

# ENTORNO METROPOLITANO

CEMDI



CDT | Consejo de Desarrollo Económico de Tijuana CDET | CCDER | FIDEM

## ANÁLISIS ECONÓMICO DE COYUNTURA / ECONOMIC SITUATION ANALYSIS



Cuando se habla de política monetaria en México, se hace referencia al conjunto de acciones que lleva a cabo el Banco Central para influir sobre las tasas de interés y las expectativas inflacionarias de la población, con el fin de que el comportamiento de los precios sea congruente con el objetivo de una inflación baja y estable.

En el primer semestre del 2015, la conducción de la política monetaria mexicana ha estado influenciada, principalmente, por el contexto internacional más que por las condiciones económicas internas. Esto a raíz de que, en diciembre del 2014, Estados Unidos anunciara que su economía se había recuperado de manera importante y sugirió un incremento de la tasa de interés de referencia.

La alta volatilidad en los mercados financieros internacionales, derivada de la posible normalización de la política monetaria de Estados Unidos, ya tuvo un efecto directo en el valor de la moneda mexicana, la cual ha tenido depreciaciones consecutivas en los últimos meses.

En relación al balance de riesgo interno, se tiene que el recrimento de la economía mexicana ha sido moderado, por lo que no se anticipan presiones inflacionarias provenientes de la demanda agregada. Lo anterior, aunado a la caída en los precios de la energía y de los servicios de las telecomunicaciones, ha contribuido en gran medida a que la evolución de la inflación continúe por debajo del 5 por ciento anual a pesar de la depreciación de la moneda nacional. De esta forma, la inflación general anual continúa en niveles bajos y estables, mostrando una disminución continua desde marzo de 2015.

En la zona metropolitana, durante los meses de enero y febrero de 2015, la inflación mostró las tasas más bajas de los últimos 30 años, con una tasa anualizada de 0.78 y 1.31, respectivamente. La baja en los precios de la gasolina y la electricidad fue el factor clave que impulsó la inflación a la baja. No obstante, a partir de marzo la inflación de la zona metropolitana ha seguido una tendencia similar a la nacional, ya que esta ha fluctuado en un rango de 2.76 y 3.3 por ciento anual.

Como se observa en el gráfico, durante los últimos cuatro meses la inflación observada, tanto la nacional como la de la zona metropolitana, ha evolucionado de acuerdo a las previsiones del 3% de la banca central.

*When we talk about monetary policy in Mexico, it refers to the set of actions carried out by the Central Bank to influence interest rates and inflation expectations of the population in order for the price behavior to be consistent with the objective of low and stable inflation.*

*In the first half of 2015, the Mexican monetary policy has been mainly influenced by the international context, rather than domestic economic conditions. This happened after the United States announced in December 2014 that its economy had recovered significantly and suggested an increase in benchmark interest rates.*

*The high volatility in international financial markets arising from the possible normalization of monetary policy in the United States has a direct effect on the value of the Mexican peso, which has had a consecutive depreciation in recent months.*

*In relation to internal risk balance, it displays that the growth of the Mexican economy has been moderate, so no inflationary pressures from aggregate demand are anticipated. This, coupled with the fall in the prices of energy and telecommunications services, has contributed greatly to the evolution of inflation, a level which continues to remain below three percent a year—despite the depreciation of the national currency, thus the annual headline inflation remained low and stable levels, showing a steady decline since March 2015.*

*In the metropolitan area during the months of January and February 2015, inflation showed the lowest rates of the past 30 years with an annualized rate of 0.78 and 1.31 percent, respectively. The drop in gasoline prices and electricity was the key factor which drove inflation down. However, since March, inflation in the metropolitan area followed a similar national trend: this has fluctuated between a range of 2.76 and 3.3 percent.*

*As is shown in the graph, during the last four months the inflation rate, both the national and the metropolitan area, has evolved according to inflation projections of the central bank.*

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## Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor / Consumer Price Index

Variación anual en por ciento / Annual percentage change



Fuente: CEMDI con información del INEGI. / Source: CEMDI with data from INEGI.

Ante el escenario económico actual que enfrenta el país, el Banco de México sigue optando por una política monetaria neutral, manteniendo en un 3 por ciento el objetivo de la tasa de interés interbancaria a un día, aplazando así las expectativas de los participantes de los mercados sobre el primer incremento de la tasa de referencia. Sin embargo, la institución central sigue monitoreando la evolución de las determinantes de la inflación, el tipo de cambio, el desempeño de la actividad económica mexicana y la postura monetaria de Estados Unidos.

**CEMDI recomienda:** Estar atentos a las decisiones de política monetaria tomadas por el Banco de México para minimizar los efectos negativos derivados de un incremento de las tasas de interés, tales como una mayor volatilidad financiera, la caída de la liquidez, entre otros. En especial, los agentes económicos de la zona metropolitana deben mantenerse atentos a los cambios de política monetaria, ya que estos cambios tienen un efecto directo en los precios y en el tipo de cambio, siendo esta última una variable de suma importancia para la dinámica económica de la región.

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*Given the current economic situation, the Bank of Mexico will continue with its neutral monetary policy, maintaining a 3 percent interbank overnight interest rate, thereby postponing the expectations for the timing of the initial increase of interest rate. However, the central institution will continue to pay close attention to the evolution of the determinants of inflation, the exchange rate, the performance of the Mexican economy and the monetary stance of the United States.*

**CEMDI recomienda:** Be aware of the monetary policy decisions taken by the Bank of Mexico to minimize the negative effects of an increase in interest rates, such as financial volatility, the drop in liquidity, among others. In particular, the economic agents of the metropolitan area should be alert to changes in monetary policy, as these changes have a direct impact on prices and the exchange rate, the latter being an important variable for the economic dynamic of the region.

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## Semáforo de la Actividad Económica / Economic Activity Traffic Light.



Rubro / Item	Datos / Data	Comentarios / Comments
Inflación Metropolitana (base 2010=100) / Metropolitan Inflation (base 2010=100)	Var: % mensual <b>0.27</b> (Junio 2015)	Inflación acumulada de 2.65% en 2015. / Cumulative inflation is 2.63% in 2015.
Tipo de cambio para solventar obligaciones en Moneda Extranjera (MEN/USD) / Official Exchange Rate XMX per USD	15.47 (promedio del mes de junio 2015)	La caída en el precio del petróleo, la crisis de la deuda griega y la emergente normalización de la política monetaria de Estados Unidos marcaron la volatilidad del peso mexicano. / The volatility of the Mexican peso is mostly due to the drop in oil prices, the greek debt crisis and the imminent monetary policy normalization in the United States.
Indicador Global de la Actividad Económica (IGAE base 2008=100) / Global Economic Activity Indicator (base 2008=100)	2.4 (Junio 2015)	El desempeño de las actividades primarias fue el elemento que determinó el comportamiento de la actividad económica en general. / The economic activity was mainly determined by the performance of the primary sector.
Índice de Confianza del Consumidor (base enero 2003=100) / Consumer Confidence Index (base January 2003=100)	93.8 (Junio 2015)	El optimismo de los consumidores aumentó ligeramente a pesar del panorama desfavorable que enfrenta el país. / Consumer optimism improved slightly this month despite the unfavorable economic conditions the country is facing.

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