



BRAZIL MACRO

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DATA ANALYSIS - INFLATION

Daniel Karp* daniel.karp@santander.com.br +55 11 3553 9828

Felipe Kotinda*

felipe.kotinda@santander.com.br +55 11 3553 8071

Core Measures Improving; Headline Deteriorating

- IPCA-15 rose 0.55% MoM in January, slightly above both, the consensus estimate of 0.51% and our forecast of 0.52%. The YoY change was stable at 5.9%. The trend (3MMA-saar) has been rebounding as (i) the downward effect of the tax cuts is fading and (ii) the Black Friday-related prices are starting to recover after the sales — reaching 4.6% 3MMA-saar (from 2.4%).
- In the breakdown, the biggest upward surprise came in services. The deviation was mostly concentrated in communication's services and airline tickets, both items that tend to be volatile, and hence we do not see it as a major sign of worry for services inflation. Regulated prices also surprised slightly upwards, with vehicles licensing as the highlight. On the other hand, industrial goods and food-at-home were downward surprises.
- Broad qualitative measures saw another marginal improvement. The EX3 core gauge, which correlates the most with the output gap and was more resilient at high levels recently, saw a sharper drop to 5.7% 3MMA-saar (from 6.7%)—this happened even with the rebound of prices after the Black Friday sales. Even the diffusion index—that had stopped improving in the past couple of readings—resumed the downward trend and reached 58.1% s.a. (from 62.8%); despite the improvement, the level still surpasses the average for the years of low inflation (2017-2020).
- All in all, we are currently seeing a dichotomy: core measures are continuing to improve (with some favorable surprises at the margin), while headline inflation and medium-term expectations are deteriorating. We are revising our IPCA 2023 tracking to 5.9% (from 5.6%) given the surprise in vehicles licensing (vehicles licensing's pricing trend seen in January will continue through the year) and the adjustment in gasoline inflation (it was recently announced that prices at the refineries were adjusted). We are also revising our IPCA 2024 tracking to 3.7% (from 3.5%) on the back of a stronger impact from inertia.

IPCA-15 rose 0.55% MoM in January, slightly above both, the consensus estimate of 0.51% and our forecast of 0.52%. The YoY change was stable at 5.9%. The trend (3MMA-saar) has been rebounding as (i) the downward effect of the tax cuts is fading and (ii) the Black Friday-related prices are recovering after the sales — reaching 4.6% 3MMA-saar (from 2.4%),.

In the breakdown, the biggest upward surprise came in services (contributing + 6 bps to the headline error). The deviation was mostly concentrated in communication's services and airline tickets, both items that tend to be volatile, and hence we do not see it as a major sign of worry for services inflation. Regulated prices also surprised slightly upwards (+2 bps), vehicles licensing as the highlight, because the methodology for this item implies that the yearly adjustment done in January (21%) is simply distributed throughout the year, adding around +30 bps of upward adjustment in our IPCA 2023 forecast. On the other hand, industrial goods (-3 bps) and food-at-home (-1 bp), surprised downwards.



In trend terms, headline services were mostly stable at 3.2% 3MMA-saar (from 3.0%), but the core decelerated further to 3.9% (from 4.8%). It is worth mentioning that the services' sub-groups that we consider more important to assess the quality of inflation continued decelerating: inertial services 3.1% 3MMA-saar from 4.7%, services more linked to economic activity 5.1% 3MMA-saar from 6.0%, and services more linked to wages did not decelerate, but remained stable at the very low level of 0.7% 3MMA-saar (from 0.3%). Additionally, volatile services also decelerated to -2% 3MMA-saar (from 3.0%). Therefore, the only subgroup actually pressuring services inflation was communication, reaching 10.9% 3MMA-saar (from -0.8% and a trough of -14.2% 3MMA-saar after the tax cuts).

Industrial goods trend rose to 6.6% 3MMA-saar (from 4.8%), but its core decelerated to 8.5% 3MMA-saar (from 9.1% previously). It is worth noting that durable goods continued in the negative camp, at -0.9% 3MMA-saar (from -2.7%) and semi-durable goods (that were being stickier) cooled down to 9.8% 3MMA-saar (from 11.9%). The only industrial goods' subgroup really pressuring the sector was non-durable goods, that reached 12.7% 3MMA-saar (from 9.0%), due to the fact that this subgroup encompasses a great part of the most volatile (Black Friday-related items), like perfume and make-up.

