for social support programs, and to address the growing debt and the PEMEX issue, but deficit reduction is essential. Nevertheless, public debt remains within manageable levels so far: it closed 2025 at 53.8% of GDP and declined to 51.8% of GDP in May 2026.

Financing to the Private Sector Slows Down. – After the critical post-pandemic years, financing to the private sector rebounded in 2024 and 2025, only to gradually lose momentum. In the first quarter of 2026, total financing growth was reported to be negative (-1.4%), reflecting an increase in consumer financing (8.1%) and a smaller increase in housing financing (0.2%), as well as a decrease in business financing (-4.7%). This occurred against a backdrop of declining interest rates: they closed 2025 at around 7% and they were around 6-7% in the second quarter of 2026.

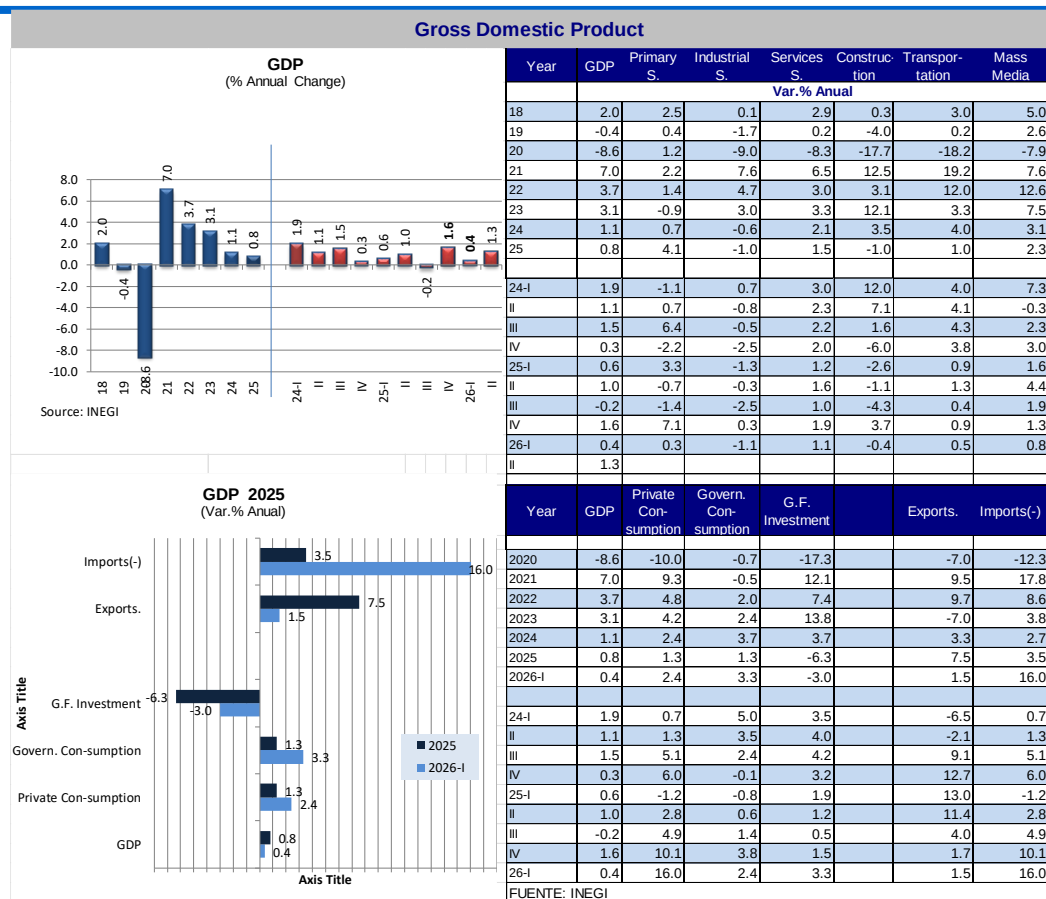
International Trade Remains Dynamic.– After two years of slowdown, international trade showed a moderate recovery in 2024 and 2025, as well as a very notable increase in the first part of 2026, despite Trump's tariff policies. This is encouraging, given that export revenues and remittances have become established as sources of foreign exchange and have contributed to the accumulation of international reserves (reaching US\$251.9 billion at the end of 2025 and US\$255.1 billion in the second quarter of 2026). In parallel, the evolution of foreign investment—especially direct investment—has been favorable (totaling US\$21.5 billion in the first quarter of 2026), but this reflects very modest progress in the relocation of companies toward Mexico (nearshoring).

Moderate growth in the US.– In the first quarter of 2026, the US economy grew by 2.1% (vs. 2.1% in 2025), with moderate growth in the industrial sector (1.3%), unemployment slightly above 4% (4.2% in June 2026), and inflation that is tending to spiral out of control (4.2% in May 2026). Trump's economic policies and the trade war are having a significant impact on the US and global economies.

Moderate Economic Growth Outlook.– Growth forecasts for Mexico are now more pessimistic: 1.1% and 1.8% for 2026-2027. For the US, the forecasts are less pessimistic: 2.2% and 2.1% annually for both years. But in the Trump era, uncertainty prevails and surprises abound. Nothing is certain.

Economic activity

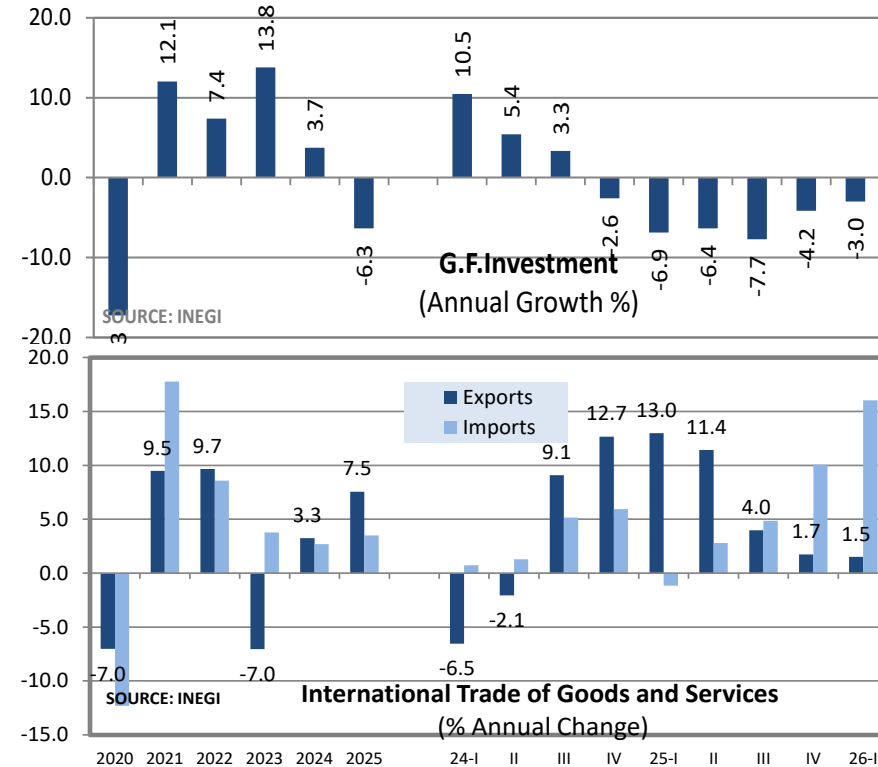
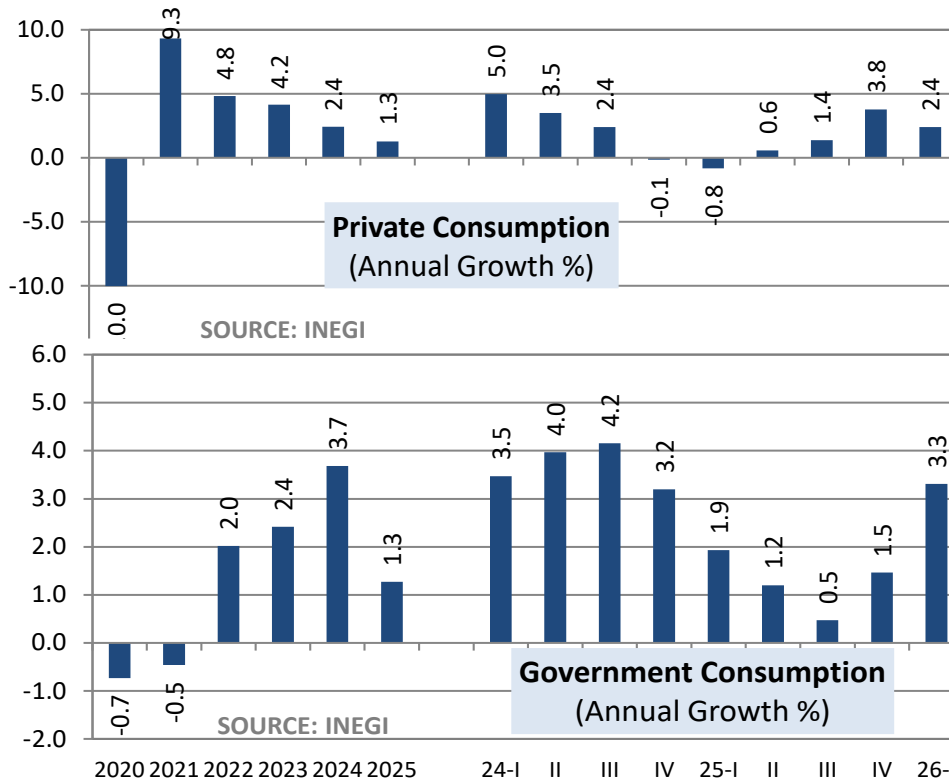
The economy grew 0.4% in the first quarter of 2026 (vs. 0.8% in 2025), but stronger growth (1.3%) is projected for the second quarter.



