

# Latam Daily Flash

#### 3 February 2014 Economic Analysis

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Javier Amador Principal Economist, Mexico javier.amadord@bbva.com + 5255 5621 3095 Banxico left its monetary policy rate unchanged, as widely expected; the more hawkish tone of the statement is aimed at anchoring inflation expectations. The policy rate was also left unchanged in Colombia, in a context of a continued optimistic tone on activity and inflation below target, and we expect a first hike in June. Peru maintained its reference rate unchanged but reduced reserve requirements again; while inflation surprised to the upside in January. Finally, in Chile the Minutes of the last monetary policy meeting reveal concerns about decelerating activity and the transitory nature of the recent rise in inflation, and note that additional cuts in the policy rate could be necessary in the coming months.

### Mexico - Banxico's more hawkish tone is aimed at anchoring inflation expectations

Banxico left its monetary policy rate unchanged at 3.5% but changed its tone in an attempt to anchor inflation expectations. As expected, Banxico underlined the transitory nature of the recent inflation hike and anticipated that it will not affect the price formation process. However, its inflation perspectives for 2014 and 2015 show an increase with respect to the previous statement. In addition, the statement underlined an improvement in the balance of risks to economic activity at the same time that it stressed the impairment of the inflation balance of risks as the possibility of second-round effects stemming from recent price increases and exchange-rate depreciation episodes cannot be ruled out. All in all, the more hawkish tone is aimed at anchoring inflation expectations. We continue to expect a protracted monetary policy pause (see our Mexico Flash for details).

## Colombia - BanRep decided unanimously to keep its policy rate unchanged at 3.25% and maintain its international reserves policy

The central bank remained optimistic about economic activity in 2013 and 2014 and decided unanimously to keep its policy rate unchanged at 3.25%. The recent currency devaluation and increased risk aversion towards emerging markets were among the points considered in the discussion. However, limited concern was expressed and with no need to implement policies to reduce their impact. The continued optimistic tone of the central bank, the unanimous decision and the below-target inflation rate rules out rate changes until the second quarter of 2014. We anticipate the first rate hike will occur in June, in a context where inflation converges towards the long-term target, the economy closes on potential and the impact of international turbulence is low (see our Colombia Flash for details, in Spanish).

## Brazil - Lowest primary surplus in more than ten years in 2013 in spite of significant atypical revenues

The public sector's annual primary surplus reached 1.9% in December, the lowest figure in more than ten years in spite of the significant one-off, atypical revenues (oil field auctions, infrastructure concession revenues, tax amnesty programmes, etc.). The central government surplus reached 1.4% of GDP, slightly above the lowered official target. However, the surplus generated by regional government and public-owned companies fell short of the targets (and due to some changes announced some months ago, for the first time in many years the federal government was not forced to generate an additional surplus to compensate for weaker regional results). Interest payments increased to 5.2% of GDP (vs. 4.9% in 2012), and drove the total fiscal result to -3.3% (vs. -2.5% in 2012). Net public debt declined from 35.3% of GDP in 2012 to 33.8% and gross debt from 58.8% to 57.2%. Even though the government is expected to announce some fiscal adjustment in the next few weeks, we have no particular reasons to think that fiscal results will improve in 2014 (a General Elections year).



#### Chile - The unemployment rate remained at 5.7% in 4Q13

The unemployment rate was stable at 5.7% in 4Q13, 0.4pp lower than in the same period of 2012 and 0.1pp lower than our and consensus estimates. This result was a consequence of 2.7% YoY growth in employment and 2.2% YoY growth in the labour force. In 4Q13, the economy generated 73k more jobs than in the previous quarter, which were concentrated in agriculture as usual at that time of the year.

## Chile - Minutes of January monetary policy meeting confirm that moderated additional cuts in the MPR would be necessary in the coming months

Minutes of the January meeting show that at its last meeting the Board considered the options of both maintaining the MPR at 4.5% and reducing it to 4.25%. The Board noted that despite the improvement in the international scenario, the Chilean economy had continued to decelerate sharply, which would lead to GDP forecasts being corrected downwards. Moreover, the increase in the inflation rate was evaluated as transitory and largely related to the effect of CLP depreciation. In this context, the Board decided to maintain rates on hold in January, waiting for more information, a decision that was in line with market expectations. Nonetheless, it signalled that moderate additional cuts in the MPR would be necessary in the coming months.

#### Colombia - Good performance of unemployment in 2013

In line with our forecast, the urban unemployment rate stood at 9.7% in December, a -0.6pp decrease with respect to last year. The latter was explained by an increase in the occupation rate (0.7 pp) that was greater than the growth of the labour participation rate (0.3pp). Jobcreation (2.7% YoY) accelerated in the last month compared to previous months, supporting the good dynamics of private consumption. Including December's figure, urban unemployment rate stood at 10.6% in 2013, a 0.6pp decrease with respect to last year (11.2% in 2012). The good performance of the labour market in 2013 is also reflected in a larger proportion of formal workers in total employment. These results reflect the good performance of economic activity and probably the employment formalisation policies.

#### Peru - Inflation rose in January and located on the upper limit of the target range

Inflation was 0.25% MoM in January, due to increases in food prices, offset by a reversal in transport rates after the year-end holidays, and by falling tariffs for public services. This result took annual inflation to 3.0%, just at the upper limit of the target range (2% +/- 1pp). We expect inflation to fluctuate around this limit in the first quarter of the year, and from then on to begin to converge towards the centre of the range.