Food-at-home accelerated just to 3.0% 3MMA-saar (from 2.0%), while its core softened to 6.5% 3MMA-saar (from 6.8%). Also, regulated prices continued to "normalize" after the tax cut effects fades, reaching 6.0% 3MMA-saar (from 1.0%).

Broad qualitative measures saw another marginal improvement. Although the average of the main core gauges is still at a high level if compared to the Brazil Central Bank's (BCB) mid-target, the deceleration trend has been robust, as the gauge reached 5.0% 3MMA-saar now (from 5.1%), the sixth month in a row that it has run below the YoY change (8.7% YoY). The EX3 core gauge, the one which correlates the most with the output gap and was more resilient at high levels recently, saw a sharper drop to 5.7% 3MMA-saar (from 6.7%)—this happened even with the rebound of prices after the Black Friday sales. Even the diffusion index—that had stopped improving in the past couple of readings—resumed the downward trend and reached 58.1% s.a. (from 62.8%), despite the improvement, the level still surpasses the average for the years of low inflation (2017-2020).

All in all, we are currently seeing a dichotomy: core measures continue improving (with some favorable surprises at the margin), while headline inflation and medium-term expectations are deteriorating. We are revising our IPCA 2023 tracking to 5.9% (from 5.6%) given the surprise in vehicles licensing (vehicles licensing's pricing trend seen in January will continue through the year) and the adjustment in gasoline inflation (it was recently announced that prices at the refineries were adjusted). We are also revising our IPCA 2024 tracking to 3.7% (from 3.5%) on the back of a stronger impact from inertia.

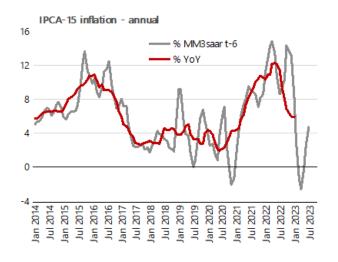


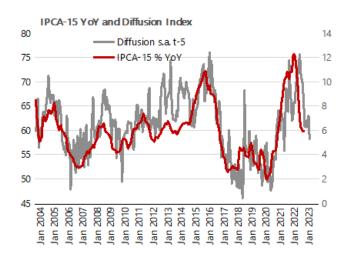
Figure 1. January's IPCA-15 Details (%)

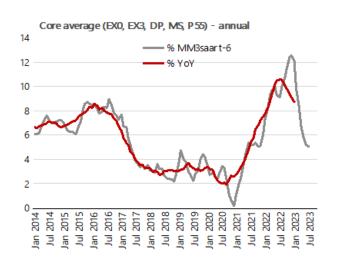
	MoM			YoY		3MMA-saar	
	Jan-23	Santander	Desv.	Dec-22	Jan-23	Dec-22	Jan-23
IPCA-15	0.55	0.52	0.03	5.9	5.9	2.4	4.6
Food and beverag	0.55	0.67	-0.03	12.0	11.5		
Food-at-home	0.61	0.69	-0.01	13.6	13.1	2.0	3.0
Food service	0.39	0.62	-0.01	8.0	7.5		
Housing	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.2	-0.2		
Electrical energy	-0.16	-0.50	0.01	-18.7	-18.8		
Household article	0.38	0.63	-0.01	8.4	7.3		
Apparel	0.42	0.80	-0.02	18.4	17.2		
Transportation	0.17	0.13	0.01	-1.0	-0.4		
Airline tickets	-0.22	-6.00	0.04	24.0	51.3		
Gasoline	-0.59	-0.30	-0.01	-25.5	-24.6		
Health and persor	1.10	1.13	0.00	11.2	11.4		
Personal spending	0.57	0.70	-0.01	7.6	7.5		
Education	0.36	0.14	0.01	7.4	7.5		
Communication	2.36	0.56	0.09	-1.2	0.1		
Administered	0.34	0.24	0.02	-3.7	-3.0	1.0	6.0
Free	0.62	0.61	0.01	9.5	9.2		
Food-at-home	0.61	0.69	-0.01	13.6	13.1	2.0	3.0
Industrial goods	0.69	0.83	-0.03	9.7	8.9	4.8	6.6
Services	0.58	0.42	0.06	7.6	7.7	3.0	3.2
EX3 Core	0.66	0.80	-0.05	10.9	10.2	6.7	5.7
Average of cores	0.58	-		9.1	8.7	5.1	5.0

