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LatAm Daily | Chile and Mexico increase their policy rates by 25bp

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In Chile, the MPR hike surprised part of the markets and the CB's communiqué stated that the pace of future adjustment will be gradual and data dependent. On the other hand, Banxico increased its MPR as expected due to the risks that the Fed's rate hike could pose to inflation and its expectations. Unemployment in Brazil decreased in November due to seasonal factors.

Chile - Central bank increases the policy rate to 3.50%, surprising part of the market

The CB increased the policy rate by 25bp to 3.50% and maintained the tone for monetary normalisation at yesterday's meeting, in a context where market expectation was divided between a pause and the option of a 25bp hike. The communiqué highlighted that the pace of future adjustment will be paused and data dependent. We interpreted the Board's decision as a pre-emptive measure rather than hawkish, and given the recent developments at both the local and external level, we believe the Central bank will consider a policy normalisation of at most two additional hikes of 25bp in its baseline scenario update that will be released next week (see our Chile Flash in Spanish for details).

Mexico - Monetary policy rate raised 25bp following the Fed funds rate hike

As expected, Banxico hiked the Fondeo rate to 3.25%. The central bank underlined that although domestic economic conditions did not warrant a rate rise, the risks that the onset of US monetary normalisation poses on inflation and its expectations led to the decision. The tone of the statement turned somewhat hawkish as the balance of risks of economic activity improved and given the mention of a gradual reduction of economic slack. Inflation estimates for FY15 slumped to 2.0% YoY, while for 2016 they remained around 3.0%. We consider that relative monetary policy will continue as the main factor behind Banxico's decisions at least for the first half of 2016.

Brazil - The unemployment rate in November declined due to favourable seasonal factors

The unemployment rate moved down from 7.9% in October to 7.5% in November, below expectations (BBVA: 7.9%; consensus: 8.0%) However, this decline is completely down to to seasonality. The seasonallyadjusted series increased slightly to 8.1% from 8.0%. Another sign of deterioration in labour markets in November was the 1.3% MoM / 8.8% YoY contraction in average wages in real terms, mainly due to rising inflation but also due to a moderation in nominal wages. Moreover, the labour market report showed that the total wage mass dropped 0.9% MoM / 12.2% YoY in November. We take yesterday's figures as a sign that private consumption will further weaken in 4Q15. **BBVA**

What to watch today

Brazil - IBC-Br (October, 5:30hrs NYT)

We expect the BCB's economic activity indicator to contract slightly, by around 0.1% MoM, in October showing that the economy continued to weaken at the beginning of the last quarter of 2015.

Brazil - IPCA-15 (December, 6:00hrs NYT)

We believe December's IPCA-15, which measures inflation from mid-November until mid-December is likely to come in close to 1.00% MoM mainly due to pressure from administered and food prices. In annual terms the IPCA-15 should close the year around 10.4%-10.5%.

Colombia - BanRep's monetary policy meeting (no set time)

BanRep's Board will have its last monetary policy meeting of the year. The recent performance of inflation, inflation expectations and inflation target credibility were the main concerns in the previous CB's minutes, and some members argue that additional monetary policy tightening could be required. That said, we expect the Board to increase the monetary policy rate by 25bp, taking the repo rate up to 5.75%, in line with consensus.

Colombia - Business confidence (November, not specific time)

We expect a slight decrease in retailer confidence (from 20.5 to 18 in a range between -100 and 100) and a small rebound in the industrial reading (from 2.1 to 4.0), in line with our outlook for retail sales (i.e., a slowdown) and manufacturing production (i.e., a gradual recovery).

Calendar indicators

Nov -172550.00			
			-169131.00
Jec		96.30	97.60
Dec		36.00	36.40
Dec 0.82%		0.81%	1.64%
Dec 1.12%		1.06%	1.21%
Oct -1.40%	-0.70%	0.60%	-0.50%
Nov 8.00%	7.90%	7.50%	7.90%
Oct -0.45%	-0.10%		-0.50%
Dec 1.11%	0.93%		0.85%
Dec 3.50%	3.25%	3.50%	3.25%
Nov 7.00	8.00	6.70	6.80
Oct 1.70%	2.00%	0.10%	2.80%
Oct 1.55%	3.00%	1.31%	2.00%
Vov	18.00		20.50
Vov	4.00		2.10
Dec 5.75%			5.50%
Dec 3.25%		3.25%	3.00%
Nov 5.80%			
Oct 3.10%	3.20%		3.00%
	Dec 0.82% Dec 1.12% Dec -1.40% Nov 8.00% Dec -0.45% Dec 1.11% Dec 3.50% Nov 7.00 Dec 1.70% Dec 5.75% Dec 3.25% Nov 5.80%	Dec 0.82% Dec 1.12% Dec 1.40% Dec 1.40% Dec 1.40% Dec 1.40% Dec 1.40% Dec -0.45% Dec 1.11% Dec 1.11% Dec 3.50% Dec 3.50% Dec 3.50% Dec 3.50% Dec 3.50% Dec 3.50% Nov 7.00 Dec 3.00% Nov 18.00 Nov 4.00 Dec 3.25%	Dec 36.00 Dec 0.82% 0.81% Dec 1.12% 1.06% Dec 1.12% 1.06% Dec 1.12% 0.60% Dec 1.12% 0.60% Dec 1.140% -0.70% 0.60% Nov 8.00% 7.90% 7.50% Dec 1.11% 0.93% 0.93% Dec 3.50% 3.25% 3.50% Nov 7.00 8.00 6.70 Dec 3.50% 3.20% 1.31% Nov 18.00 Nov 4.00 Dec 5.75% 3.25% 3.25% Nov 5.80% 3.25% 3.25%

Source: Bloomberg and BBVA Research

Most recent Latam reports

Date	Description	
12.17.2015	Chile: 25bp hike in the MPR that we consider preventive rather than	
	aggressive (In Spanish)	
12.17.2015	Mexico: 0.25% rise in the monetary policy rate	
12.16.2015	Mexico: We expect a 25 basis point increase in the monetary policy rate	
12.15.2015	Mexico: A successful Phase 3 of Round 1 despite low oil prices	
12.15.2015	Peru: Mining continues to support growth, but non-primary sectors	
	decelerated (In Spanish)	
12.15.2015	Chile: We expect the MPR to hold at 3.25% at this meeting (In Spanish)	
12.14.2015	Mexico: The exchange rate reached new highs due to the collapse in oil	
	<u>prices (In Spanish)</u>	
12.11.2015	Peru: High inflation expectations lead the Central Bank to taper the monetary	
	<u>stimulus</u>	
12.10.2015	Colombia: The good GDP result in the third quarter will be	
	temporary (In Spanish)	
12.09.2015	Brazil: Double-digit inflation	
12.07.2015	Chile: CPI with no monthly variation in November, while activity remain weak in	
	October	
12.07.2015	Colombia: November inflation climbs to 6.4%	
12.04.2015	Peru: Exports fell nearly 14% yoy in October	
12.04.2015	Mexico: The expectation for December interest rate hike is reinforced	
12.03.2015	Chile: We expect null variation for November's CPI (4% YoY)	
12.03.2015	Chile: Activity by sector data remained weak in October	
12.03.2015	Brazil: The risk of further monetary tightening raises as the fiscal situation	
	worsens	
12.03.2015	Mexico: Credit to the private sector: maintained growth of 13.3%	
12.02.2015	Peru: Inflation resumes upward trend in November	

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