- The pronounced economic slowdown of 2024 has extended into 2025 and 2026. However, a slight improvement is observed in the second quarter of 2026.
- In the first quarter of 2026, the industrial sector showed negative growth (-1.1%), while services registered positive growth (1.1%), complemented by modest growth in the agricultural sector (0.3%).
- On the demand side, in the first quarter of 2026, significant weakness is observed in all its components, except for the significant growth in private consumption (2.4% year-on-year) and public consumption (3.3%).

Economic Activity

In the first quarter of 2026, demand remains sluggish and is primarily driven by private and public consumption.



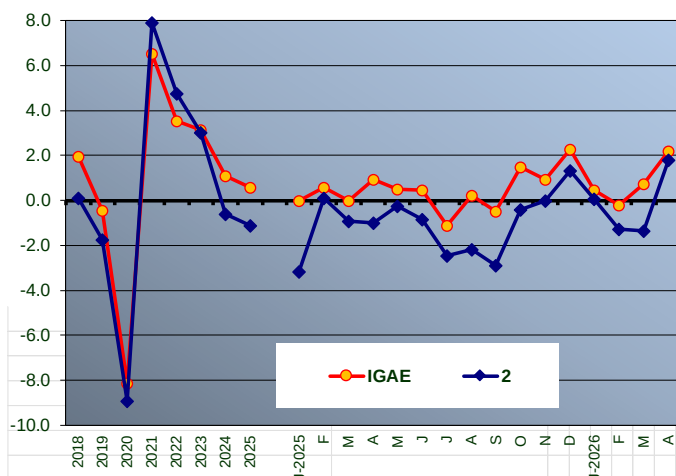
- Private consumption, the main driver of demand (2/3 of GDP), showed a clear slowdown in 2024 and a gradual recovery in 2025 and the first half of 2026.
- Investment has shown negative growth rates throughout 2025 and 2026, although these rates are decreasing.
- Meanwhile, exports of goods and services, which made significant progress in 2024 and 2025, have lost momentum since the second half of 2025.

Economic Activity

In the second quarter of 2026, production indicators continue to show weakness, although there are some positive signs in investment and construction.

Production Indicators

Production Indicators
(% Annual Change)



Source: Information from INEGI

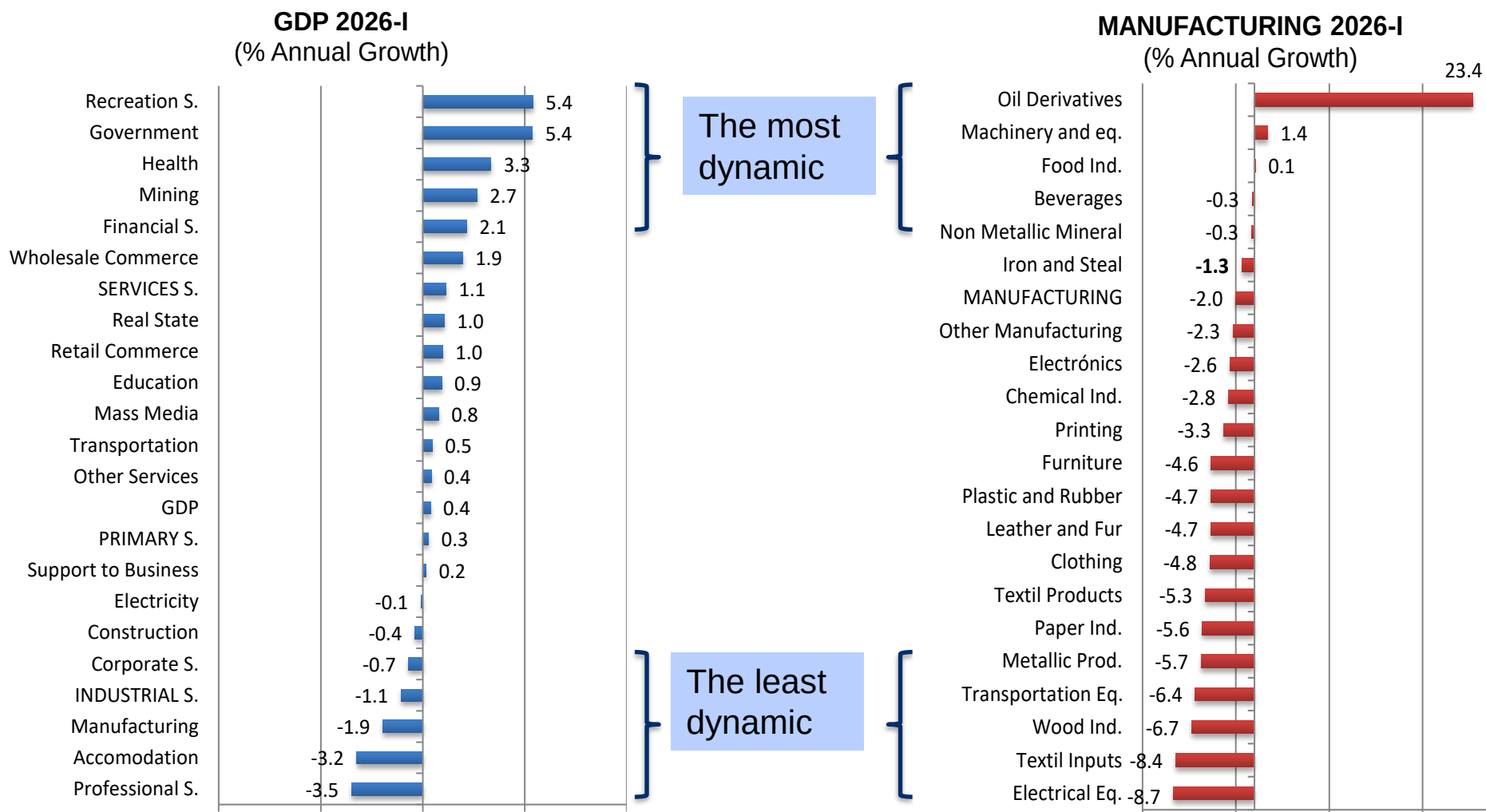
Period	IGAE (proxy of GDP)				Construcción	Commerce Net Sales		Transportation	Mass media	Gross Fixed Investment	Private Consumption
	TOTAL	Primary S.	Industrial S.	Services S.		Wholesale	Retail				
2018	2.0	2.6	0.1	3.0	0.4	3.6	4.1	3.0	5.0	1.3	0.4
2019	-0.4	1.0	-1.8	0.2	-3.9	-1.8	-0.7	0.2	2.7	0.9	-4.7
2020	-8.1	1.2	-8.9	-8.2	-17.7	-8.2	-8.7	-18.1	-7.9	-9.9	-17.8
2021	6.5	2.0	7.9	6.2	12.9	9.5	11.3	19.5	7.8	9.3	12.7
2022	3.5	1.6	4.8	3.0	3.1	5.9	6.6	12.0	12.6	4.9	8.2
2023	3.2	-0.7	3.0	3.5	12.3	3.9	4.4	3.4	7.5	4.2	13.7
2024	1.1	0.7	-0.6	2.1	3.5	0.8	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.7
2025	0.6	4.8	-1.1	1.3	-1.0	-4.2	4.7	1.0	2.3	1.2	-6.6
J-2025	0.0	13.2	-3.2	1.2	-8.0	-5.2	4.7	1.1	3.7	-1.1	-6.5
F	0.6	-6.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	-5.1	7.0	0.7	0.6	-0.7	-5.7
M	0.0	3.7	-0.9	0.3	2.6	-6.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	-1.3	-5.0
A	0.9	-1.8	-1.0	2.1	-4.8	-4.8	7.4	2.1	3.5	0.6	-8.9
M	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.9	-1.6	-8.3	4.2	1.6	6.7	0.1	-6.4
J	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	1.0	0.7	-6.0	4.7	0.6	3.1	0.7	-7.2
J	-1.1	-14.1	-2.5	0.4	-4.2	-6.7	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	-7.6
A	0.2	11.6	-2.2	0.9	-2.3	-4.3	6.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	-9.4
S	-0.5	3.5	-2.9	0.8	-6.6	-1.6	1.2	0.4	4.9	2.1	-8.1
O	1.5	9.5	-0.4	2.2	1.9	0.6	4.1	1.7	3.2	4.0	-5.7
N	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	2.8	-4.0	5.6	-1.0	3.6	2.5	-5.7
D	2.3	12.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	0.7	4.1	1.8	-2.8	5.4	-1.9
J-2026	0.4	-1.0	0.1	0.8	4.5	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	-2.1
F	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3	0.3	1.0	-0.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	-3.1
M	0.7	0.8	-1.4	1.8	-4.4	5.3	-1.1	0.7	1.9	3.1	-2.7
A	2.2	4.7	1.8	2.4	10.2	10.1	0.7	-0.2	1.2	2.1	5.1

