

December CPI – Headline inflation closes the year at 7.82%, helped by the non-core

- **Headline inflation (December): 0.38% m/m; Banorte: 0.42%; consensus: 0.39% (range: 0.33% to 0.47%); previous: 0.58%**
- **Core inflation (December): 0.65% m/m; Banorte: 0.68%; consensus: 0.65% (range: 0.61% to 0.69%); previous: 0.45%**
- **The print is affected by several seasonal trends. In the core, ‘other goods’ (0.6%) rebound after discounts in *El Buen Fin*, with ‘other services’ (0.8%) impacted by increases in tourism. In addition, pressures persisted in processed foods (0.9%). In the non-core, energy (-1.7%) remained to the downside, especially LP gas (-4.9%). Finally, agricultural items advanced 0.5%, driven by fruits and vegetables (1.2%)**
- **As such, annual inflation closed the year at 7.82% from 7.80% in the previous month. Meanwhile, the core showed its first moderation after 24 months increasing, standing at 8.35% from 8.51%**
- **Considering recent dynamics in energy –and despite a still challenging outlook for the core–, we revise out 2023 year-end estimate to 4.8% (previous: 5.4%)**
- **Breakevens have decreased slightly on inflation downward surprises**

Inflation at 0.38% m/m, with adverse seasonality at the core. This last category came in at 0.65%, still above its medium- and long-term averages. A part is explained by the payback from *El Buen Fin* discounts, particularly impacting ‘other goods’ (0.6%), but to a lesser extent also on ‘other services’ (0.8%). We note that the latter were also driven by increases in tourism-related categories, such as intercity buses (2.5%) and tourism packages (5.7%). Meanwhile, processed foods remained pressured (0.9%), likely impacted by price adjustments announced by some large producers in the month (*e.g.* FEMSA and Bimbo). The non-core fell 0.40%, helped by a energy (-1.7%). Inside we highlight LP gas (-4.9%) and low-grade gasoline (-1.1%). Within agricultural items (0.5%), the expansion centered in fruits and vegetables (1.2%), noting advances in goods such as serrano chilies and tomatoes. Meat and egg were more modest (-0.1%) despite adverse news for chicken by the end of the period because of the bird flu.

December inflation: Goods and services with the largest contributions
% m/m: monthly incidence in basis points

Goods and services with the largest positive contribution	Incidence	% m/m
Serrano chilies	6.1	39.7
Dining away from home	3.8	0.8
Sodas	3.1	1.4
Tomatoes	2.8	3.9
Housing	2.8	0.3
Goods and services with the largest negative contribution		
LP gas	-9.1	-4.9
Low grade gasoline	-5.3	-1.1
Onions	-4.9	-18.3
Chicken	-2.2	-1.3
Natural gas	-2.1	-8.6

Source: INEGI

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www.banorte.com
@analisis_fundam

Alejandro Padilla
Chief Economist and Head of Research
alejandropadilla@banorte.com

Juan Carlos Alderete, CFA
Executive Director of Economic Research
and Financial Markets Strategy
juan.alderete.magal@banorte.com

Francisco Flores
Director of Economic Research, Mexico
francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com

Yazmín Pérez
Senior Economist, Mexico
yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com

Cintia Nava
Senior Economist, Mexico
cintia.nava.roa@banorte.com

Fixed income and FX Strategy

Manuel Jiménez
Director of Market Strategy
manueljimenez@banorte.com

Leslie Orozco
Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX
leslie.oroazco.velez@banorte.com

Isaías Rodríguez
Strategist, Fixed Income and FX
isaias.rodriguez.sobrin@banorte.com

Winners of the award for best
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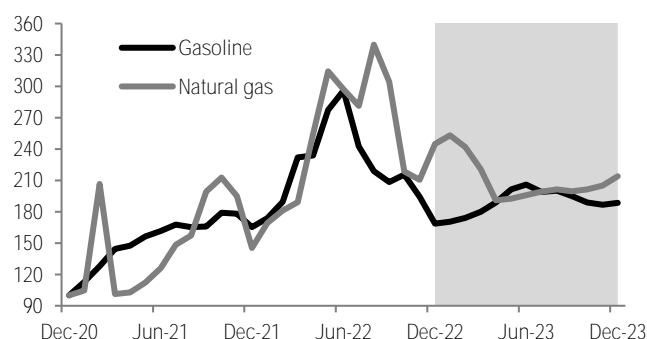