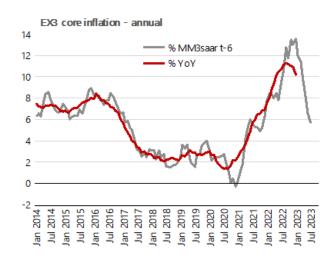
Sources: Brazilian Central Bank, IBGE, Santander.

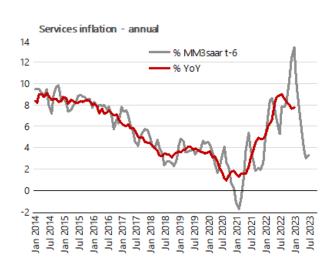
Figure 2. IPCA, Groups and Qualitative Measures

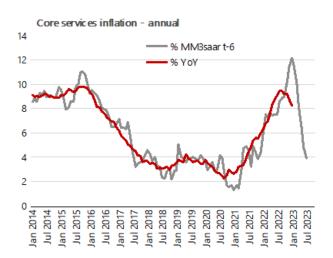






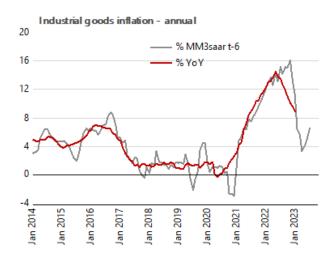


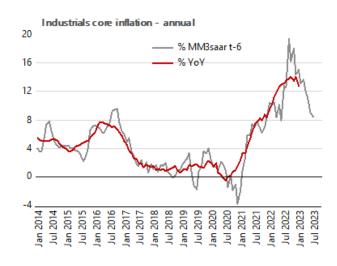


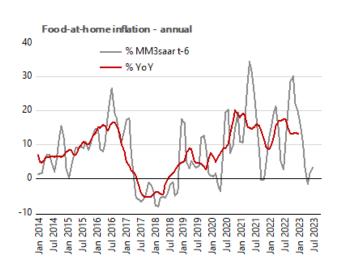


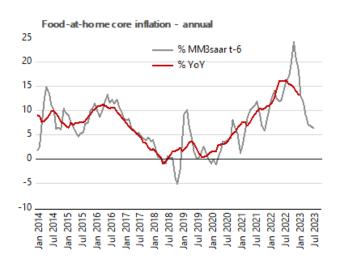
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Figure 3. IPCA, Groups and Qualitative Measures (continued)









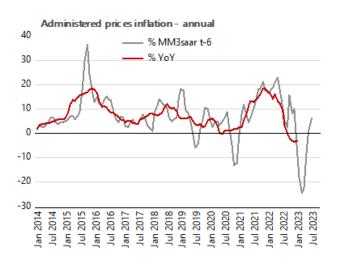
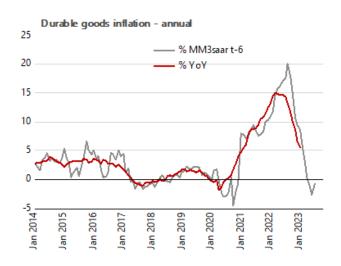




Figure 4. IPCA, Groups and Qualitative Measures (continued)





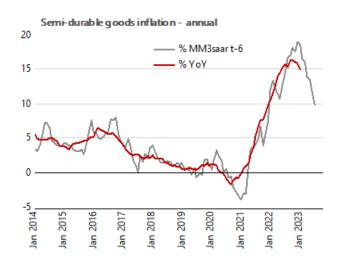
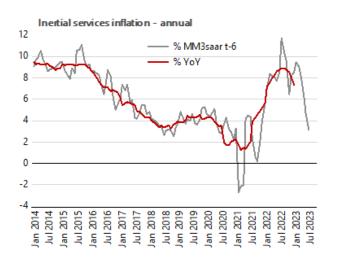
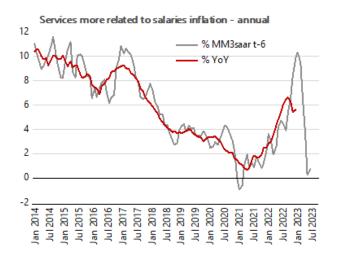
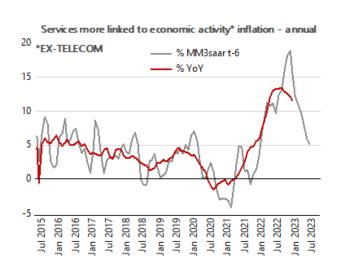


