

Banxico Watch

Banxico will remain hawkish and backward looking

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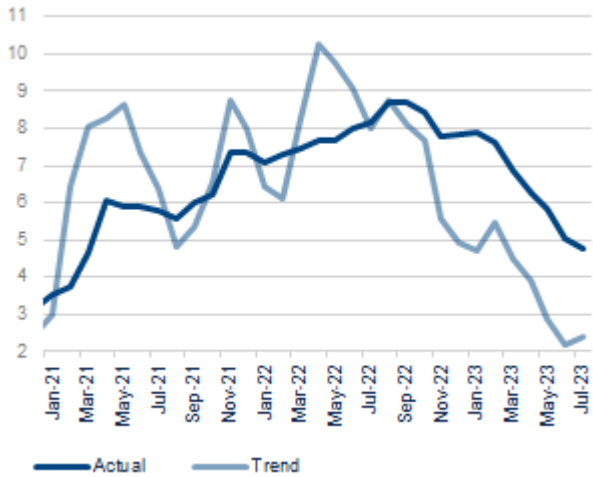
August 9, 2023

It will not open yet the door for the possibility of rate cuts

- After raising the fed funds rate by 25bps to a 5.25-5.50% target range two weeks ago, the Fed is now set to take a meeting-by-meeting data-dependent approach. Our baseline scenario is that US core inflation will have softened enough over July and August to persuade the Fed to skip in September, and will likely ease further before the November meeting. We think that the bar for a hike in September is high, and with data showing that the labor market is coming into better balance and core inflation is cooling down more markedly, **the Fed is probably done raising rates** (see). More so taking into account that Powell pointed out that “[the Fed is] coming to a place where there are risks on both sides.” Thus, we do not expect the current 575 bps spread between Mexico and US’s policy rates to fall back in coming months driven by Fed’s actions.
- Banxico’s June meeting minutes showed members’ agreement on the need for “caution” in the current disinflationary stage.** They emphasized the importance of maintaining the policy rate at its current level for an extended period. Two of them expressed discomfort with market expectations of rate cuts by the end of the year, with another considering it “prudent to refrain from taking actions that could [...] relax the monetary stance prematurely”, likely in response to Jonathan Heath’s early-June comments about a possible rate cut in November. More recently, amidst few signs of easing core services inflation, Heath dialed back somewhat his dovish tone by saying that Banxico will likely need to hold its current restrictive stance “for a while” and wait for it to take effect. He added that some adjustments could be made, if needed, in case inflation expectations decrease rapidly and cause an excessively restrictive stance. This echoes June minutes’ revealed concerns from two members about an increasing ex-ante real interest rate ahead, with one of them warning that “the monetary stance must be prevented from becoming too restrictive.”
- Banxico is set to remain backward-looking in the short term and keep its policy rate steady for at least this upcoming meeting and the following in September.** Inflation in July came broadly in line with our forecasts. Headline inflation dropped back to 4.8% YoY, 3 percentage points (pp) below 2022’s year-end 7.8% YoY. Core inflation has come down more slowly but also noticeably, to 6.6% YoY, (-)1.7 pp year to date. Both are set to continue to drop further (see [Figures 1](#) and [2](#)). Trend measures and our expected path suggests that headline inflation is going to slow down more markedly than currently expected by Banxico through the end of this quarter. We thus expect Banxico to fine tune its short-term headline inflation forecasts (see [Figure 3](#)). What about inflation expectations? Since the last meeting, 12-month headline and core inflation expectations have come down 0.3 and 0.4pp, to 4.4% and 4.3% respectively. We think that they will gradually come down further (our expectations are 4.0% and 3.8%, respectively). Thus, the real exante rate is set to remain very high with inflation dropping back and will likely increase somewhat further in the next months.
- Sooner rather than later, Banxico is likely to join other countries such as Chile and Brazil which are already easing their restrictive stance.** What will it take for Banxico to start a rate cut cycle to avoid an unwarranted increase in the real exante rate? Despite a slight depreciation since its late-July lows, the peso has remained relatively strong in a context of increasing risk aversion over the past few weeks. Peso strengthening along with high real rates has brought monetary conditions to restrictive territory. We continue to think that in the backdrop of falling inflation, **Banxico should start a rate cut cycle in 4Q to avoid a further tightening of the monetary policy stance, even if the Fed ends up hiking rates one more time or is still holding rates steady. Some hints about the roadmap for the rate cut cycle will be useful, but seem unlikely in the short term.** Besides, there is a risk that with a strong economy and sticky services inflation, Banxico decides to remain backward looking and extend the very restrictive stance for longer.

