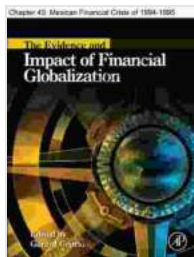


# Unraveling the Mexican Financial Crisis of 1994-1995: A Comprehensive Guide

In December 1994, Mexico experienced a severe financial crisis that sent shockwaves through global markets. The crisis, dubbed the "Mexican Peso Crisis" or "Tequila Crisis," had a profound impact on the Mexican economy and its people. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Mexican Financial Crisis of 1994-1995, examining its causes, consequences, and the lessons learned.



## Chapter 43, Mexican Financial Crisis of 1994–1995

by Vaclav Smil

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## Causes of the Crisis

The roots of the Mexican Financial Crisis lay in a combination of domestic economic policies and external factors. Key causes included:

1. **Overvalued Peso:** The Mexican government had maintained an artificially strong peso against the US dollar, making exports less competitive and imports more expensive.

2. **Capital Inflows:** Mexico attracted significant foreign capital during the early 1990s, much of it short-term and speculative in nature.
3. **Political Instability:** The assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the PRI presidential candidate in 1994, destabilized political confidence.
4. **US Interest Rate Hikes:** The US Federal Reserve raised interest rates in 1994 to combat inflation, which led to a reversal of capital flows into Mexico.

## **The Crisis Unfolds**

The crisis erupted in December 1994 when the Mexican government devalued the peso by 15%. This triggered a massive sell-off of the peso, which plummeted by over 40% in a matter of days. As a result, foreign investors pulled out their capital, leading to a liquidity crisis in the Mexican banking system.

The Mexican government implemented a series of emergency measures, including increasing interest rates, raising taxes, and seeking external assistance. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided a \$53 billion bailout package to stabilize the economy.

## **Consequences of the Crisis**

The Mexican Financial Crisis had severe consequences for the country:

1. **Economic Recession:** Mexico entered a deep recession, with GDP shrinking by over 6% in 1995.
2. **Inflation:** The peso devaluation led to a surge in inflation, reaching over 50% in 1995.

3. **Banking Crisis:** The crisis severely weakened the Mexican banking system, with many banks failing or requiring government bailouts.
4. **Social Impact:** The crisis caused widespread unemployment, poverty, and social unrest.

## Lessons Learned

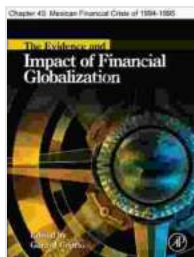
The Mexican Financial Crisis serves as a cautionary tale about the risks associated with unsustainable economic policies and financial instability.

Key lessons learned include:

1. **Avoid Overvalued Currencies:** Countries should maintain realistic exchange rates to support exports and prevent speculative inflows.
2. **Manage Foreign Capital Flows:** Governments should carefully monitor and regulate foreign capital inflows to avoid excessive volatility and potential outflows.
3. **Promote Fiscal Discipline:** Governments should implement sound fiscal policies to limit borrowing and ensure debt sustainability.
4. **Strengthen Financial Regulation:** Countries should have robust financial regulation and supervision to prevent excessive risk-taking and systemic failures.
5. **Importance of International Cooperation:** The IMF and other international organizations play a crucial role in providing financial assistance and supporting economic recovery during crises.

The Mexican Financial Crisis of 1994-1995 was a complex and severe event that had lasting consequences for Mexico. By understanding the causes, consequences, and lessons learned from this crisis, policymakers

and financial institutions can better prepare for and mitigate the risks associated with future financial crises. The crisis serves as a reminder of the importance of sustainable economic policies, prudent financial management, and international cooperation in maintaining economic stability.



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