Source: INEGI

- The IGAE (Global Indicator of Economic Activity), following the post-pandemic rebound, has reported a sustained slowdown since 2023 that has extended into 2025 and 2026. In April 2026, it reported annual growth of 2.2%.
- At the sectoral level, excluding the volatile agricultural sector, growth is primarily driven by the services sector (2.4% in April 2026) and, to a lesser extent, by the industrial sector (1.8%) and specifically the construction sector (10.2%).
- Regarding demand, in April consumption maintained moderate growth (2.1%), while investment interrupted its decline and surprised with a growth of 5.1%.

Economic Activity

During the first quarter of 2026, economic activity depends primarily on the services sector and, to a lesser extent, on the industrial and agricultural sectors.

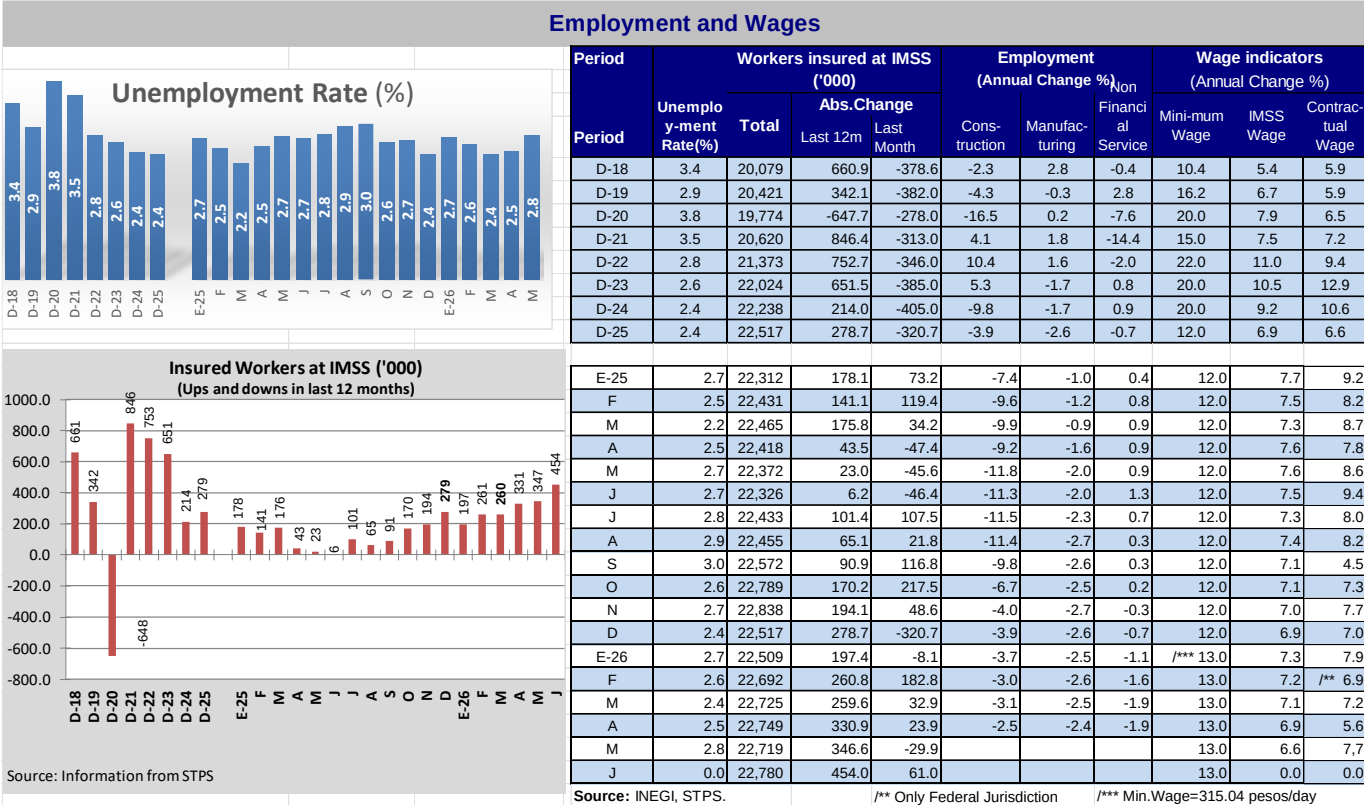


Source: INEGI (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

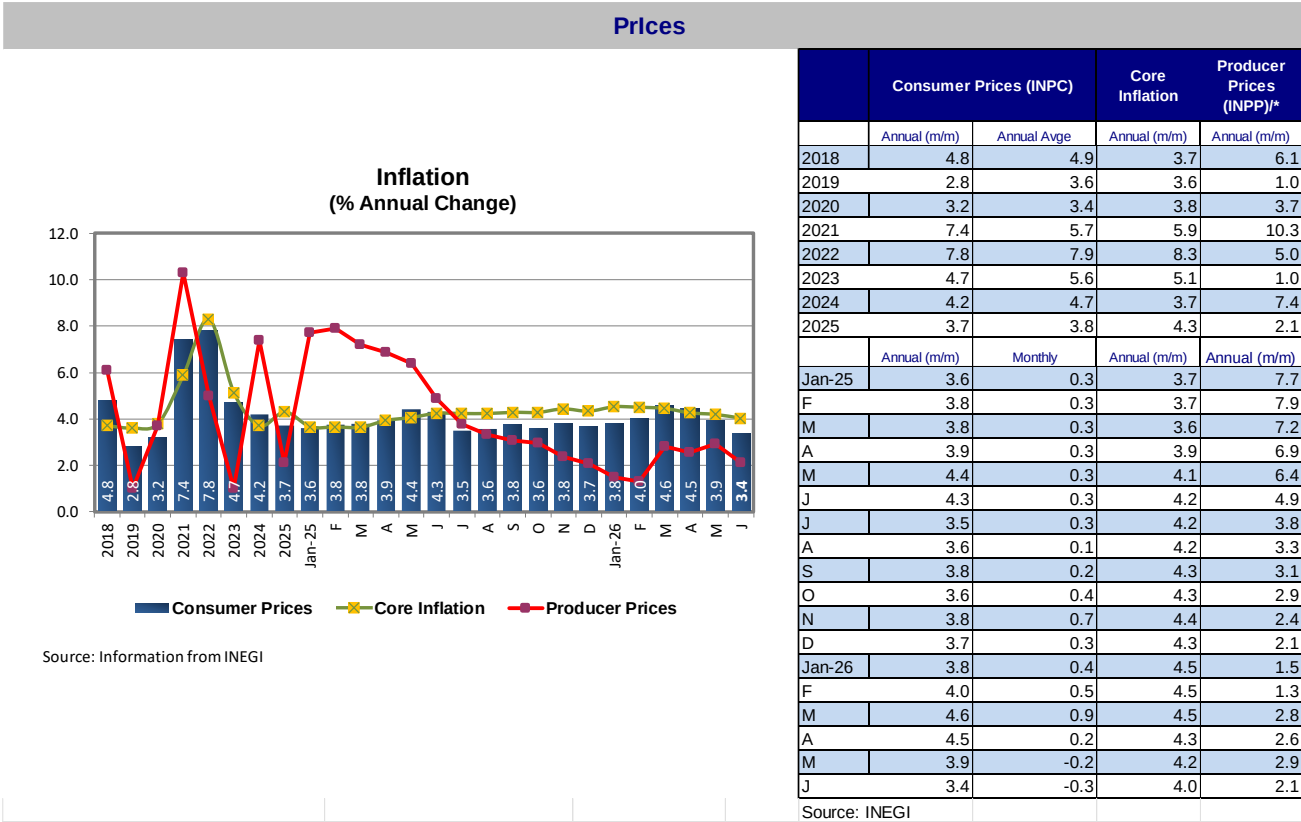
Source: INEGI

Employment and Wages

The annual generation of formal jobs is gradually recovering in 2026: 454,000 new jobs were reported in the last 12 months, as of June 2026.



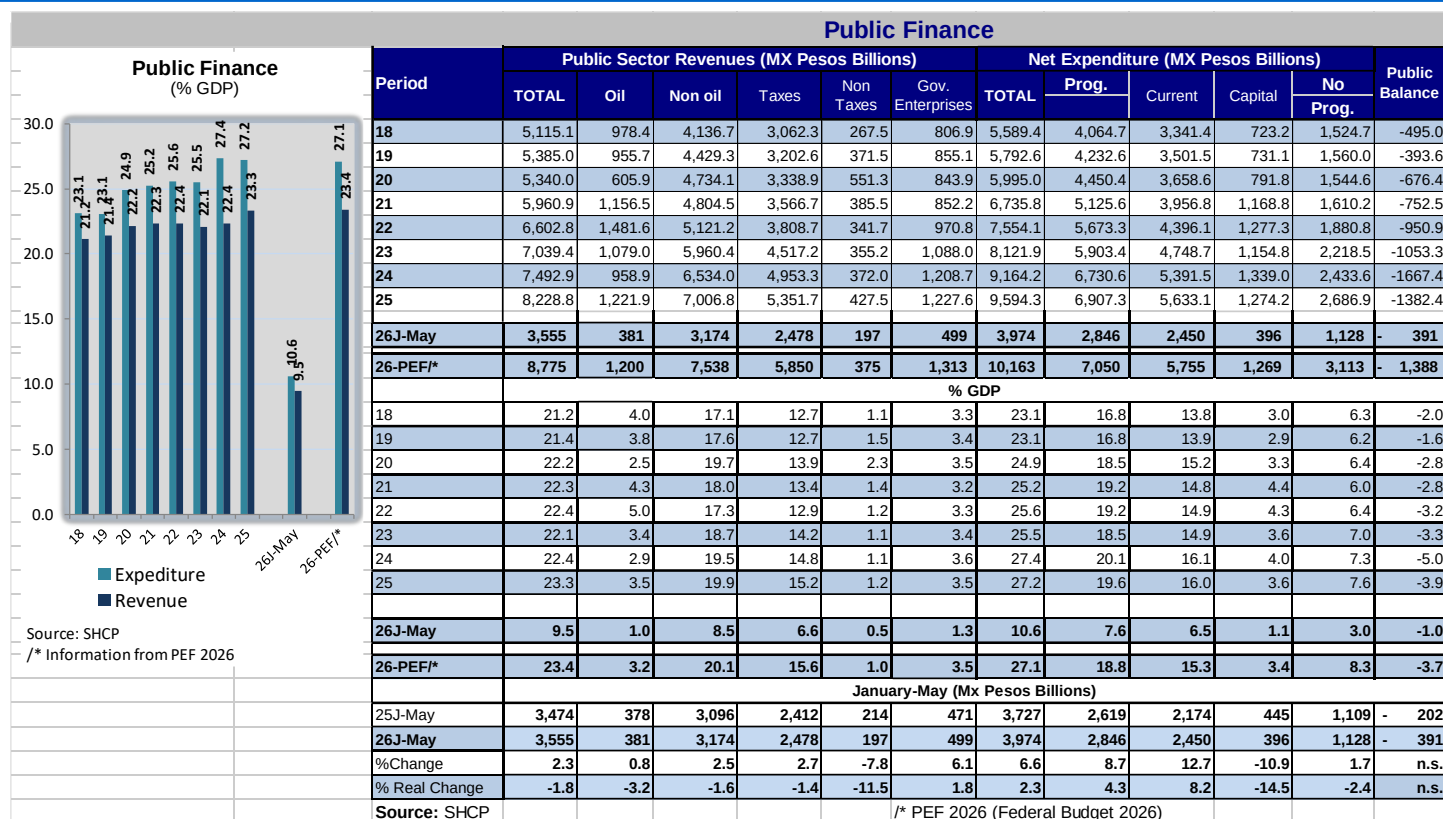
