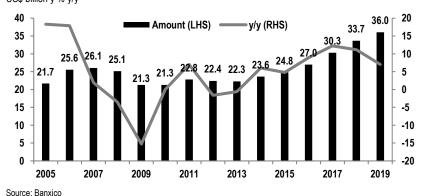
Family remittances – US\$ 36.0 billion in 2019, new historical high

- Remittances (December): US\$3,083.5mn; Banorte: US\$3,045.7mn; consensus: US\$3,059.8mn; (range: US\$2,902 to 3,239mn) previous: US\$2,898.0mn
- As a result, remittances in full-year 2019 totaled US\$36,048.6 million,
 7.0% higher than in 2018
- For the month, remittances advanced 3.1% y/y, stronger than the -2.3% of the previous month, which was its first decline in almost four years
- This was mainly driven by the 2.4% y/y uptick in the average amount sent, with a more moderate pace of 0.6% in the number of operations
- Despite the relative slowdown in dynamism during the last three months, remittances remain healthy and as a positive factor for private consumption going forward

Remittances reach a new historical high in 2019. The amount sent during the last month of the year stood at US\$3,083.5 million higher than consensus (US\$3,059.8 million) and our forecast at US\$ 3,045.7 million. As a result, remittances in full-year 2019 reached US\$ 36,048.6 million, 7.0% higher than in 2018 but decelerating meaningfully relative to the double-digit pace observed in the previous two years (see chart below). In our view, this was likely influenced by the moderation in employment dynamism of Mexican migrants in the US, among other factors. In terms of immigration policy, we did not identify a specific, outstanding event during the period.

Family remittances US\$ billion y % y/y



Greater dynamism in the average amount sent relative to the number of operations. The average amount sent stood at US\$326.29, advancing 2.4% y/y and returning to positive territory after two months of declines. Operations reached 9.5 million transactions, 0.6% higher when compared to the same period of 2018, reaching its lowest level since February 2017. In our opinion, the deceleration of the latter could be partly reflecting a slower pace of migration to the US, with the number of immigration detentions for the year at record highs. However, the recovery in the average amount makes us think that the income among migrants already living in the country have stayed relatively favorable.

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Remittances to support consumption in 2020. Overall, results last year were positive, with total inflows surpassing the US\$35 billion mark for the first time ever despite the relative growth deceleration observed in the last three months. For this year, we expect remittances to remain quite healthy, providing some support to aggregate demand in a context in which dynamism in consumption has surprised to the downside.

We see two main factors that could have a significant influence in inflows this year. First, we maintain our view that a less tolerant rhetoric by the US administration towards migration will continue and is likely to step-up as the Presidential Election in that country approaches (November 3rd). In particular, we do not rule out President Trump's comments become more aggressive to reinforce support from his political base. In this respect, it is worth noting the pace of growth in 2016 and 2017 were ranked as the second and first highest in the post-crisis period (chart above), in the same order. Second and on the contrary, our expectation for US economic growth this year is more modest than in 2019 (1.8% vs 2.3% y/y in 2019), which could limit dynamism in a context in which available information suggests Mexican migrants' employment has decelerated. This is particularly important given that the manufacturing sector has shown most of the weakness, which is the main link between both economies. Nonetheless, there are tentative signs of a rebound (such as the ISM manufacturing for January in the US, released yesterday), which could be further supported by the ratification of USMCA -providing some competitive advantage against China, which despite the phase 1 deal, still faces tariffs in some goods exported to the US-.

All in all, we believe remittances could still help consumption growth. Other drivers include the government's prioritizing spending in social programs, wage increases and relatively low inflation (along additional further easing by Banxico). In this respect, we maintain our forecast of a 1.2% y/y advance in consumption in 2020 (0.8% estimated for 2019, with aggregate demand for the fourth quarter to be released until March 20th). Nonetheless, this acceleration would be modest as: (1) Cautiousness among consumers is likely to prevail due to high uncertainty, with some evidence that this has induced higher savings and limited purchases of durable goods; and (2) We estimate Mexico's GDP this year at 0.8% y/y, slightly below consensus, which will probably continue limiting the pace of formal job creation.

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We, Gabriel Casillas Olvera, Alejandro Padilla Santana, Delia María Paredes Mier, Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar, Marissa Garza Ostos, Tania Abdul Massih Jacobo, Francisco José Flores Serrano, Katia Celina Goya Ostos, Santiago Leal Singer, José Itzamna Espitia Hernández, Valentín III Mendoza Balderas, Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro, Hugo Armando Gómez Solís, Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez, Luis Leopoldo López Salinas, Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez, Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo, Jorge Antonio Izquierdo Lobato and Eridani Ruibal Ortega, certify that the points of view expressed in this document are a faithful reflection of our personal opinion on the company (s) or firm (s) within this report, along with its affiliates and/or securities issued. Moreover, we also state that we have not received, nor receive, or will receive compensation other than that of Grupo Financiero Banorte S.A.B. of C.V for the provision of our services.

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