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Annual inflation closes 2022 at 7.82%. Despite representing an acceleration relative to the previous month (7.80%), it was mostly explained by a more challenging base effect. As such, we believe the path for inflation going forward will be to the downside. Meanwhile, the core fell for the first time in 24 months, moderating to 8.35% from 8.51% in the previous period. Inside, goods keep concentrating most of the advance (11.1%), albeit with services also high (5.2%). In the non-core, despite increasing to 6.27% (vs. 5.73% in November), energy has been the main driver of the moderation in the last couple of months, standing at 2.9%. Moreover, agricultural items (9.5%) have been modest than we had originally thought.

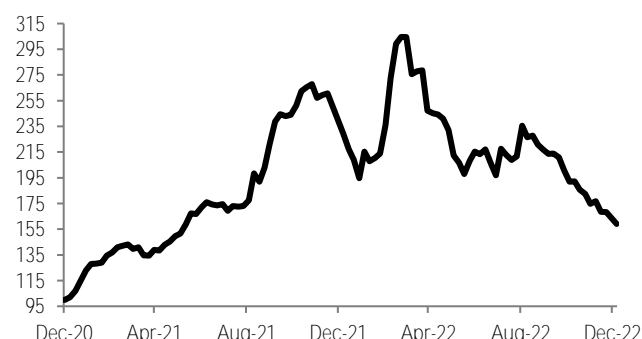
Considering recent dynamics, we revise our 2023 year-end forecast to 4.8% from 5.4%. The improvement is mainly explained by two factors: (1) A better outlook for energy –both LP gas and gasolines; and (2) the expectation of more modest increases in agricultural goods. Regarding the first point, much of the recent performance is due to a more modest winter in Europe, a situation which has allowed an adequate management of hydrocarbons’ inventories despite the extension of the war in Ukraine. This could set the stage for a tighter behavior in international references in coming months, as shown in several futures curves and forecasts from international agencies (see chart below, left). Global recession fears could help dampen some price pressures, albeit with China’s reopening and eventual responses from OPEC and allies as potential offsets to this. On the latter, our expectation is based on the recent behavior of fertilizer prices (chart below, right), which we expect to translate into larger supply –and a lower price of said goods. In addition, the recent announcement of an extension and wider scope of the measures related to international trade as part of the *Plan Against Inflation* could also help in this front.

Price estimates for gasoline (PADD 3) and natural gas (Henry Hub)
Index 100 = Dec-31-2020



Source: Banorte with data from EIA

North America fertilizer price index
Index 100 = Dec-31-2020

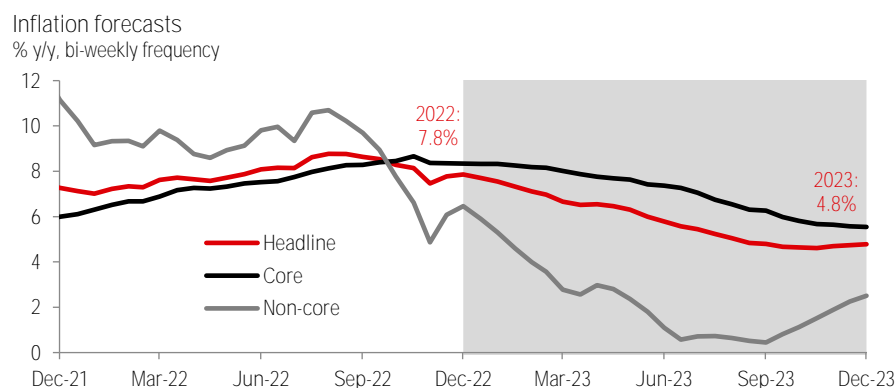


Source: Banorte with data from Bloomberg, Green Markets

On the other hand, risks persist, particularly for the core. As such, our estimate for this component stands at 5.6% (previous: 5.7%). We believe pressures could continue, stemming from: (1) The [20% increase to the minimum wage](#); (2) the possibility of higher resiliency in economic activity; and (3) heftier price increases in tourism given changes on labor laws. Specifically, the former could have a larger impact than in the previous year considering accumulated progress as well as prevailing cost pressures. Regarding the second, signs for economic activity have been more favorable than we originally anticipated, likely resulting in a tighter output gap.

