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Uruguay Strategy Flash

Uruguay's Monthly Inflation Prints +1.53%mom

January CPI prints +1.53%mom, coming 13bp over the +1.4%mom expectations portrayed in the BCU's survey. Monthly inflation printed +1.53 %mom, -accelerating relative to the recent prints, which saw a -0.11% mom gauge in December preceded by a +0.34% mom print in November and twin +0.6% mom prints in October and September. Food prices continue showing momentum, and after increasing by +0.98% mom in December, spiked by +1.75% mom in January. In this context, the inflationary process stabilized in yoy terms, and is now poised to descend on the back of a favorable baseline effect throughout 1Q24. The main responsible for the monthly rise in prices was the Housing segment, as the "UTE premia" rewards program came to an end, normalizing electricity tariffs. The food and Drink index had a very volatile behavior throughout the last 12 months. After relatively neutral prints in the last months, coming in at +0.01% mom in October and +0.07% mom in November the index once again reaccelerated, partially offsetting the deflationary print of the headline index in December, and contributing significantly to January's increase. However, there were several seasonal components affecting other segments significantly. In this context, the segments that drove the monthly rise in the headline gauge were Housing (+4.98%mom), Food & Drink (+1.75%mom), Restaurants & Hotels, (+2.11%mom), Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco (+2.52% mom), Comms (+1.75% mom), and Financial Services (+1.68%mom) while the negative variations in both Clothing (-3.61%mom) and Transport (-0.73% mom) partially offset the sharp price increases. On the yearly gauge, consumer prices in January increased by +5.09%, remaining almost flat to December's +5.11% yoy. The yoy index has now plateaued after an unfavorable baseline effect which drove it upwards in 4Q23. However, the former will soon become a significant tailwind for the index, as during 1Q24 we expect it to play in favor of the headline index, tempering it. In this context, the yoy variation still sits comfortably inside of the BCU's target, coming under the +6%yoy upper bound for the eighth month running after standing over the mark for two full years. Consistently, YTD inflation stands at +1.53%.

January's CPI print was largely explained by the rise in Housing prices, influenced by the end of the UTE Rewards Program, and compounded with seasonal increases in several segments. These were partly compensated by decreases in the Clothing and Transport sections. The main contributor to the monthly increase was the Housing segment, which hiked by +4.98% mom. This spike came mostly on the back of the UTE rewards program ending, as after the reduction in December's electricity bills, normal tariffs returned to place, which caused a +13.93% mom surge in Electric Energy prices. This rise contributed 64bp to the monthly increase of the headline index, making the segment the largest determinant of the positive variation in CPI. The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages index surged again, increasing by +1.75% mom, after a year of significant volatility due to the drought affecting the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables. Its monthly print was explained due to the increase in prices in several subsections. The always volatile Fruits segment experienced a +7.79%mom rise, while Vegetables suffered a similar variation, albeit more moderate, at +4.16%mom. Also, Meat and Dairy prices increased, fueling the sub-index, printing variations of +1.23% mom and +0.74% mom, respectively. In this context, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages' contribution was substantial adding 46bp to the monthly gauge. In addition to the seasonal effect on Housing prices, Restaurants & Hotels responded to the increased tourist activity, rising by +2.11% mom, as Hotel prices hiked by +16.30% mom, causing

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

-0.5

-1.0

an 18bp increase in the monthly CPI print. Furthermore, both Comms and Financial Services saw increases of +1.75%mom and +1.68%mom respectively, responding to the usual start of the year adjustments in prices, which added 11bp and 10bp to the hike in prices, respectively. Another segment that contributed 10bp to the monthly print was Alcoholic beverages &Tobacco, again on behalf of the seasonal effects, after increasing by +2.52%mom. On the other hand, sales affected the Clothing segment, causing a -3.61% reduction in prices, which offset the monthly increase by 10bp. Transport also posted a negative variation (-0.73%mom), reducing the monthly increase by 8bp, on behalf of drops in Gasoil (-3.48%mom), and Plane ticket prices (-14.14%mom). The rest of the sectors experienced increases mostly in the +0.0%mom - +1.2%mom range, contributing the remainder of the January print.

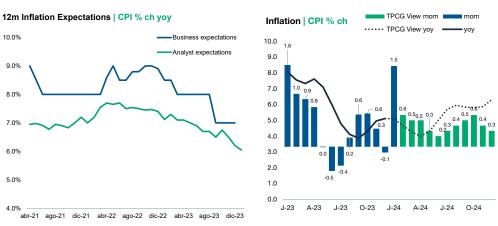


Figure 1: January's inflation came in slightly over expectations

Source: TPCG Research based on INE & CINVE

In the short run, we expect the headline index to temper on behalf of a favorable baseline effect, before creeping up during 2H24, possibly breaching the BCU's upper range by end-2024. In the short run, we expect the headline index to temper on behalf of a favorable baseline effect, before creeping up during 2H24, possibly breaching the BCU's upper range by end-2024. The BCU's battle to reign in the inflationary process has been mostly successful. However, the CenBank had the help of favorable BoP flows, which enabled the FX anchor to reinforce the monetary program and benefitted from heavily depressed 2H23 prints and a strong baseline effect, which favored the collapse of the headline index. Having endured high monthly prints during 1Q23, this means that for 2024, we expect the baseline effect to play heavily in favor of the BCU, which should be consistent with headline inflation remaining inside the target range of the BCU throughout the 1H24. So, while the current context presents a favorable scenario for early 2024 in terms of the yoy prints, we believe the BCU is becoming increasingly isolated in its fight against inflation. The general policy bias of economic policy is pivoting to dovish, especially in the income and fiscal departments. Fiscal figures convey that the Administration has lost part of the fiscal discipline it exhibited during the 2021-22 period. This compounds with the guidelines it provided for the salary negotiations in 2H23, which suggest real wage increases for workers, in addition to the customary inflation adjustments, to compensate for the weakening of real wages during the pandemic, responding to its campaign promises. Both biases should put upward pressure on nontradeable prices. Given the electoral calendar, we do not expect the government to change its income or fiscal policy bias during 2024 significantly. In addition, tradeable prices exhibited a strong deacceleration, with the USDUYU holding fast during 2023. If the FX weakens nominally in 2H24, tradeable prices should also accelerate, adding extra pressure to the headline index. All this compounds with a BCU, which currently holds a neutral monetary bias, which is unlikely to tighten in a context where the CPI sits comfortably within the target range, and the rest of economic policy remains dovish. All in all, we expect a relatively quiet 1H24, with the acceleration in monthly inflation being offset by the baseline effect. For 2H24, with an increasingly strained non-tradeable index and a waning baseline effect, we expect inflation to slip out of the CenBank's target range, ending Dec-24 near the +6.3% yoy mark.

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