- The notable slowdown in formal job creation since 2021 appears to be coming to an end: in June 2026, 454,000 new jobs were reported annually (compared to 279,000 created in 2025).
- Meanwhile, the unemployment rate (2.8% in May) remains within reasonable ranges, meaning that informal job creation continues to predominate.
- Higher inflation has resulted in disparate gains in the three main wage indicators in 2026: +9.6% in the minimum wage, 3.2% in the IMSS wage, and 4.3% in the contractual wage. The wage improvement is largely attributed to the annual adjustment in the minimum wage (13% in 2026) promoted by the current administration.



- The inflation trend is declining but with fluctuations. It fell to 3.7% at the close of 2025 and declined to 3.4% in June. The key point is that the main inflation indicators are aligning, although core inflation has remained at or above 4% throughout this year.
- This means that inflationary pressures persist and that the war against inflation is not yet won: inflationary pressures stemming from armed conflicts remain in effect.
- For now, sharp adjustments in the inflation rate cannot be ruled out in the near future.

Public Finance

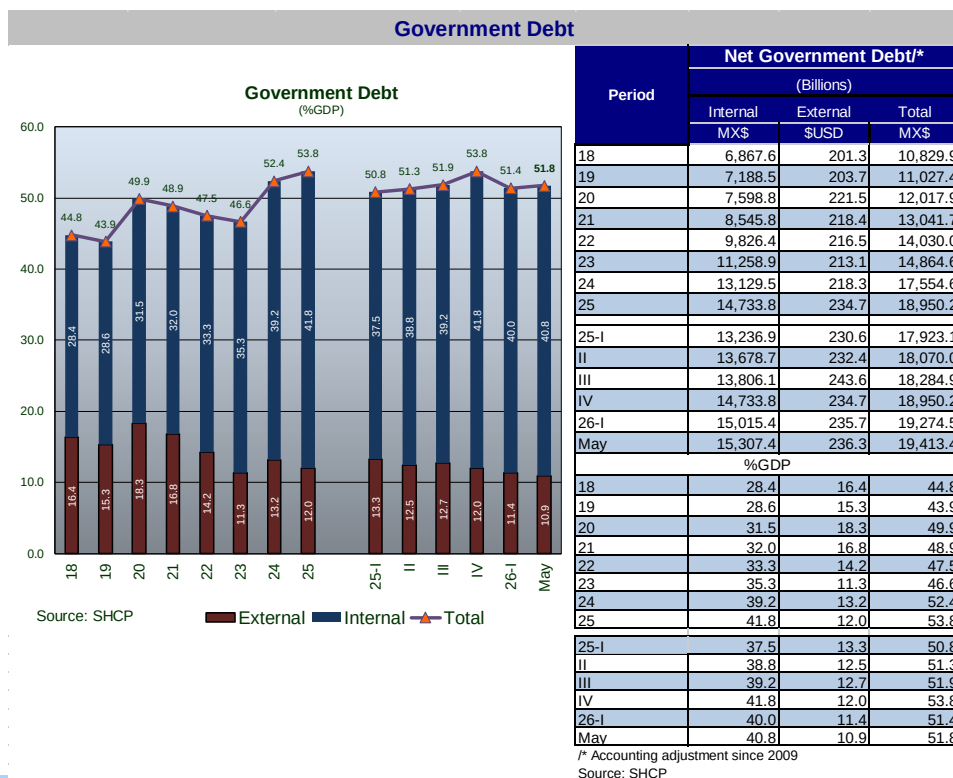
In January-May 2026, revenues of 9.5% of GDP and expenditures of 10.6% of GDP resulted in a public deficit of 1% of GDP.