On the third point, changes to the Federal Labor Law incorporate more vacation days for workers. If this induces larger demand for vacations and/or a further rise in companies' costs, prices could be adjusted upwards. On the other hand, some mitigating factors exist that could partly offset for the latter, mainly related to lower costs in other categories. Among them, we highlight our view for both energy and agricultural items, which could have a positive spillover in processed foods and 'dining away from home'. Meanwhile, an additional normalization in supply chains –given the end of the zero-COVID policy in China– and the expectation of global lower prices could help this component, especially given lower transportation and logistics costs, to mention a few.

In general, we expect positive effects to be larger, helped by restrictive monetary policy –both globally and locally. However, given lagged effects, a stronger deceleration could happen in the second half of the year –also considering a more challenging base–, as seen in the following chart.



Source: Banorte with data from INEGI

From our fixed income and FX strategy team

Breakevens have decreased slightly on inflation downward surprises. Local fixed income began the year with a rally in long-term securities. Both the Mbonos and TIE-IRS curves registered a flattening bias, with gains of around 40bps at the long-end and few changes at the short-end. In a similar fashion, CPI-linked bonds (Udibonos) recorded average gains of 16bps. Hence, breakevens have declined for all maturities except for the 3-year, standing below their 12-month averages. It is worth noting that we still do not see enough value in Udibonos despite the compression in breakevens. On monetary policy, the market is pricing-in that Banxico will raise the benchmark rate for the last time in February to 11.00%, equivalent to a 50bps hike, in line with our call. In this way, the restrictive cycle that started in June 2021 will conclude from a reference rate of 4.00% to unprecedented levels (+700bps).

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We, Alejandro Padilla Santana, Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, Alejandro Cervantes Llamas, Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar, Marissa Garza Ostos, Katia Celina Goya Ostos, Francisco José Flores Serrano, José Luis García Casales, Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro, José Itzamna Espitia Hernández, Carlos Hernández García, Leslie Thalía Orozco Vélez, Hugo Armando Gómez Solís, Yazmín Selene Pérez Enríquez, Cintia Gisela Nava Roa, Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez, Daniela Olea Suárez, José De Jesús Ramírez Martínez, Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo, Luis Leopoldo López Salinas, Isaías Rodríguez Sobrino, Paola Soto Leal, and Daniel Sebastián Sosa Aguilar certify that the points of view expressed in this document are a faithful reflection of our personal opinion on the company (s) or firm (s) within this report, along with its affiliates and/or securities issued. Moreover, we also state that we have not received, nor receive, or will receive compensation other than that of Grupo Financiero Banorte S.A.B. of C.V. for the provision of our services.

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GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE S.A.B. de C.V.

