

Banxico explicitly signals room to diverge from the Fed

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An orderly peso adjustment and minimal pass-through will be key as the rate spread narrows

Banxico unanimously held its policy rate unchanged at 6.50% for a third consecutive meeting, maintaining its neutral tone but adopting a more cautious forward guidance.

The Board dropped its reference to maintaining the reference rate “at its current level,” stating instead that future decisions will consider “the ongoing disinflation process and the expected behavior of its determinants.” The more cautious forward guidance likely reflects both market expectations for three additional Fed hikes and this week’s exchange-rate developments. Indeed, Banxico acknowledged that the peso has “registered some volatility,” a variable to which the Board is traditionally sensitive. In contrast, its assessment of the activity outlook remained broadly unchanged. The Board noted that the economy appears to have “moderated its rate of expansion” in 3Q following the solid 2Q rebound and reiterated that “economic slack is expected to continue throughout the forecast horizon.” If anything, the language on growth became slightly less pessimistic: while Banxico continued to flag “downward risks to economic activity,” it dropped the “significant” qualifier. Importantly, the policy statement twice stressed that macroeconomic conditions differ between Mexico and the United States, and that Banxico “would not have to react mechanically” to expected Fed rate hikes. Despite the unanimous vote, the upcoming minutes will be important for assessing the extent to which the Fed policy tightening has impacted Board members’ views on the policy outlook.

Despite recent peso volatility, Banxico showed no heightened concern about its potential pass-through to domestic inflation.

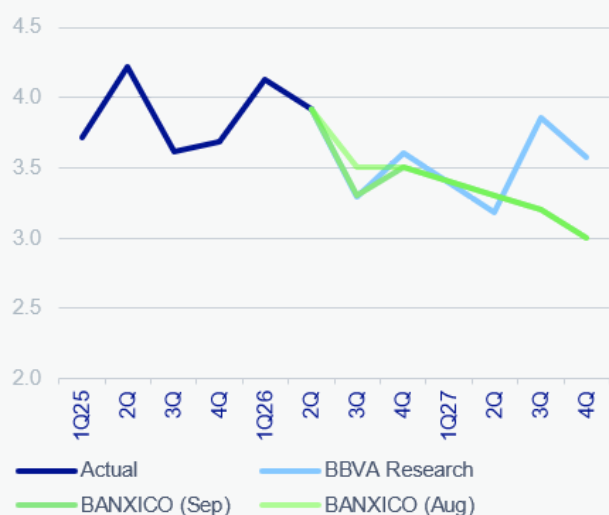
The Board revised its core inflation forecasts marginally higher for the remainder of 2026, a move that does not surprise us given that our own trajectory was already somewhat higher. They also left unchanged their expected convergence of headline inflation to the 3.0% target by 4Q27 and made no changes to the balance of risks, which remains biased to the upside. The persistence of core inflation continues to rank first among upside risks, reinforcing the view that Board members still need more evidence that the recent moderation in core services inflation will prove durable. Interestingly, despite acknowledging increased peso volatility, Banxico kept a “trend towards depreciation of the Mexican peso” at the bottom of its list of upside risks to inflation. We share this view. Not only does recent depreciation remain moderate—with the peso still up slightly year to date—but core goods inflation also continues to slow, currently running below its steady-state pace. We expect exchange-rate pass-through to be minimal, if not negligible, at this stage of the cycle,

particularly in a context in which, according to our estimates, the MXN remains overvalued. Moreover, recent exchange-rate movements should pose limited financial-stability concerns, as banks and corporates do not have significant currency mismatches on their balance sheets. That said, peso dynamics could become more consequential if a pronounced risk-off shift in global financial markets leads to severe currency depreciation. Peso dynamics thus become increasingly relevant.

We share the view that monetary policy should not mechanically follow the Fed, as the two economies remain at different stages of their respective cycles. The Board provided useful insight into its reaction function by highlighting exchange-rate pass-through, economic slack and inflation expectations as key determinants of future decisions. With the latter two unlikely to shift abruptly, we view the peso as a key variable to watch as the rate differential narrows. Additional Fed hikes while Banxico stays in hold could further impact the peso, with some depreciation likely to accompany a narrower rate differential. Recent peso weakening is beneficial to the economy, as our estimates suggest the currency remains somewhat overvalued. Moreover, pass-through will likely remain muted with the economy still growing below potential. More broadly, Mexico is structurally better equipped than in previous cycles to manage FX volatility orderly, supported by a narrower inflation differential with the US and significantly deeper domestic financial markets that reduce vulnerability to shifts in foreign flows. Thus, the key for Banxico will not be whether the peso depreciates further, but whether that adjustment remains orderly and generates limited pass-through to consumer prices. Overall, subject to our review of the minutes, we maintain our baseline forecast for Banxico to remain on hold through year-end 2027.

Banxico left its 4Q27 inflation convergence timeline unchanged...

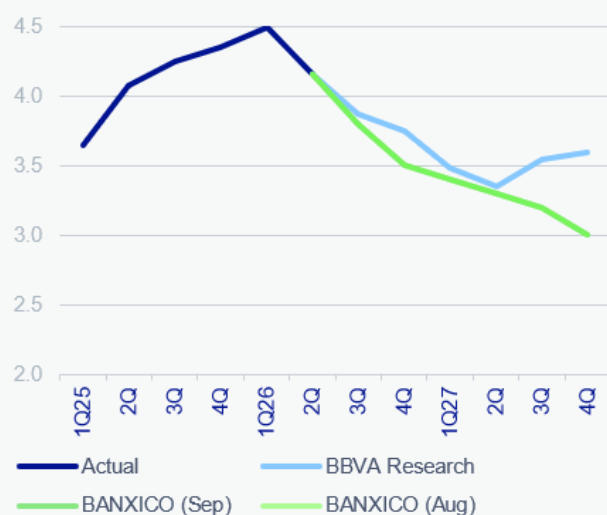
FIGURE 1. HEADLINE INFLATION OUTLOOK (YOY % CHANGE)



Source: BBVA Research, Banxico, INEGI

... and fine-tuned its 4Q26 core inflation forecast upward by 0.1 pp

FIGURE 2. CORE INFLATION OUTLOOK (YOY % CHANGE)



Source: BBVA Research, Banxico, INEGI

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