- The goal for 2026 is to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.7%. The deficit for January-May was 1% of GDP. However, historically, the largest deficit is concentrated in the second half of the year.
- Regarding revenues, the performance is not encouraging: a decline is observed in both oil and non-oil revenues. In contrast, current expenditures show a notable increase (8.2%), while investment spending is once again reduced (-14.5%).
- As in the previous year, in 2026 spending pressures persist (due to old and new flagship projects, social programs, and the PEMEX factor), while there are no additional sources of revenue.

Public Debt

Public debt, as a percentage of GDP, remains under relative control: it closed 2025 at 53.8% and declined to 51.8% in May 2026.



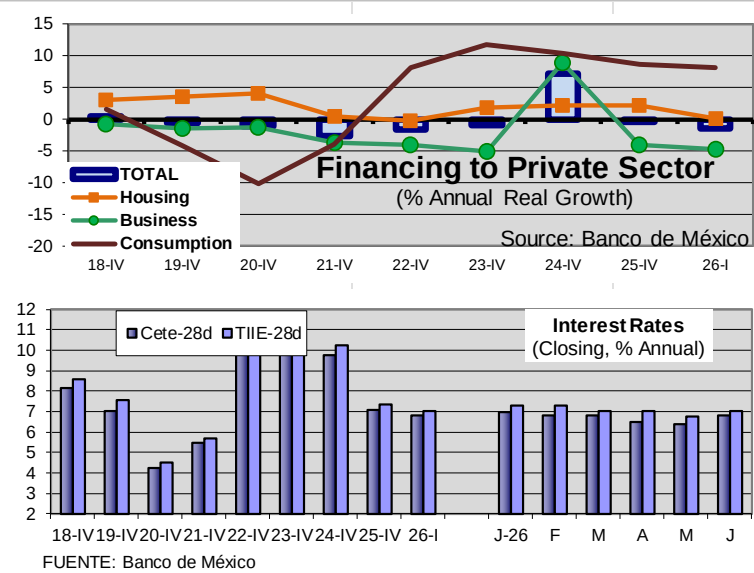
- Mexico's public debt is moderate: it closed 2025 at 53.8% of GDP and declined to 51.8% in May 2026. This compares favorably with several developed countries whose debt exceeds 100% of GDP. However, it is important to remember that the 60% of GDP level is critical for emerging countries.
- At this point, the institutional goal of a debt no greater than 50% has already been surpassed in practice. If the broadest version of public debt, the so-called Public Sector Financial Requirements (RFSP), is considered, Mexico is getting closer and closer to 60% of GDP.
- As has been reiterated, the key to maintaining moderate debt is maintaining a moderate fiscal deficit and a relatively stable exchange rate.

Financial Sector

In the first quarter of 2026, financing to the private sector continues to weaken (-1.4%), due to a decline in financing to businesses (-4.7%).



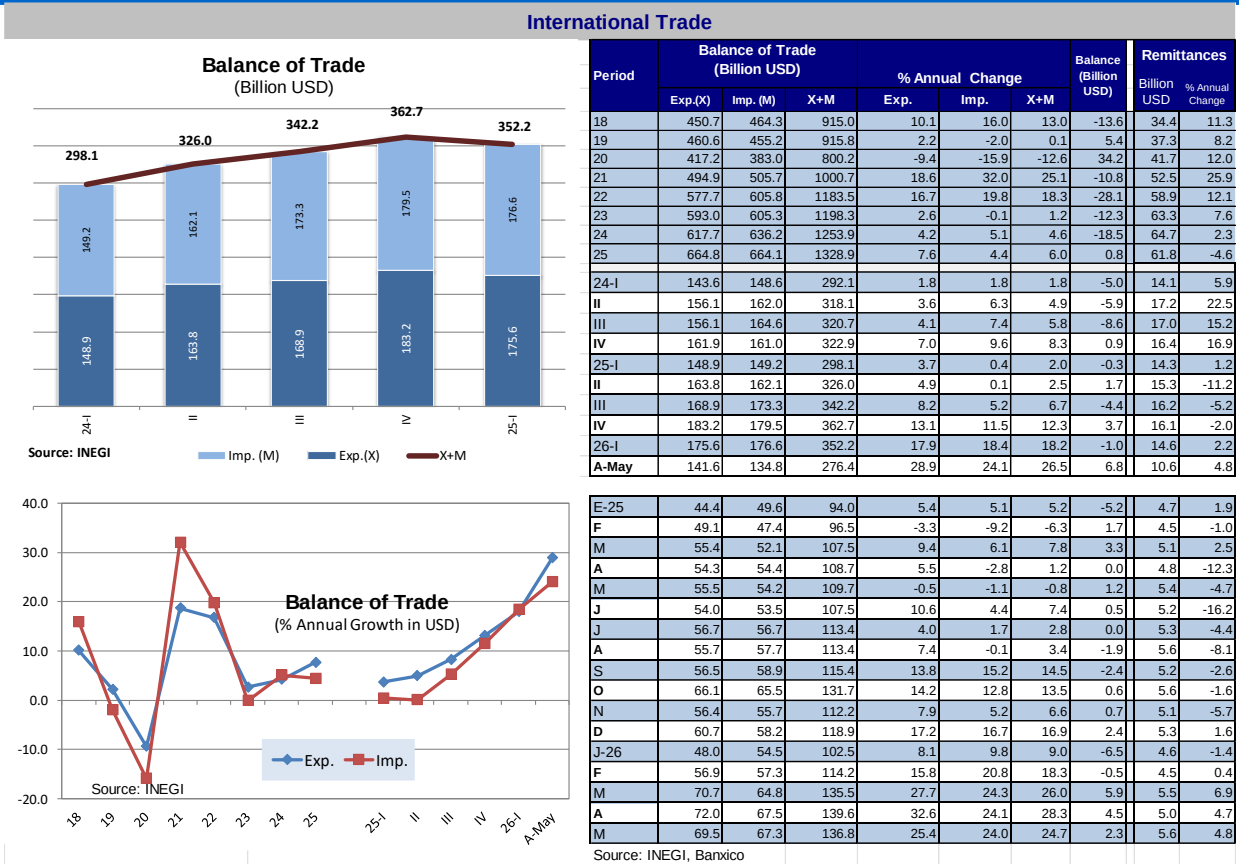
Financial Indicators



Period	Financing to Private Sector (% Annual Real Growth)							Interest Rates (% Annual)		Stock Market	
	TOTAL		By Source		For Destination			28d	TIIE-28d	IPC ('000)	% Growth
	MX\$	Real Growth	External	Internal	Consumption	Housing	Business				
18-IV	9,828	0.5	-9.0	3.9	1.6	3.0	-0.7	8.2	8.6	41.6	-15.7
19-IV	10,067	-0.5	-2.5	0.1	-4.0	3.6	-1.4	7.0	7.6	43.5	4.6
20-IV	10,309	-1.1	3.7	-2.6	-10.1	4.1	-1.3	4.2	4.5	44.7	2.6
21-IV	10,744	-2.6	-2.0	-2.8	-4.0	0.4	-3.7	5.5	5.7	53.3	19.2
22-IV	11,425	-1.5	-14.8	2.8	8.2	-0.3	-4.1	10.1	10.8	48.5	-9.0
23-IV	11,823	-0.9	-19.7	4.2	11.8	1.8	-5.0	11.3	11.5	57.4	18.4
24-IV	13,241	7.2	10.3	6.5	10.3	2.2	8.9	9.7	10.2	49.5	-13.7
25-IV	13,676	-0.4	-14.0	2.6	8.7	2.1	-4.0	7.1	7.3	64.3	29.9
26-I	13,741	-1.4	-17.1	2.0	8.1	0.2	-4.7	6.8	7.0	68.6	6.7
J-26								6.95	7.30	67.6	5.1
F								6.83	7.31	71.4	5.6
M								6.81	7.03	68.6	-3.9
A								6.50	7.01	67.9	-1.1
M								6.38	6.76	68.6	1.1
J								6.81	7.03	68.6	-3.9