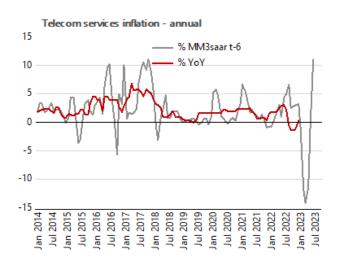


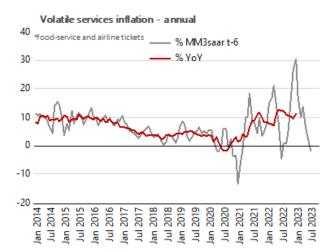
Figure 5. IPCA, Groups and Qualitative Measures (continued)













CONTACTS / IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

Brazil Macro Resea	rch		
Ana Paula Vescovi*	Chief Economist	anavescovi@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8567
Mauricio Oreng*	Head of Macro Research	mauricio.oreng@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5404
Jankiel Santos*	Economist – External Sector	jankiel.santos@santander.com.br	5511-3012-5726
Italo Franca*	Economist – Fiscal Policy	italo.franca@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5235
Daniel Karp Vasquez*	Economist – Inflation	daniel.karp@santander.com.br	5511-3553-9828
Tomas Urani*	Economist – Global Economics	tomas.urani@santander.com.br	5511-3553-9520
Lucas Maynard*	Economist – Economic Activity	lucas.maynard.da.silva@santander.com.br	5511-3553-7495
Felipe Kotinda*	Economist – Commodities	felipe.kotinda@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8071
Gabriel Couto*	Economist – Special Projects Economist – Credit	gabriel.couto@santander.com.br fabiana.de.oliveira@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8487
Fabiana Moreira* Gilmar Lima*			5511-3553-6120 5511-3553-6327
	Economist – Modeling	gilmar.lima@santander.com.br	3311-3333-0321
Global Macro Rese			40.00.00.4000
Maciej Reluga*	Head Macro, Rates & FX Strategy – CEE	maciej.reluga@santander.pl	48-22-534-1888
Rodrigo Park *	Economist – Argentina	rpark@santander.com.ar	54-11-4341-1272
Ana Paula Vescovi*	Economist – Brazil	anavescovi@santander.com.br	5511-3553-8567
Juan Pablo Cabrera*	Economist – Chile	jcabrera@santander.cl	562-2320-3778
Guillermo Aboumrad*	Economist – Mexico	gjaboumrad@santander.com.mx	5255-5257-8170
Piotr Bielski*	Economist – Poland	piotr.bielski@santander.pl	48-22-534-1888
Mike Moran	Head of Macro Research, US	mike.moran@santander.us	212-350-3500
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Fixed Income Rese	arcn		
Juan Arranz*	Chief Rates & FX Strategist – Argentina	jarranz@santanderrio.com.ar	5411-4341-1065
Mauricio Oreng*	Senior Economist/Strategist – Brazil	mauricio.oreng@santander.com.br	5511-3553-5404
Juan Pablo Cabrera*	Chief Rates & FX Strategist – Chile	jcabrera@santander.cl	562-2320-3778
Equity Research			
Miguel Machado*	Head Equity Research Americas	mmachado@santander.com.mx	5255 5269 2228
Alan Alanis*	Head, Mexico	aalanis@santander.com.mx	5552-5269-2103
Andres Soto	Head, Andean	asoto@santander.us	212-407-0976
Walter Chiarvesio*	Head, Argentina	wchiarvesio@santanderrio.com.ar	5411-4341-1564
Mariana Cahen Margulies*	Head, Brazil	mmargulies@santander.com.br	5511-3553-1684
	i leau, bi azii	mmargules@santander.com.bi	3311-3333-1004
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