Research and Strategy			
Alejandro Padilla Santana	Chief Economist and Head of Research	alejandro.padilla@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4043
Raquel Vázquez Godínez	Assistant	raquel.vazquez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2967
Itzel Martínez Rojas	Analyst	itzel.martinez.rojas@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2251
Lourdes Calvo Fernández	Analyst (Edition)	lourdes.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2611
María Fernanda Vargas Santoyo	Analyst	maria.vargas.santoyo@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Economic Research			
Juan Carlos Alderete Macal, CFA	Executive Director of Economic Research and Financial Markets Strategy	juan.alderete.macal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4046
Francisco José Flores Serrano	Director of Economic Research, Mexico	francisco.flores.serrano@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2957
Katía Celina Goya Ostos	Director of Economic Research, Global	katia.goya@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1821
Yazmín Selene Pérez Enríquez	Senior Economist, Mexico	yazmin.perez.enriquez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1694
Cintia Gisela Nava Roa	Senior Economist, Mexico	cintia.nava.roa@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Luis Leopoldo López Salinas	Manager Global Economist	luis.lopez.salinas@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 2707
Market Strategy			
Manuel Jiménez Zaldívar	Director of Market Strategy	manuel.jimenez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1671
Fixed income and FX Strategy			
Leslie Thalia Orozco Vélez	Senior Strategist, Fixed Income and FX	leslie.orozco.velez@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1698
Isaías Rodríguez Sobrino	Strategist, Fixed Income, FX and Commodities	isaias.rodriguez.sobrino@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2144
Equity Strategy			
Marissa Garza Ostos	Director of Equity Strategy	marissa.garza@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1719
José Itzamna Espitia Hernández	Senior Strategist, Equity	jose.espitia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2249
Carlos Hernández García	Senior Strategist, Equity	carlos.hernandez.garcia@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2250
Víctor Hugo Cortes Castro	Senior Strategist, Technical	victorh.cortes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1800
Paola Soto Leal	Analyst	paola.soto.leal@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000 x 1746
Corporate Debt			
Hugo Armando Gómez Solís	Senior Analyst, Corporate Debt	hugo.gomez@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2247
Gerardo Daniel Valle Trujillo	Analyst, Corporate Debt	gerardo.valle.trujillo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2248
Quantitative Analysis			
Alejandro Cervantes Llamas	Executive Director of Quantitative Analysis	alejandro.cervantes@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2972
José Luis García Casales	Director of Quantitative Analysis	jose.garcia.casales@banorte.com	(55) 8510 - 4608
Daniela Olea Suárez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	daniela.olea.suarez@banorte.com	55) 1103 - 4000
Miguel Alejandro Calvo Domínguez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	miguel.calvo@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 2220
José De Jesús Ramírez Martínez	Senior Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	jose.ramirez.martinez@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Daniel Sebastián Sosa Aguilar	Analyst, Quantitative Analysis	daniel.sosa@banorte.com	(55) 1103 - 4000
Wholesale Banking			
Armando Rodal Espinosa	Head of Wholesale Banking	armando.rodal@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1889
Alejandro Aguilar Ceballos	Head of Asset Management	alejandro.aguilar.cebillos@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1282
Alejandro Eric Faesi Puente	Head of Global Markets and Institutional Sales	alejandro.faesi@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1640
Alejandro Frigolet Vázquez Vela	Head of Sólida Banorte	alejandro.frigolet.vazquezvela@banorte.com	(55) 5268 - 1656
Arturo Monroy Ballesteros	Head of Investment Banking and Structured Finance	arturo.monroy.ballesteros@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5140
Carlos Alberto Arciniega Navarro	Head of Treasury Services	carlos.arciniega@banorte.com	(81) 1103 - 4091
Gerardo Zamora Nanez	Head of Transactional Banking, Leasing and Factoring	gerardo.zamora@banorte.com	(81) 8173 - 9127
Jorge de la Vega Grajales	Head of Government Banking	jorge.delavega@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5121
Luis Pietrini Sheridan	Head of Private Banking	luis.pietrini@banorte.com	(55) 5249 - 6423
Lizza Velarde Torres	Executive Director of Wholesale Banking	lizza.velarde@banorte.com	(55) 4433 - 4676
Oswaldo Brondo Menchaca	Head of Specialized Banking Services	oswaldo.brondo@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1423
Raúl Alejandro Arauzo Romero	Head of Transactional Banking	alejandro.arauzo@banorte.com	(55) 5261 - 4910
René Gerardo Pimentel Ibarrola	Head of Corporate Banking	pimentelr@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 1051
Ricardo Velázquez Rodríguez	Head of International Banking	rvelazquez@banorte.com	(55) 5004 - 5279
Víctor Antonio Roldan Ferrer	Head of Commercial Banking	victor.rolan.ferrer@banorte.com	(55) 1670 - 1899