Source: Banco de Mexico

- The pandemic initially led to a slowdown in financing to the private sector (2020), followed by a decline (2021 to 2023), before finally rebounding (2024 and 2025) and then contracting again (2026).
- The annual decline in the first quarter of 2026 (-1.4%) is explained by the increase in consumer financing (8.1%), the modest increase in housing financing (0.2%), and a decrease in financing to businesses (-4.7%).
- To boost financing, efforts have been made to keep interest rates low, which is why they began to decline in 2024 and 2025. By the end of 2025, they were already around 7%, and between 6% and 7% in the first half of 2026. The stock market, for its part, showed significant fluctuations in recent years: in 2025 it gained 29.9%, and in the first half of 2026 it gained another 4.5%.

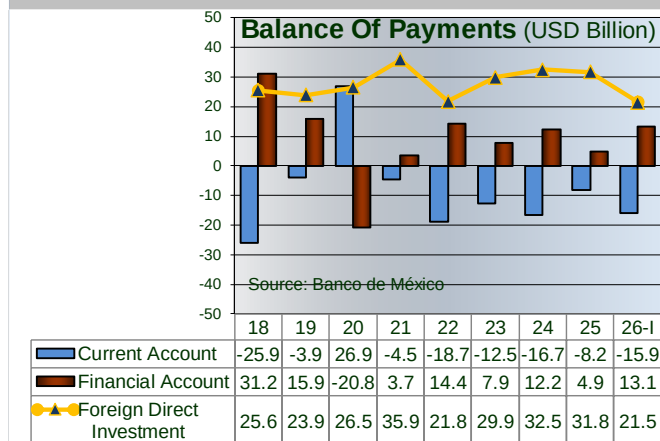


- After two years of slowdown, international trade experienced a moderate recovery in 2024 (4.6%) and 2025 (6.0%), and a strong increase in 2026 (21.7%), despite Trump's new tariff policies.
- The trade balance registered a surplus of US\$0.8 billion in 2025 and US\$5.8 billion in 2026.
- Remittances, meanwhile, decreased by 4.6% year-on-year in 2025 and rebounded in 2026 (3.2%).

External Sector

In 2026 (First Quarter), the balance of payments reflected a current account deficit (US\$15.9 billion) and a financial account surplus (US\$13.1 billion), sustained by Foreign Direct Investment (US\$21.5 billion).

International Transactions



Period	Balance of Trade (Bill.USD)	Exports (Bill.USD)	Imports (Bill.USD)	Current Account		Financial Account (Bill.USD)	Foreign Direct Investment	Reserves Int. Change (Bill.USD)	Stock of Int. Reserves (Bill.USD)
				(Billion USD)	(%GDP)				
18	-13.6	450.7	464.3	-25.9	-2	31.2	25.6	0.8	173.6
19	5.4	460.6	455.2	-3.9	-0.3	15.9	23.9	7.3	180.9
20	34.2	417.2	383.0	26.9	2.4	-20.8	26.5	13.5	194.4
21	-10.8	494.9	505.7	-4.5	-0.3	3.7	35.9	8.0	202.4
22	-28.1	577.7	605.8	-18.7	-1.3	14.4	21.8	-3.3	199.1
23	-12.3	593.0	605.3	-12.5	-0.6	7.9	29.9	13.7	212.8
24	-18.5	617.7	636.2	-16.7	-0.9	12.2	32.5	16.2	229.0
25	0.8	664.8	664.1	-8.2	-0.5	4.9	31.8	22.9	251.9
26-I	-1.0	175.6	176.6	-15.9	-3.1	13.1	21.5	2.7	254.6
24-I	-5.0	143.6	148.6	-24.3	-4.0	28.2	26.5	4.4	217.2
II	-5.9	156.1	162.0	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	4.7	11.8	229.0
III	-8.6	156.1	164.6	-2.4	-2.0	-0.9	1.2	-2.3	226.7
IV	0.9	161.9	161.0	10.6	-1.0	-13.8	0.1	2.3	229.0
25-I	-0.3	148.9	149.2	-13.3	-1.0	12.7	23.5	8.0	237.0
II	1.7	163.8	162.1	-4.5	0.3	1.8	8.7	4.7	241.7
III	-4.4	168.9	173.3	1.2	-0.1	-3.9	6.7	5.6	247.3
IV	3.7	183.2	179.5	7.7	0.3	-6.5	-7.6	4.6	251.9
26-I	-1.0	175.6	176.6	-15.9	-3.1	13.1	21.5	2.7	254.6
M								-3.2	254.6
A								1.6	256.3
M								0.3	256.6
J								-1.6	255.1

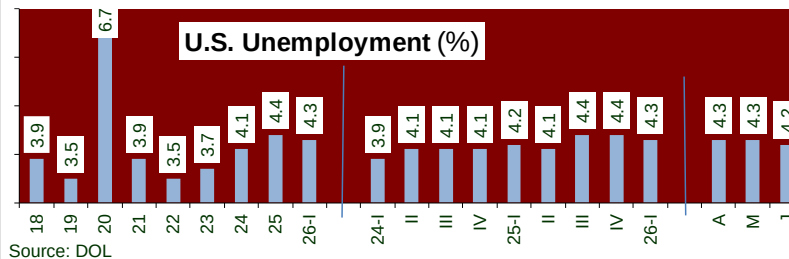
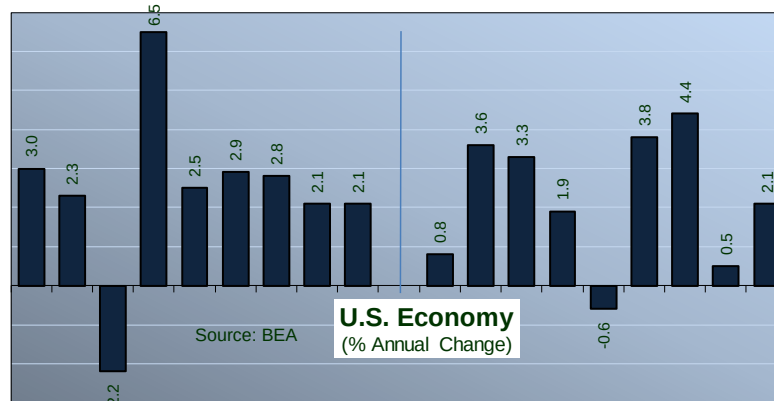
Source: Banco de México

- In the first quarter of 2026, a current account deficit was partially offset by a financial account surplus, driven by foreign direct investment (US\$21.5 billion).
- As a result of the strong performance of the financial account, international reserves remained high: they closed 2025 at US\$252 billion and stood at US\$255 billion in June 2026.
- Nearshoring remains on hold, awaiting clear definitions regarding trade relations in North America and Trump's tariff policy. To date, progress has been modest, and its future is uncertain.

International economy

US GDP grew 2.1% in the first quarter of 2026, the same growth rate as in 2025. This contrasts with slower growth in the industrial sector (1.3%) and stagnant unemployment (4.2% in June 2026).