#### Peru - Consumer confidence fell in January but remained in the optimistic zone

In January, the consumer confidence index for Metropolitan Lima was 52 points, four points below the previous month. This result shows that the strong recovery late last year was partly due to the holidays. However, the current level is still in the optimistic zone and is consistent with our forecasts for somewhat more moderate growth in consumer spending this year.

#### Peru - Central bank reduced reserve requirements again

From February, banking deposits in local currency will be subject to a 13% reserve requirement, 1pp lower than in January. This measure is intended to drive credit growth in an orderly fashion and is in line with our view that any relaxation of monetary policy will be mainly achieved by easing reserve requirements, with the central bank preferring to maintain its reference rate unchanged in the coming months.



### What to watch today

#### Brazil - Trade balance (January)

Still strong imports and relatively weak exports should determine a USD4.0bn deficit in the balance of trade in January, a figure similar to the result a year ago. We expect the trade surplus in 2014 to be around USD6.0bn, 135% higher than in 2013 thanks to the impact of a weaker currency and a less negative performance of the oil sector.

### Calendar: Indicators

| Brazil                        | Date  | Period | Consensus | BBVAe    | Actual | Prior   |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| FGV CPI IPC-S                 | 3 Feb | Jan    | 0.99%     | ==       |        | 0.93%   |
| PMI Manufacturing             | 3 Feb | Jan    |           |          |        | 50.5    |
| Trade Balance Monthly         | 3 Feb | Jan    | -\$4550M  | -\$4000M |        | \$2654M |
| Vehicle Sales Fenabrave       | 3 Feb | Jan    |           |          |        | 353863  |
| FIPE CPI - Monthly            | 4 Feb | Jan    | 0.91%     |          |        | 0.65%   |
| Industrial Production MoM     | 4 Feb | Dec    | -1.50%    | -1.00%   |        | -0.20%  |
| CNI Capacity Utilization (SA) | 4 Feb | Dec    | -         |          |        | 82%     |
| PMI Services                  | 5 Feb | Jan    |           |          |        | 51.7    |
| Vehicle Sales Anfavea         | 6 Feb | Jan    |           |          |        | 353843  |
| FGV Inflation IGP-DI MoM      | 7 Feb | Jan    | 0.42%     |          |        | 0.69%   |
| IBGE Inflation IPCA MoM       | 7 Feb | Jan    | 0.62%     | 0.65%    |        | 0.92%   |
| Chile                         |       |        |           |          |        |         |
| Economic Activity MoM         | 5 Feb | Dec    | 0.40%     | 2.40%    |        | 0.50%   |
| Real Wage MoM                 | 6 Feb | Dec    |           |          |        | 1.00%   |
| CPI MoM                       | 7 Feb | Jan    | 0.20%     | 0.14%    |        | 0.60%   |
| Colombia                      |       |        |           |          |        |         |
| PPI MoM                       | 4 Feb | Jan    |           |          |        | 0.11%   |
| CPI MoM                       | 6 Feb | Jan    | 0.56%     | 0.56%    |        | 0.26%   |
| CPI Core MoM                  | 6 Feb | Jan    | -         | 0.44%    | -      | 0.24%   |
| Mexico                        |       |        |           |          |        |         |
| IMEF Manufacturing Index SA   | 3 Feb | Jan    | =         |          | -      | 50.3    |
| Remittances Total             | 4 Feb | Dec    | 1740.8M   | 1747.0M  |        | 1693.8M |
| Producer Confidence Index SA  | 5 Feb | Jan    | =         | 52.5     |        | 51.5    |
| Consumer Confidence Index SA  | 5 Feb | Jan    | 91.0      | 89.5     |        | 89.7    |
| Leading Indicators (MoM)      | 6 Feb | Dec    | -         |          |        | 0.06%   |
| CPI MoM                       | 7 Feb | Jan    | 0.96%     | 0.95%    |        | 0.57%   |
| Bi-Weekly CPI                 | 7 Feb | Jan    |           | 0.23%    |        | 0.68%   |



### Most recent Latam reports

| Date       | Description   |
|------------|---|
| 31-01-2014 | Solution Banxico Flash: Fondeo rate unchanged at 3.5%; tone aimed at anchoring inflation expectations                                 |
| 31-01-2014 | Colombia Flash: BanRep decided unanimously to keep its policy rate unchanged at 3.25% and maintains its international reserves policy |
| 30-01-2014 | Chile Flash: December Imaec should reach 2.4% y/y, consistent with our scenario of 2013 GDP growth around 4.0% (in Spanish)           |
| 30-01-2014 | > Chile Flash: Public expenditure in 2013 was significantly lower than planned (in Spanish)   |
| 29-01-2014 | Mexico Migration Outlook December 2013  |
| 29-01-2014 | Mexico Banking Flash. Bank deposits: growth in the second half of the year  |
| 29-01-2014 | Mining sector in Chile: The challenge is efficiency (in Spanish)  |
| 29-01-2014 | Mexico Regional Sectorial Outlook: First half 2014 (in Spanish)   |
| 29-01-2014 | > BBVA Brazil Perspectives: Stuck at a bad macro equilibrium  |
| 28-01-2014 | Chile Flash: We expect January CPI at 0.14% and see a negative bias on our February CPI forecast (in Spanish)                         |
| 24-01-2014 | Mexico Banking Flash: Bank deposits: momentum in the second half of the year (in Spanish)   |
| 23-01-2014 | > Brazil Flash: COPOM sees higher inflation and stable economic activity ahead  |



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