

Inflation 1H-February – Positive seasonality in vegetables offset by higher meat & egg prices

- **Headline inflation (1H-February): 0.15% 2w/2w; Banorte: 0.01%; consensus: 0.17% (range: 0.01% to 0.33%); previous: 0.12%**
- **Core inflation (1H-February): 0.27% 2w/2w; Banorte: 0.23%; consensus: 0.25% (range: 0.17% to 0.33%); previous: 0.22%**
- **The result was partly explained by a drop in the non-core (-0.25% 2w/2w), particularly fruits and vegetables, which declined 4.0% on a positive seasonal pattern in tomatoes and improvements in other crops. In the rest of the component, meat and egg accelerated (1.5%) but energy was more stable (0.0%). Turning to the core, goods (0.2%) were higher due to 'others' (0.3%), with the end of clothing discounts impacting. Meanwhile, services came in at 0.3%, highlighting an adjustment in education (0.5%), as well as in 'others' (0.4%)**
- **In bi-weekly terms, annual inflation rebounded to 3.74% from 3.48% in the second half of January, acknowledging a challenging base effect. The core was more stable at 3.63% (previous: 3.61%)**
- **We believe that short-term price dynamics will continue to favor rate cuts from Banxico, still expecting -50bps in the March 27th decision**

Inflation of 0.15% 2w/2w in the first half of February. This was partially driven by the 0.25% decline in the non-core component. Specifically, fruits and vegetables contracted 4.0%, highlighting a seasonal decline in tomatoes, accompanied by improvements in onions, zucchinis, and nopales. On the contrary, meat and egg advanced 1.5%, driven by eggs –feeling the effects of the bird flu in the US. Energy was more stable at 0.0%, with increases in international references, but with a slight appreciation of the MXN compensating. Thus, both LP gas (0.1%) and low-grade gasoline (-0.2%) moved modestly, while electricity was higher at 0.6%. Government tariffs increased 0.5%, accelerating at the margin. The core expanded 0.27%. Goods were stable at 0.2%, explained by 'others' (0.3%) after the end of winter discounts on clothing. Processed foods were constrained at 0.1%. In services (0.3%), adjustments were a little more notable, with education standing out at 0.5%, driven by universities and 'additional teaching'. 'Others' advanced 0.4%, once again affected by an uptick in 'dining away from home' (0.5%). Finally, housing expanded 0.2%.

1H-February inflation: Goods and services with the largest contributions

% 2w/2w; bi-weekly incidence in basis points

Goods and services with the largest positive contribution	Incidence	% 2w/2w
Eggs	5.4	5.3
Dining away from home	2.6	0.5
Housing	2.5	0.2
Beef	2.0	1.1
Restaurants	1.6	0.6
Goods and services with the largest negative contribution		
Tomatoes	-9.8	-18.5
Onions	-1.9	-7.8
Zucchinis	-1.3	-10.3
Nopales	-1.0	-10.7
Low-grade gasoline	-0.9	-0.2

Source: INEGI



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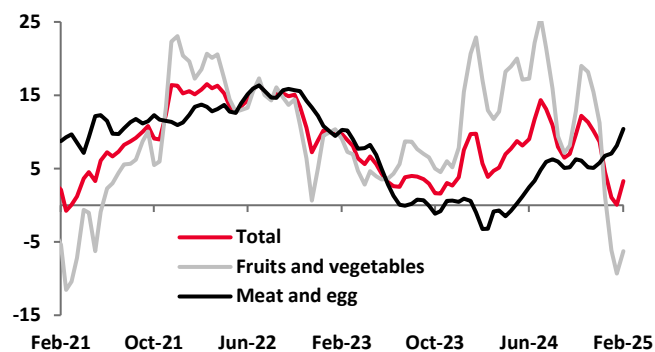
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Modest rebound in headline inflation, driven by a more challenging base. This came in at 3.74% from 3.48% y/y in the 2nd half of January. This is due to the rebound at the non-core to 3.98% from 3.09%. As we had previously mentioned, this is explained by an adverse arithmetic effect in fruits and vegetables—which stood at -6.2% (see chart below, left)—given a substantial decline in the same period last year (and with the effect deepening in the following fortnight). Despite this, its recent performance of the item has been very favorable, boosted by a positive seasonality as well. However, as we detailed in our last [View from the Top](#), the outlook could turn adverse in the short-term. In meat and egg (at 10.4%), we remain relatively vigilant due to bird flu cases in the US, which have impacted around 9 million birds so far in February—and even with some human cases reported. For energy (at 1.8%), we will continue to keep a close eye on OPEC's actions, especially with Brazil's recent membership. The backdrop for international benchmarks has been quite mixed in recent weeks. On the local front, President Sheinbaum has promoted efforts to reach an agreement to reduce gasoline prices, which could materialize in the following fortnights. The core was more stable at 3.63% (previous: 3.61%). Inside goods—at 2.7%—and services—4.6%—were broadly unchanged relative to the trend in previous fortnights, as shown in the chart below, right. In the former, increases have been seen in both food and others, where start-of-the-year adjustments seem to have been left behind, although bases effects have become more challenging. Meanwhile, reductions in services had been generalized, validating the central bank's view of lower pressures given more slack conditions in the economy.

Non-core inflation: Agricultural items

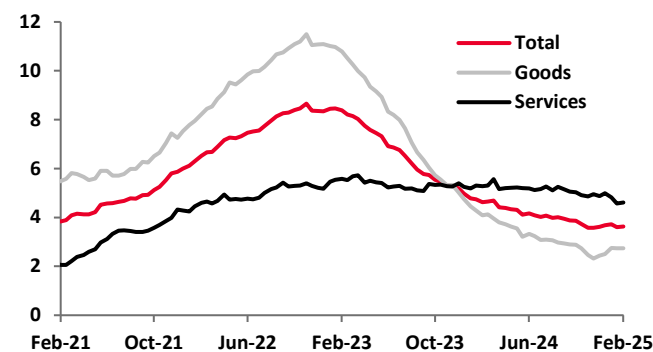
% y/y, bi-weekly frequency



Source: Banorte with data from INEGI

Core inflation

% y/y, bi-weekly frequency



Source: Banorte with data from INEGI

Banxico will continue easing, expecting -50bps in the March 27th decision. With these results, headline inflation has averaged 3.6% so far this quarter, 10bps below the central bank's point estimate. But a more challenging base effect is coming in the upcoming fortnights, as already mentioned. Meanwhile, the average for the core is 3.7% (vs 3.6%), albeit likely converging with the institution's estimate given higher stability. In this context, the monetary authority's view on growth has become much more adverse, while [the skew of Board members remains very accommodative](#). As such, we continue to expect a -50bps in the March 27th decision and the reference rate at 8.50% by the end of 2025.

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