U.S. Economy



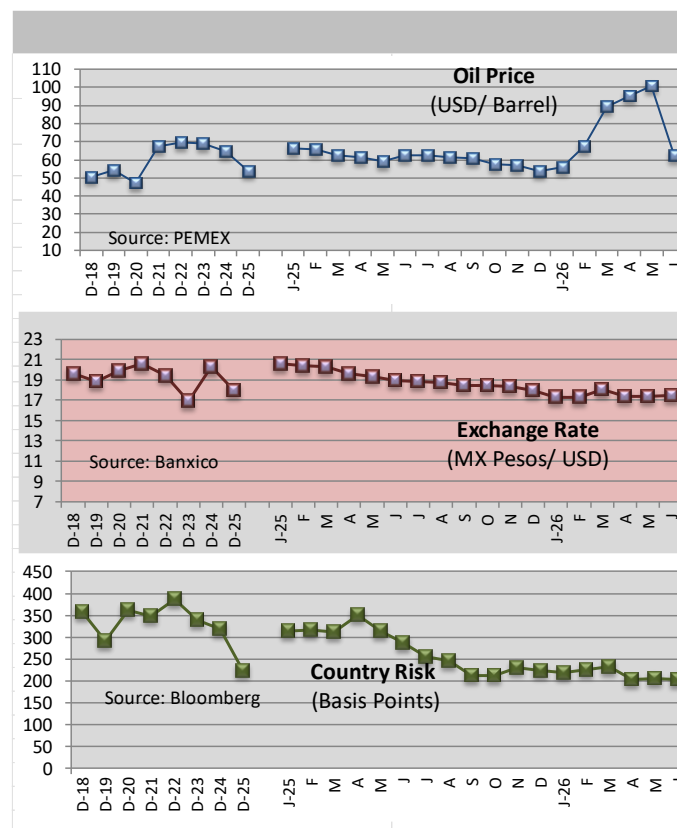
Period	GDP*	Industria	Manufact	Unemployment Rate	Inflation
	% Annual Change of Quarter	% Annual Change of Quarter	% Annual Change of Quarter	%	% Annual Change
18	3.0	3.2	1.3	3.9	1.9
19	2.3	-0.8	-2.0	3.5	2.3
20	-2.2	-7.1	-6.6	6.7	1.4
21	6.5	4.4	4.9	3.9	7.0
22	2.5	1.7	0.4	3.5	8.6
23	2.9	-0.2	-0.9	3.7	3.4
24	2.8	-0.7	-1.0	4.1	2.9
25	2.1	1.1	0.8	4.4	3.0
26-I	2.1	1.3	1.4	4.3	3.3
24-I	0.8	-2.6	-2.0	3.9	3.2
II	3.6	2.7	1.1	4.1	3.0
III	3.3	-2.3	-2.4	4.1	2.4
IV	1.9	-1.5	-2.4	4.1	2.9
25-I	-0.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	2.4
II	3.8	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.7
III	4.4	2.1	2.7	4.4	3.0
IV	0.5	-1.9	-3.6	4.4	2.7
26-I	2.1	1.3	1.4	4.3	3.3
A		0.9	0.7	4.3	3.8
M		0.1	0.0	4.3	4.2
J				4.2	

Fuente: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); The Federal Reserve System (FRS); Department of Labor (DOL)

- In the first quarter of 2026, the US economy grew 2.1%. In contrast, the industrial sector shows more moderate growth (1.3%), while unemployment remains stagnant at a level above 4% (4.2% in June).
- Meanwhile, inflation is rebounding: 4.2% in May 2026.
- The Trump era represents a true fundamental transformation of the US, North American, and global economies. We are moving from globalization, free markets, and competitiveness toward a world where isolation, protectionism, political favors, and economic management by decree prevail.

Key Prices

In the first part of 2026, the price of crude oil exceeded 100 DPB, while the exchange rate and country risk confirmed their slightly declining trend.



Key Prices

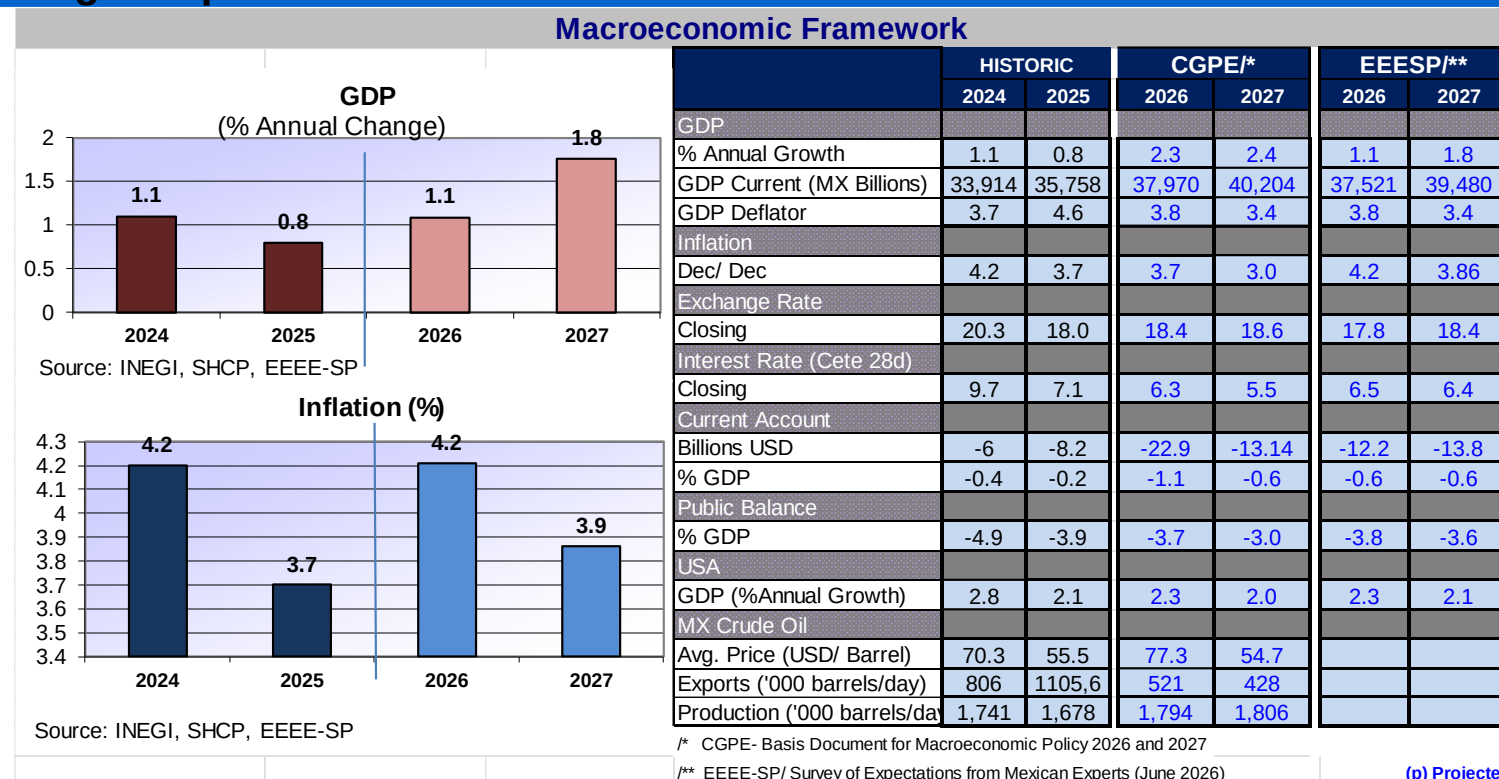
Period	MX Oil Price (USD/ Barrel)	MX Crude Oil		Exchange Rate		Risk Country (Basis Point)		
		Production	Exports	\$MX/Dll	\$MX/Euro	Mexico	Brazil	Argentina
		Barrels ('000)/Day	(Million USD)					
D-18	50.5	1,710	1,198	19.7	22.5	357	276	817
D-19	54.5	1,706	1,115	18.8	21.2	292	212	1,744
D-20	47.2	1,695	1,243	19.9	24.4	361	250	1,368
D-21	67.6	1,752	1,037	20.6	23.3	347	306	1,688
D-22	69.8	1,797	900	19.4	20.8	386	258	2,196
D-23	69.0	1,826	1,027	16.9	18.7	340	200	1,907
D-24	64.8	1,601	807	20.3	21.5	319	246	635
D-25	53.6	1,660	368	18.0	21.1	224	198	574
J-25	66.2	1,597	532	20.6	21.4	313	232	694
F	65.8	1,600	710	20.4	21.3	316	227	606
M	62.6	1,591	751	20.3	22.1	312	220	699
A	61.2	1,611	648	19.6	22.3	351	230	722
M	59.1	1,618	673	19.3	22.0	315	220	678
J	62.7	1,612	458	18.9	22.1	287	214	701
J	62.4	1,633	601	18.8	21.5	256	204	730
A	61.5	1,629	500	18.7	21.3	245	193	829
S	60.6	1,626	570	18.4	21.5	213	184	1222
O	57.5	1,625	627	18.4	21.4	213	190	657
N	57.2	1,624	539	18.3	21.2	230	201	645
D	53.6	1,660	368	18.0	21.1	224	198	574
J-26	56.0	1,655	294	17.3	20.6	218	188	491
F	67.6	1,646	518	17.3	20.3	226	199	576
M	89.0	1,655	415	18.1	20.7	233	197	616
A	95.3	1,652	418	17.4	20.5	204	174	556
M	100.8	1,658	513	17.3	20.2	205	175	494
J	62.7	-	-	17.5	20.0	202	177	424