A further drop in both headline and core inflation is in store...

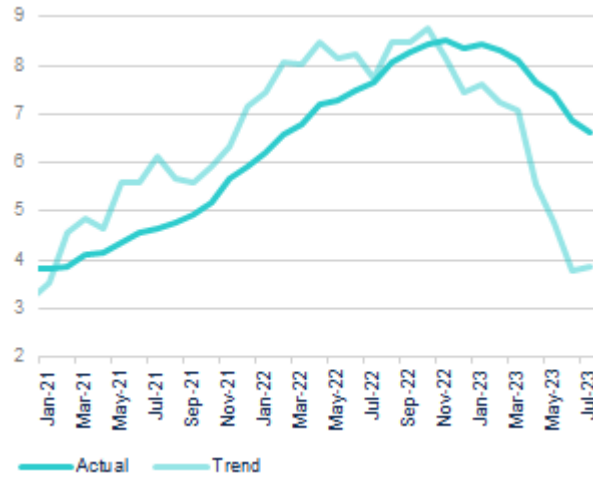
Figure 1. **HEADLINE INFLATION: ACTUAL & SA TREND***
(YOY % CHANGE & 3MMA MOM ANNUALIZED % CHANGE OF SA INDEX)



Source: BBVA Research based on data by INEGI.
*Own calculations.

... as suggested by trend measures

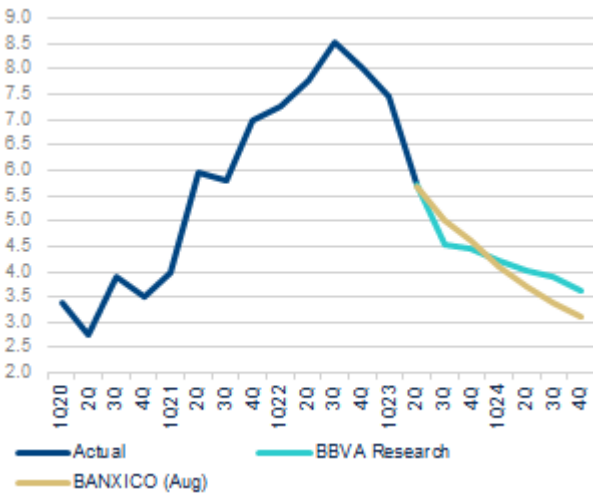
Figure 2. **CORE INFLATION: ACTUAL & SA TREND***
(YOY % CHANGE & 3MMA MOM ANNUALIZED % CHANGE OF SA INDEX)



Source: BBVA Research based on data by INEGI.
*Own calculations.

Headline inflation is set to ease more rapidly in 3Q23 than projected by Banxico...

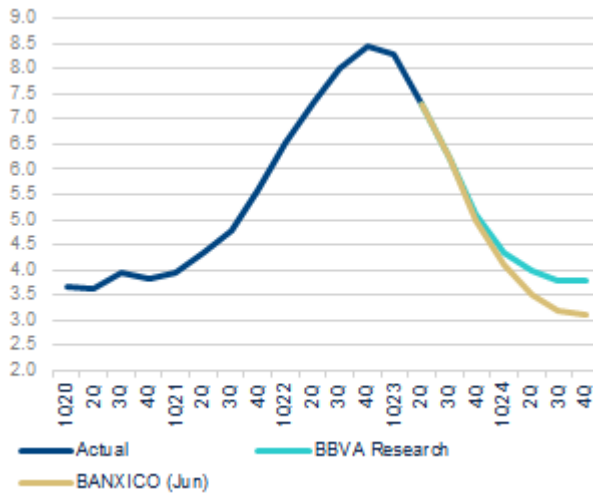
Figure 3. **HEADLINE INFLATION OUTLOOK**
(YOY % CHANGE, QUARTERLY AVERAGE)



Source: BBVA Research based on data by BANXICO & INEGI.

... while core inflation will likely come down in line with Banxico's expected path

Figure 4. **CORE INFLATION OUTLOOK**
(YOY % CHANGE, QUARTERLY AVERAGE)



Source: BBVA Research based on data by BANXICO & INEGI.

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