Source: PEMEX, BANXICO, INEGI, SHCP, Bloomberg Línea

- The price of crude oil closed 2025 around 53.6 DPB and, due to the US-Iran war, exceeded 110 DPB in May before falling back to just over 60 DPB in June.
- In 2025, the exchange rate gently depreciated, closing the year at 18 PPD; in June 2026, it fell back to 17.5 PPD.
- For its part, country risk in the post-pandemic stage has shown ups and downs: it fell to 224 basis points at the end of 2025 and then dropped to 202 in June 2026.

Macroeconomic Framework of Mexico

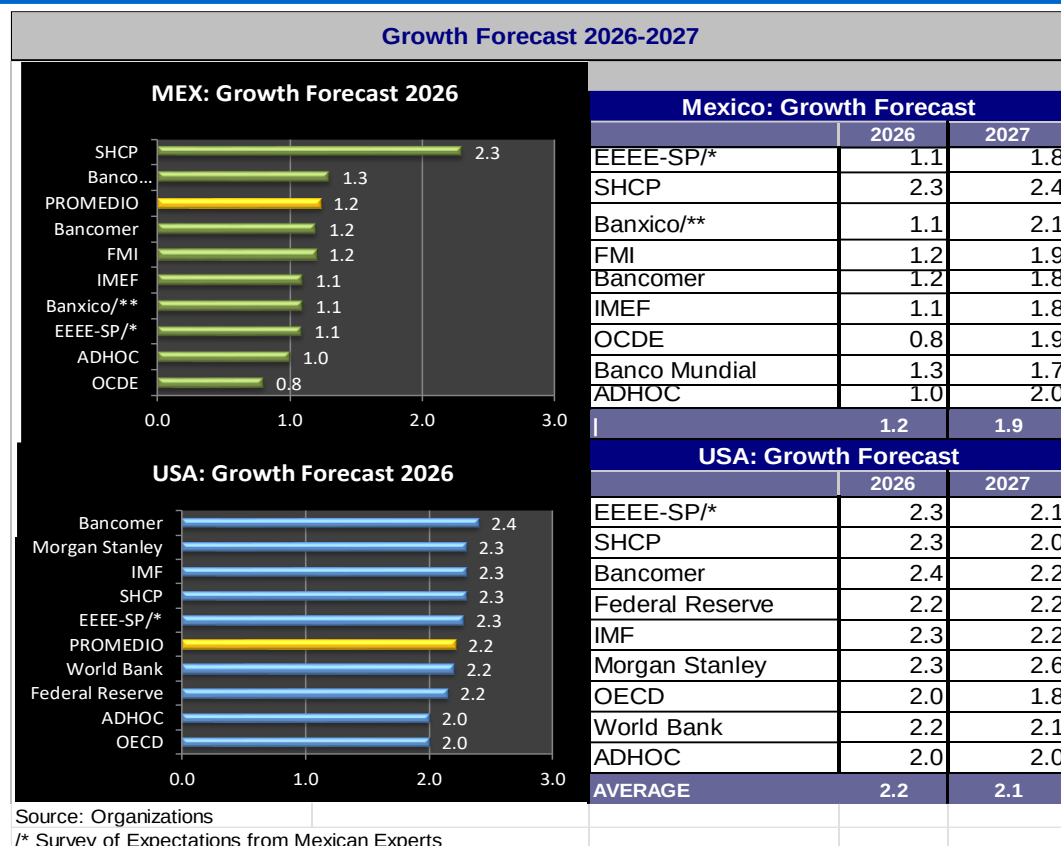
According to Mexican experts, growth expectations for 2026-2027 have been adjusted downward (1.1% and 1.8%), while inflation is projected to be stable during this period: 4.2% and 3.9%.



- For 2026-2027, experts anticipate a decline in economic growth forecasts: 1.1% and 1.8%.
- Inflation is estimated to be resistant to downward pressure during the two-year period: 4.2% and 3.9%.
- According to their forecasts, fundamental balances will remain under manageable ranges, although the fiscal deficit could go out of control (-3.8% and -3.6% for the two-year period), while the current account balance will not exceed 1% of GDP for either year.
- According to their forecasts, the US economy is expected to experience two years of moderate growth: 2.3% and 2.1% for both years.

Growth Forecasts 2026-2027

According to specialized agencies, the expected growth for 2026 is 1.2% for Mexico and 2.2% for the US. For 2027, growth is projected at 1.9% for Mexico and 2.1% for the US.



- For Mexico, the forecasts from nine specialized organizations range from 0.8% to 2.3% in 2026, with an average of 1.2%. For 2027, the average forecast is 1.9%.
- For the US, forecasts from nine specialized organizations range from 2.0% to 2.4% for 2026, with an average of 2.2%. The average forecast for 2027 is 2.1%.
- As can be seen, both economies show moderate growth, although this is projected to be slightly lower for Mexico.

Database Query	Available on our website: www.adhocconsultores.com.mx
Custom Query	Carlos López Bravo Tels. 55-5202-3687 y 3484 clopez@adhocconsultores.com.mx
General Information	Aurora Mora Tels. 55-5202-3687 y 3484 amora@adhocconsultores.com.mx

Disclaimer

Mexico Economic Profile is a regular publication of ADHOC Consultores Asociados, S.C. Total or partial reproduction by any means is prohibited, without the express written permission of ADHOC Consultores Asociados, S.C. Exclusive rights reserved: 04-2010-022609575200-106. ISSN Number: pending. Legality Certificates of Title and Content: pending.

The statistical information contained in this publication is freely accesible to all interested users and comes from official accredited sources. However, ADHOC is not responsible for the accuracy, consistency, content or timeliness of such information.

The statistical information is presented updated, at the time of publication with the preliminary information available; which can lead to discrepancies with the final information. ADHOC does not assume any responsibility for such discrepancies.

Additionally, ADHOC does not assume any legal responsibility or responsibility of any kind due to the use of the information contained in this publication by third parties.

ADHOC Consultores Asociados, S.C.

ADHOC Consultores Asociados is a multidisciplinary group of experts in economics, finance, infrastructure, transport and energy providing tailored solutions to businesses and governments in structuring and implementation of their projects and investment programs and development.

In ADHOC we own our customers' challenges and accompany them in the difficult process of turning ideas into reality. We work together to ensure the success of their projects.

Services

- ⌘ Planning, structuring, promotion and development of strategic investment projects.
- ⌘ Capital budgeting and feasibility studies.
- ⌘ Support and coordination in the implementation of investment projects.
- ⌘ Professional assistance in public contracts and public-private projects.
- ⌘ Communications and transportation projects: roads, railways, ports, airports and telecommunications.
- ⌘ Urban mobility projects and mass transit.
- ⌘ Energy projects.
- ⌘ Integrated solutions covering financial, legal, economic, social, technical and institutional aspects.
- ⌘ Development of programs and state and municipal projects.
- ⌘ Macroeconomic analysis.
- ⌘ Economic and financial advice online for making strategic decisions.



Contact us

We are at your service at Mexico City:

***ADHOC Consultores Asociados, S.C.
Av. Paseo de las Palmas No.555-601
Lomas de Chapultepec
Alcaldía Miguel Hidalgo
C.P. 11000, Ciudad de México
MEXICO***

***Phone numbers: 52-55-5202-3484
52-55-5202-3687***

E-Mail:

***aaron.dychter@adhocconsultores.com.mx
corzo@adhocconsultores.com.mx
clopez@adhocconsultores.com.mx***

Website: www.adhocconsultores.com.mx

